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The Daily

Statistics Canada

44

Monday, October 2, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

INDEX: September 1995

OTHER RELEASES

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder
August 1995

Production of process cheese in August totalled 6 445 475 kilograms, up 10.2% from July 1995, but down 0.5% from August 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of August 1995 totalled 49 776 272 kilograms, up from 48 307 673 (revised) during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The August 1995 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Railway operating statistics
March 1995

The seven railways surveyed reported a net loss of $19.7 million in March 1995. Operating revenues totalled $560.2 million, down 18.3% from March 1994, mainly as a result of strikes and lockouts in the railway industry.

Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres decreased 18.9% over the same period.

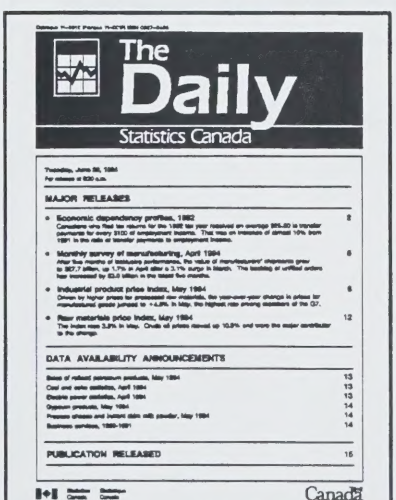
For January to March 1995, year-to-date operating revenues increased 0.4% from the same period in 1994.

Data for 1994 and for previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The March 1995 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, $12/$120) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $240; United States: US$288; other countries: US$336.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Leather and allied products industries, 1993
Catalogue number 33-251
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Road motor vehicles (fuel sales), 1994
Catalogue number 53-218
(Canada: $27; United States: US$33; other countries: US$38).

Telephone statistics, July 1995
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $9/$90; United States: US$11/US$108; other countries: US$13/US$126).

Department store sales and stocks, July 1995
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Wholesale trade, July 1995
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $18/$180; United States: US$22/US$216; other countries: US$26/US$252).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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Statistics Canada

INDEX

September 1995

INDEX: September 1995

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 3, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

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OTHER RELEASES

Community profiles
1993

Community profiles, which are based on 1993 tax records filed in the spring of 1994, are available today. These data are ideal for supporting policy analysis because they provide a comprehensive picture of more than 5,000 communities across Canada.

The profile for each community consists of five tables: taxfilers and dependants, family characteristics, sources of income, labour force participation, and economic dependency. Data on each community can be compared with similar provincial data to show how communities fit into the broader picture. These data can also be used to assess trends over the last four years.

High standards of confidentiality ensure that no individual can be identified from these profiles.

For further information on *Community profiles*, or to order, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

OTHER RELEASES

Short-term expectations survey

Every month for five years, Statistics Canada has canvassed a group of economic analysts (on average 17) for one-month-ahead forecasts of key economic indicators. Participants in this survey forecast the year-over-year changes in the consumer price index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports. They also forecast the monthly change in gross domestic product at constant prices.

An evaluation of the accuracy of the mean forecast in the March 1993 issue of *Canadian economic observer* showed it to be superior to a mean naive forecast, and suggested that the quality of the forecasts improved over time.

- The mean forecast for September's consumer price index is a year-over-year change of +2.3%. Opinions range from a minimum change of +2.2% to a maximum of +2.5%. The mean forecast for August (+2.5%) overestimated the outcome (+2.3%).
- The forecasters estimate September's unemployment rate to be 9.5% (minimum 9.0%, maximum 9.8%). In August, the mean forecast (9.7%) overestimated the outcome by a slight 0.1%.
- The mean forecast of exports in August is $19.2 billion, down from $20.0 billion in July. Opinions range from a minimum of $18.2 billion to a maximum of $20.0 billion. The mean forecast of imports for August is $18.0 billion. Forecasts range from a minimum of $17.5 billion to a maximum of $18.5 billion. The current forecast is a decrease of $0.8 billion from the previous month's forecast, which overestimated the outcome ($17.8 billion).
- The mean forecast for real GDP in August is a 0.2% increase. Opinions range widely, from a minimum of -0.3% to a maximum of +1.0%. The July forecast, which predicted a 0.1% change, matched the actual outcome.

The next release will be on October 31.

For a set of tables, or for further information on this release, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

Department store sales and stocks
August 1995

Data for August 1995 on department store sales and inventories by merchandise department are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 112 (series 5-6) and 113.

The August 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Rigid insulating board
August 1995

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 024 000 square metres (12.7 mm basis) in August, an 18.4% decrease from 3 707 000 square metres in August 1994.

For January to August 1995, shipments totalled 22 081 000 square metres, a 12.8% decrease from 25 321 000 square metres in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The August 1995 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt roofing
August 1995

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 634 240 metric bundles in August 1995, a 19.0% drop from 4 484 641 metric bundles a year earlier.

For January to August 1995, shipments amounted to 24 722 906 metric bundles, a 12.1% decrease from the 28 114 913 metric bundles (revised) shipped during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27-28).

The August 1995 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum products
August 1995

Manufacturers shipped 22 644 000 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in August, a 3.4% decrease from 23 435 000 square metres in August 1994, but a 36.8% increase from 16 552 000 (revised) square metres in July 1995.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of August 1995 totalled 153 944 000 (revised) square metres, down 8.1% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The August 1995 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review
July 1995

Data for July 1995 on cereal and oilseed production are now available.

The July 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144), which contains the first complete details on grain supply and disposition for the 1994/95 crop year, will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Livestock statistics updates, September 1995
Catalogue number 10-006E
(Canada: $144; United States: US$173; other countries: US$202).

Electric lamps, August 1995
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Surface and marine transport service bulletin, vol. 11, no. 6
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $11/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; other countries: US$16/US$112).

Railway carloadings, July 1995, vol. 72, no. 7
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

Railway operating statistics, February 1995, vol. 75, no. 2
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $12/$120; United States: US$15/US$144; other countries: US$17/US$168).

Electric power statistics, July 1995
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Imports by commodity, July 1995, microfiche version
Catalogue number 65-0070XMB
(Canada: $35/$350; United States: US$42/US$420; other countries: US$49/US$490).

Imports by commodity, July 1995, paper version
Catalogue number 65-0070XPB
(Canada: $75/$750; United States: US$90/US$900; other countries: US$105/US$1,050).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 4, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

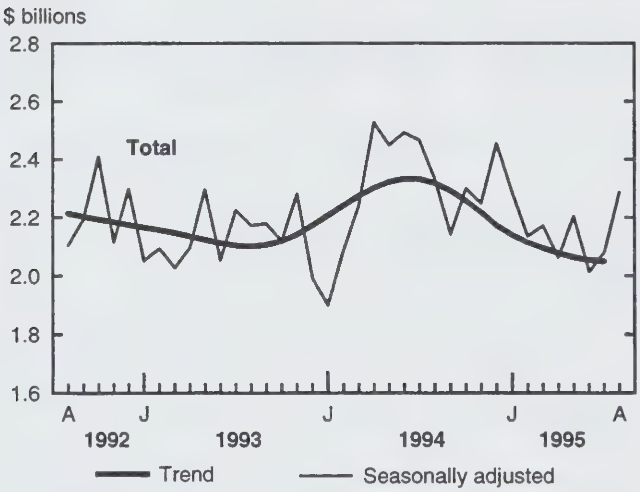
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Building permits
August 1995

Industrial and commercial construction plans surged in August, accompanied by a second straight monthly increase in residential building intentions. As a result, the total value of building permits issued by municipalities shot up 10.0% to $2.3 billion.

Total value of permits surged 10.0%



The lion's share of the increase belonged to permits for industrial and commercial construction, which led to an 18.9% increase in the entire non-residential sector in August, a level not seen since October 1990. Permits for housing construction, on the other hand, went up only 2.2% on the heels of a fifth consecutive increase in sales of new and existing homes.

Industrial construction intentions have somewhat offset the grim state of the housing sector. So far this year, permits for new industrial projects have increased a sizzling 52.5%, compared with the first eight months of 1994. Permits for housing, however, were down 22.5% from the same eight-month period last year.

Note to readers

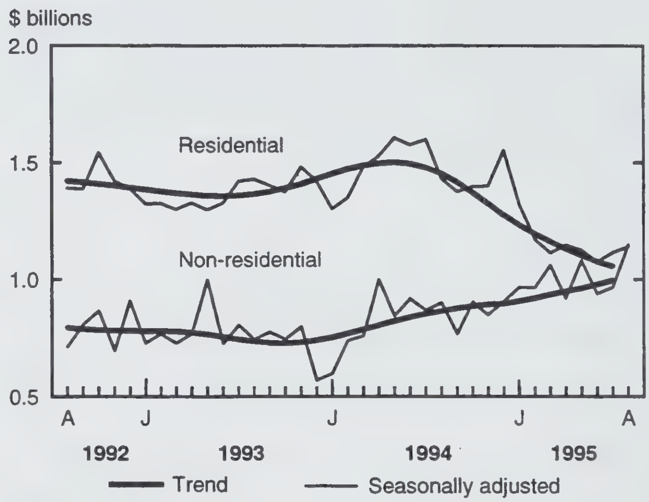
Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The Building and Demolitions Permits Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 93% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g, waterworks, sewers, culverts, etc.) and land.

The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

Both residential and non-residential permits up



Modest increase in housing construction intentions

Even though planned housing activity is still at recessionary levels, progress over the last two months in housing is an encouraging sign for the new home market.

Housing construction intentions, which had been generally falling for most of 1995, rose a modest 2.2% in August to $1.1 billion, following a 3.7% increase in July.

This coincides with an increase in Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's (CMHC)

affordability indicator released in September. It showed that 30% of Canadians who rent were in a position to buy their first home in the first half of 1995, up from 27.7% in the last half of 1994.

After three successive declines, the multi-family component posted a sharp 10.6% increase. This more than offset the 1.0% drop in single-family dwelling construction intentions, which was responsible for July's increase in the total value of residential permits.

The recent meagre improvement in housing intentions may be too little, too late, for a residential recovery in 1995. In September, for the second time this year, CMHC revised downward its forecast of residential construction for 1995. The agency now expects 112,500 housing starts this year, down from a January forecast of 141,000, reflecting the level of permits issued by municipalities.

Among the provinces, Prince Edward Island (+55.3%), Alberta (+4.6%) and British Columbia (+16.5%) showed the best performance in August, mainly on the strength of multi-family dwelling construction intentions. In contrast, Quebec (-10.5%) and Ontario (-1.0%) experienced declines.

Highest gain this year for non-residential sector

The non-residential sector, overshadowed by the slump in the housing sector for the first half of 1995, recorded its highest gain in 1995, up 18.9% in August to $1.1 billion.

In the first eight months of 1995, the value of non-residential building intentions soared 21.4% compared with the same period last year. The increase was led by the industrial component (+52.5%).

This helped to confirm Statistics Canada's investment intentions survey released in July, which showed that business and governments planned to invest 7.2% more in plant and equipment in 1995.

The growth in non-residential construction intentions has been attributable to large projects in the industrial component (+32.3% to $0.3 billion) and to numerous projects in the commercial component (+24.9% to $0.5 billion). These gains more than offset the 2.5% decrease recorded for the institutional component.

Quebec reported a 42.4% increase in non-residential building permits, mainly due to large projects in the pulp and paper industry. Alberta also recorded a substantial increase in the value of non-residential building permits (+28.9%), stimulated by many projects in its industrial component.

In contrast, proposed commercial development was behind non-residential growth in Ontario (+17.0%) and British Columbia (+28.7%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22 and 24-32), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994-995 and 4073.

The August 1995 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, $24/$240) will be released October 12, 1995. See "How to order publications".

The September estimates will be released November 6.

For further information, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

Region and type of construction	July 1995	August 1995	July 1995 to August 1995	August 1994 to August 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions		% change	
Canada	**2,080**	**2,287**	**10.0**	**-1.9**
Residential	1,114	1,139	2.2	-20.5
Non-residential	966	1,148	18.9	27.6
Newfoundland	16	17	5.9	-5.0
Residential	13	12	-1.4	-15.5
Non-residential	4	5	30.6	38.2
Prince Edward Island	5	7	33.8	1.6
Residential	3	4	55.3	-0.8
Non-residential	3	3	9.3	5.6
Nova Scotia	56	58	2.6	4.6
Residential	35	36	4.6	-7.9
Non-residential	21	21	-0.6	36.5
New Brunswick	63	35	-43.8	1.4
Residential	20	18	-6.3	-13.2
Non-residential	43	17	-60.7	23.8
Quebec	394	457	15.8	-5.9
Residential	198	177	-10.5	-34.1
Non-residential	196	279	42.4	29.3
Ontario	787	851	8.1	-1.8
Residential	388	384	-1.0	-30.5
Non-residential	399	467	17.0	48.5
Manitoba	55	53	-4.1	-9.4
Residential	25	22	-11.6	-15.1
Non-residential	30	31	2.3	-4.8
Saskatchewan	49	37	-24.5	20.1
Residential	15	13	-14.4	20.4
Non-residential	34	24	-28.8	20.0
Alberta	210	240	14.1	6.3
Residential	127	133	4.6	-2.6
Non-residential	83	106	28.9	20.0
British Columbia	432	521	20.7	-3.1
Residential	284	330	16.5	-5.3
Non-residential	148	191	28.7	1.0
Yukon	2	5	92.2	57.8
Residential	2	2	55.8	15.2
Non-residential	1	2	164.0	177.7
Northwest Territories	9	7	-26.1	-27.4
Residential	6	5	-15.1	-18.8
Non-residential	4	2	-41.9	-40.5

Note: *Data may not add to totals due to rounding.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Mining

1993

The total value of mineral production in Canada by all establishments in the mining industry was $31,649.7 million in 1993. This represented an increase of 3.7% over 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7950-7969.

Summary statistics of the Canadian mineral industry are available in the 1993 edition of *General review of the mineral industries* (26-201, $24). The data are based on the 1993 Annual Census of Mines, Quarries and Sand Pits. Publications detailing individual sections of this industry are available in the 26-000 series catalogues.

For further information on the fuels industry, coal mines and crude petroleum and natural gas (conventional and non-conventional), contact R. Rasia (613-951-3569), Industry Division, Statistics Canada. For further information on all other mineral industries, contact J. Paquette (613-992-9005), Minerals and Mining Statistics Division, Natural Resources Canada.

Value of production

Mining industry	1980 SIC	Cansim matrix	1992	1993	% change
			$ millions		
Metal mines	061	7956	9,767.1	8,489.4	-13.1
Gold mines	0611	7951	1,945.6	2,092.7	7.6
Silver-lead-zinc mines	0614	7952	1,337.7	741.6	-44.6
Nickel-copper-zinc mines	0612-0613	7953	4,701.3	4,017.3	-14.5
Iron mines	0617	7954	1,086.2	984.3	-9.4
Other miscellaneous metal mines	0615-0616-0619	7955	696.3	653.5	-6.1
Non-metal mines(except coal)	062	7962	1,858.8	1,832.8	-1.4
Asbestos mines	0621	7957	245.9	233.7	-4.9
Peat industry	0622	7959	147.8	161.4	9.2
Gypsum mines	0623	7958	69.8	81.3	16.5
Potash mines	0624	7960	1,033.0	970.7	-6.0
Other miscellaneous nonmetal mines (except coal)	0625-0629	7961	362.4	385.8	6.5
Fuels industry[1]	063+0711	7969	18,291.9	20,716.8	13.3
Coal mines	063	7967	1,469.4	1,658.1	12.8
Crude petroleum and natural gas industry[1]	0711	7968	16,822.5	19,058.7	13.3
Quarry and sand pit industries	08	7965	609.8	610.6	0.1
Stone quarries	081	7963	367.5	365.5	-0.5
Sand and gravel pits	082	7964	242.3	245.1	1.2
Industrial minerals sector	062+08	7966	2,468.6	2,443.5	-1.0
Mining industry total[1]		7950	30,527.6	31,649.7	3.7

[1] *Excludes non-conventional crude oil industry (SIC 0712).*

■

Cement

August 1995

Manufacturers shipped 1 184 295 tonnes of cement in August, down 6.1% from 1 261 795 tonnes (revised) in August 1994, but up 7.8% from 1 098 604 tonnes (revised) in July 1995.

For January to August 1995, shipments totalled 6 790 093 tonnes (revised), up 3.9% from 6 534 737 tonnes (revised) during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The August 1995 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, August 1995
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Rigid insulating board, August 1995
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Aviation service bulletin, vol. 27, no. 9
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $11/$105; United States: US$13/US$126; other countries: US$15/US$147).

Construction price statistics, second quarter 1995
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $23/$76; United States: US$28/US$92; other countries: US$33/US$107).

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Thursday, October 5, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

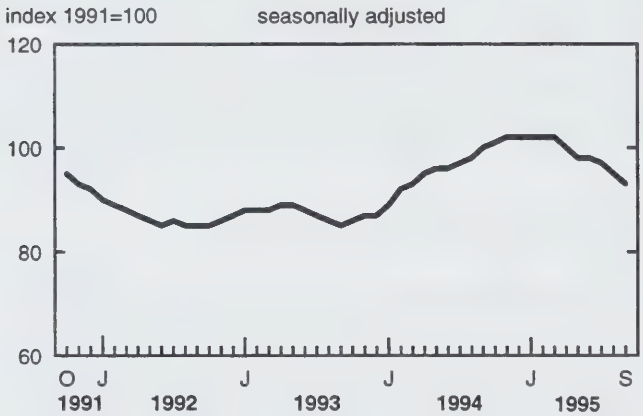
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 6

MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted index
September 1995

In September, the help-wanted index (1991=100) continued to decline, falling to 93. Since March, it has dropped 9% . After following an upward trend throughout 1994, the index stalled at 102 in November 1994. It started to fall in April 1995.

The help-wanted index declined 2% in September



> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The help-wanted index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. In these labour markets, the index reflects changes in the demand for labour. However, since not all jobs are filled through help-wanted ads, the index represents only a portion of all hiring.*
>
> *All help-wanted indices have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to facilitate month-to-month comparisons.*

The help-wanted index is an indicator of the intent of employers to hire new workers, and the decline in the index over the last six months is indicative of a reduction in the demand for labour. This weakness in the labour market is the result of the economic slowdown, as gauged by measures such as the composite index, which has been on a slow decline since April 1995, and the Labour force survey employment estimates, which have shown little change throughout 1995.

In September, the help-wanted index declined 3% in the Atlantic provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, and 2% in Quebec and the Prairie provinces. All regional indices peaked in early 1995, and by September the index had fallen 12% in British Columbia (from 82 in March) and the Prairie provinces (from 97 in February). In Ontario, the drop was 10% from a peak of 111 in January, and the decrease was 7% in Quebec (from 105 in June) and the Atlantic provinces (from 106 in March).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8 and 9)

Help-wanted indices for the surveyed metropolitan areas are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Carole Fraser (613-951-4039), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).□

Help-wanted index
(1991=100)

	September 1994	July 1995	August 1995	September 1995	September 1994 to September 1995	August 1995 to September 1995
	seasonally adjusted					
					% change	
Canada	**100**	**97**	**95**	**93**	**-7**	**-2**
Atlantic provinces	102	99	102	99	-3	-3
Quebec	101	103	100	98	-3	-2
Ontario	101	105	103	100	-1	-3
Prairie provinces	97	89	87	85	-12	-2
British Columbia	84	76	74	72	-14	-3

■

OTHER RELEASES

Estimates of labour income

July 1995 (preliminary)

Wages and salaries edged down slightly in July (-0.3%), following strong growth of +0.9% in June. Despite the generally weak growth over the first seven months of the year, wages and salaries remained 3.0% higher than last year.

Following two consecutive monthly increases, wages and salaries in manufacturing declined by 0.5%. While the weekly earnings within this industry were unchanged, employment and the average number of hours worked per week declined in July.

Wages and salaries paid to employees continued to fall for most levels of public administration, educational and related services, and health and welfare, as governments continued to downsize in an effort to reduce deficits. In addition, declines occurred in construction and trade due primarily to drops in weekly earnings.

For the fourth consecutive month, strength in wages and salaries was recorded in transportation, storage, communications and other utilities and in commercial and personal services. Increases in both employment levels and weekly earnings in these industries have contributed to their overall strength.

Note: Labour income consists of wages and salaries (87%), plus supplementary labour income (13%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance plans.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

For further information on this release, contact Jean Lambert (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	June 1995[r]	July 1995[p]	June 1995 to July 1995
	seasonally adjusted		
	$ millions		% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	255.6	244.1	-4.5
Logging and forestry	247.1	255.1	3.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	630.3	631.7	0.2
Manufacturing	5,465.4	5,436.4	-0.5
Construction	1,708.5	1,694.3	-0.8
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,858.5	2,881.4	0.8
Trade	4,410.0	4,343.5	-1.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,491.7	2,487.0	-0.2
Commercial and personal services	4,403.2	4,468.2	1.5
Educational and related services	2,793.8	2,770.5	-0.8
Health and social services	2,820.7	2,811.3	-0.3
Federal administration and other government services	951.6	959.3	0.8
Provincial administration	718.3	713.1	-0.7
Local administration	692.6	691.6	-0.1
Total wages and salaries	**30,451.9**	**30,375.7**	**-0.3**
Supplementary labour income	4,523.6	4,504.9	-0.4
Labour income	**34,975.4**	**34,880.7**	**-0.3**

[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

■

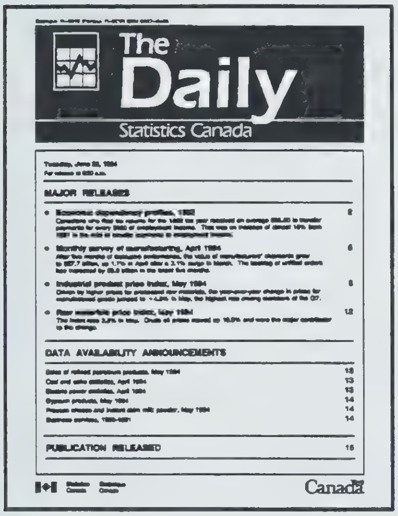
Steel primary forms

Week ending September 30, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 30, 1995 totalled 276 830 tonnes, up 6.0% from 261 084 tonnes a week earlier and up 10.5% from 250 618 tonnes during the same period in 1994.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 10 926 380 tonnes, a 6.6% increase from 10 245 899 tonnes a year earlier.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■



The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Canada

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gypsum products, August 1995
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Retail trade, July 1995
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Labour force information, for the week ending September 16, 1995
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. Friday, October 6

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 6, 1995
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MAJOR RELEASES

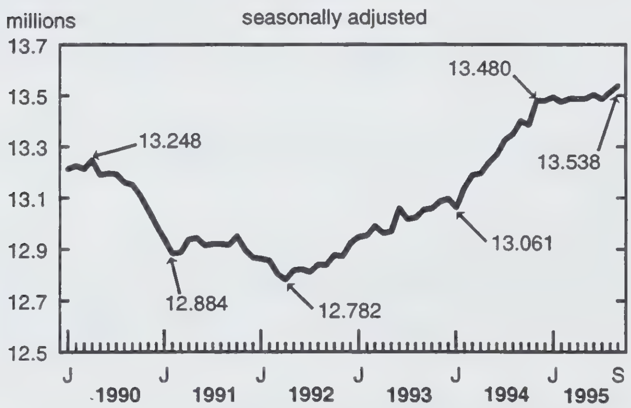
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

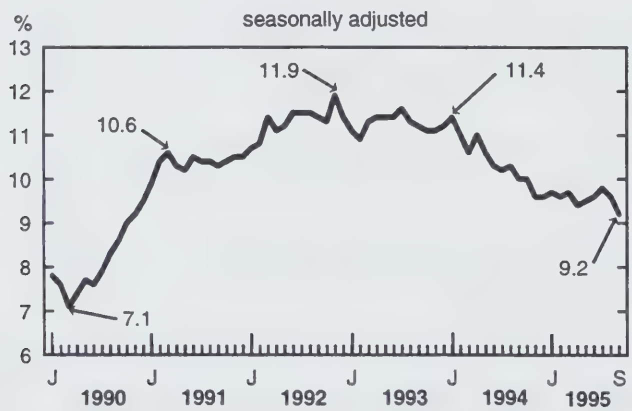
Labour force survey
September 1995

Employment rose by 25,000 in September following a gain of 28,000 in August. These gains have broken an eight-month pause in employment growth. A combination of employment gains among adults and lower overall labour force participation pushed the unemployment rate down 0.4 percentage points to 9.2%—its lowest level since November 1990.

Employment



Unemployment rate



Job gains for adults

Employment among persons aged 25 and over increased by 61,000 in September. This increase brought the total gain over the last three months (July, August and September) to 102,000, with three-quarters of the growth in full-time employment. September's employment increase lowered the unemployment rate among adults by 0.5 percentage points to 7.8%—its lowest level since October 1990.

More hours worked

In September, hours worked rebounded from a decrease in August. So far this year, growth in hours worked (+0.3%) has kept pace with employment growth (+0.4%). This contrasts with last year, when growth in hours worked (+3.7%) was stronger than employment growth (+2.9%).

Trends by industry

September's only significant change in employment by industry occurred in trade, where an increase of 26,000 brought the gains over August and September to 38,000. Despite this increase, employment in the industry has been fairly stable over the last two years.

Employment in manufacturing has increased by 46,000 since the beginning of the year. The growth has averaged about 5,000 jobs per month, about half the growth rate observed in 1994.

Provincial labour markets

In September, employment rose by 4,000 in Saskatchewan, but it declined by 4,000 in Manitoba. In both provinces, employment returned to its May level. Employment increased for a third consecutive month in Nova Scotia (+3,000), which brought the gain since July to 8,000 jobs, and which offset employment losses of 4,000 observed earlier in the year.

The overall employment growth of 53,000 during August and September was widespread among most provinces.

No improvement in job prospects for youths

The participation rate among youths aged 15 to 24 fell by 0.6 percentage points in September. This third consecutive monthly decline brought their participation rate to its lowest level in 20 years. After peaking at

71.5% in January 1989, the rate has declined almost without interruption to stand at 61.7% in September.

Continued growth in school enrollment has contributed to the decline in labour force participation because students are less likely to work or look for work than non-student youths. In September, the school enrollment rate for youths was 55.5%, up from 54.1% last year and 49.3% in 1989.

For those who have recently left school, jobs remain elusive. The unemployment rate of young men not intending to return to school this fall was 18.4% in September, little changed from last year. Among young women making the transition from school to work, conditions deteriorated markedly. In September, one in four of these young women could not find a job. Their unemployment rate (24.5%) was 7 percentage points higher than last year.

LFS information line

Get the commentary and key survey estimates as soon as they are released at 7:00 a.m. on release day. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded information.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For a summary, *Labour force information, for the week ending September 16, 1995* (71-001P, $10/$100) is available today, as is a facsimile version (71-001PF, $300 annually). The September 1995 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, $23/$230) will be available the third week of October. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on November 3.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour force characteristics

	September 1995	August 1995 to September 1995	September 1994 to September 1995
	seasonally adjusted		
		change	
Labour force ('000)	14,906	-35	9
Employment ('000)	13,538	25	138
Full-time ('000)	11,297	19	153
Part-time ('000)	2,241	6	-15
Unemployment ('000)	1,368	-60	-129
Unemployment rate (%)	9.2	-0.4	-0.8
Participation rate (%)	64.5	-0.3	-0.9
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.6	-	-0.2

	September 1995	September 1994	September 1994 to September 1995
	unadjusted		
			change
Labour force ('000)	14,907	14,897	10
Employment ('000)	13,676	13,536	140
Full-time ('000)	11,464	11,307	157
Part-time ('000)	2,212	2,229	-17
Unemployment ('000)	1,231	1,361	-130
Unemployment rate (%)	8.3	9.1	-0.8
Participation rate (%)	64.5	65.4	-0.9
Employment/population ratio (%)	59.2	59.4	-0.2

\- *Nil or zero.*

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Sept. 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
	Labour force ('000)					Participation rate (%)				
Canada	**14,906**	**14,941**	**14,897**	**14,907**	**14,897**	**64.5**	**64.8**	**65.4**	**64.5**	**65.4**
Newfoundland	244	244	244	247	248	53.6	53.6	53.5	54.3	54.2
Prince Edward Island	69	69	68	71	69	66.1	65.4	65.7	67.3	66.3
Nova Scotia	435	437	434	439	439	59.4	59.7	59.7	59.9	60.4
New Brunswick	353	354	355	364	366	58.9	59.2	59.7	60.8	61.5
Quebec	3,603	3,598	3,595	3,614	3,610	61.9	61.9	62.4	62.1	62.6
Ontario	5,706	5,728	5,750	5,676	5,717	65.2	65.5	66.7	64.9	66.3
Manitoba	564	569	562	563	563	66.3	66.9	66.4	66.2	66.6
Saskatchewan	496	495	491	497	491	66.1	66.0	65.8	66.3	65.8
Alberta	1,485	1,496	1,474	1,483	1,473	71.6	72.2	72.1	71.6	72.1
British Columbia	1,953	1,947	1,925	1,952	1,922	66.0	65.9	66.6	65.9	66.5
	Employment ('000)					Employment/population ratio (%)				
Canada	**13,538**	**13,513**	**13,400**	**13,676**	**13,536**	**58.6**	**58.6**	**58.8**	**59.2**	**59.4**
Newfoundland	198	198	193	206	202	43.5	43.5	42.3	45.2	44.3
Prince Edward Island	59	58	56	62	59	56.4	55.5	54.4	59.4	57.0
Nova Scotia	387	384	379	397	389	52.9	52.5	52.1	54.2	53.5
New Brunswick	316	314	312	331	326	52.8	52.5	52.4	55.2	54.9
Quebec	3,209	3,201	3,154	3,264	3,211	55.2	55.1	54.7	56.1	55.7
Ontario	5,222	5,213	5,226	5,239	5,234	59.7	59.6	60.6	59.9	60.7
Manitoba	523	527	511	528	517	61.5	61.9	60.4	62.0	61.2
Saskatchewan	461	457	458	467	464	61.5	60.9	61.4	62.2	62.1
Alberta	1,373	1,376	1,355	1,385	1,366	66.2	66.4	66.3	66.8	66.8
British Columbia	1,781	1,778	1,753	1,799	1,768	60.1	60.1	60.7	60.7	61.2
	Unemployment ('000)					Unemployment rate (%)				
Canada	**1,368**	**1,428**	**1,497**	**1,231**	**1,361**	**9.2**	**9.6**	**10.0**	**8.3**	**9.1**
Newfoundland	46	46	51	41	45	18.9	18.9	20.9	16.7	18.3
Prince Edward Island	10	10	12	8	10	14.7	15.1	17.3	11.8	14.0
Nova Scotia	48	53	55	42	50	11.0	12.1	12.7	9.6	11.4
New Brunswick	37	40	43	33	39	10.5	11.3	12.1	9.2	10.8
Quebec	394	397	441	350	399	10.9	11.0	12.3	9.7	11.1
Ontario	484	515	524	438	483	8.5	9.0	9.1	7.7	8.4
Manitoba	41	42	51	36	46	7.3	7.4	9.1	6.3	8.1
Saskatchewan	35	38	33	30	27	7.1	7.7	6.7	6.1	5.6
Alberta	112	120	119	99	107	7.5	8.0	8.1	6.7	7.2
British Columbia	172	169	172	153	155	8.8	8.7	8.9	7.9	8.0

Note: *Provincial estimates may differ from the national total due to independent seasonal adjustment.*

■

Crop production estimates

September 1995

Record flaxseed production is still expected in 1995 along with higher production of spring wheat and barley. Production of canola, oats and durum wheat is expected to decline.

For most of the major crops in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, flooding during the planting season and insect infestations during the growing season led to lower yields than the July survey indicated. In Alberta, yields of the major crops ranged from the same to noticeably higher than the July survey estimated.

Compared with last year, an increase of over 32 million bushels of prairie spring wheat is expected, primarily because of an increase in wheat acreage. Forecasters anticipate a sellers' market for wheat due to the very tight global supplies this year, which are expected to keep prices strong.

Harvested acreage of barley is reported to be at its highest level since 1990. Current indications are that production will increase by 56 million bushels over last year. This is welcome news for the livestock industry because barley is a major feed grain. Demand will be strong this year as livestock numbers are at their highest level in two decades.

Flaxseed production is expected to reach a record 44 million bushels, an increase of 6.2 million bushels over last year and a result of record flaxseed acreage.

Lower production of canola, durum wheat, oats and dry peas

The Prairie provinces are expected to harvest 1 million fewer acres of canola than last year. For Manitoba and Saskatchewan, yield indications were between 1 to 3 bushels per acre lower than last year, dropping production by 29.5 million bushels.

Reduced acreage of durum wheat, coupled with low yields in the prime durum regions of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, reduced the expected Canadian harvest to 169.2 million bushels, a decline of 3.1 million bushels from last year.

The harvested area of oats dropped in most of the major producing provinces. This is expected to result in a decline of 52.6 million bushels compared with 1994.

Dry pea production is expected to decline by 1.5 million bushels this year because of lower yields than last year. This is disappointing because seeded acreage increased by 285,000 acres this year in response to European market demand for dry peas as a feed protein supplement.

Winter wheat seeded area in Ontario is on the increase

Farmers in Ontario are planting 800,000 acres in winter wheat this fall, a 9.6% increase from the 730,000 acres planted last fall. Industry sources say that disease problems in dry beans, which have been kept in delayed rotation, are forcing farmers to switch to winter wheat.

Crop production estimates, September

Crop	1994	1995	1994 to 1995
	million bushels		% change
Spring wheat	628.1	660.2	5.1
Barley	536.9	592.9	10.4
Canola	318.9	290.4	-8.9
Oats	235.9	183.3	-22.3
Durum wheat	172.3	169.2	-1.8
Flaxseed	37.8	44.0	16.3

Field crop reporting series no. 7: September estimate of production of principal field crops, Canada, 1995 (22-002, $15/$85) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Tony Dupuis (613-951-0572) or Dave Burroughs (613-951-5138), Crops Section, Agriculture Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Deliveries of major grains
August 1995

The 1995/96 crop year started slowly. In August 1995, deliveries of major grains amounted to only a third of the August 1994 level. Low stocks of grain remaining in farmers' bins and price uncertainties because of recent changes to the grain transportation system contributed to the slowdown.

Deliveries of major grains, Western Canada

	August 1994	August 1995	August 1994 to August 1995
	tonnes ('000)		% change
Major grains, total	**2 398.4**	**801.5**	**-66.6**
Wheat excluding durum	1 185.2	301.7	-74.5
Durum wheat	229.6	44.7	-80.5
Wheat, total	**1 414.8**	**346.4**	**-75.5**
Oats	140.5	86.3	-38.6
Barley	353.0	158.1	-55.2
Rye	52.6	62.5	18.8
Flaxseed	24.1	6.9	-71.4
Canola	413.2	141.3	-65.8

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The August 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Railway carloadings
Seven-day period ending September 7, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) in the seven-day period ending September 7, 1995, decreased 1.2% to 4.3 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded increased 1.5% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 250 000 tonnes, a 10.7% decrease from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 12.4%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 1.8% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 173.4 million tonnes, a 3.7% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway operating statistics
April 1995

The seven surveyed railways reported a net gain of $35.0 million in April 1995. Operating revenues totalled $617.0 million, a 1.8% decrease from April 1994.

Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres showed an increase of 7.6% over the same period.

On a year-to-date basis, operating revenues decreased 0.2% from the same period of 1994.

Data for 1994 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The April 1995 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, $12/$120) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Electric storage batteries
August 1995

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 153,759 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in August, up 11.0% from 138,489 batteries in August 1994.

For January to August 1995, shipments totalled 928,466 batteries, down 17.8% from 1,130,182 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The August 1995 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Specified domestic electrical appliances
August 1995

Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 46,544 kitchen appliances in August 1995.

At the end of August 1995, year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances totalled 270,186 units (revised).

The August 1995 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

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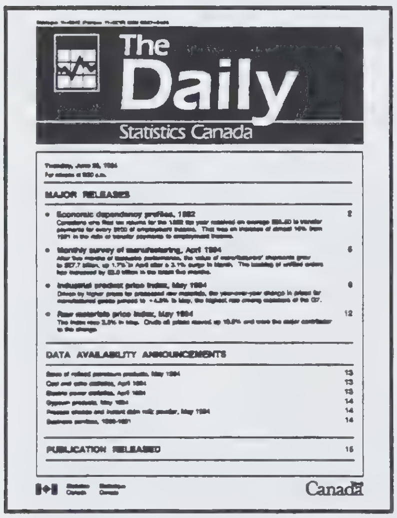
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field crop reporting series no. 7: September estimate of production of principal field crops, Canada, 1995, vol. 74, no. 7
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $15/$85; United States: US$18/US$102; other countries: US$21/US$119).

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, June 1995
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $18/$180; United States: US$22/US$216; other countries: US$26/US$252).

Textile products industries, 1993
Catalogue number 34-251
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Cement, August 1995
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Asphalt roofing, August 1995
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Coal and coke statistics, July 1995
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Refined petroleum and coal products industries, 1993
Catalogue number 45-250
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Railway operating statistics, March 1995, vol. 75, no. 3
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $12/$120; United States: US$15/US$144; other countries: US$17/US$168).

Canada's international transactions in securities, July 1995
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $17/$170; United States: US$21/US$204; other countries: US$24/US$238).

Unemployment insurance statistics, July 1995
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

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October 9-13

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
9	**Thanksgiving holiday**	
10	**New motor vehicle sales**	August 1995
11	**New housing price index**	August 1995
12	**Travel-log**	Autumn 1995

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 10, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

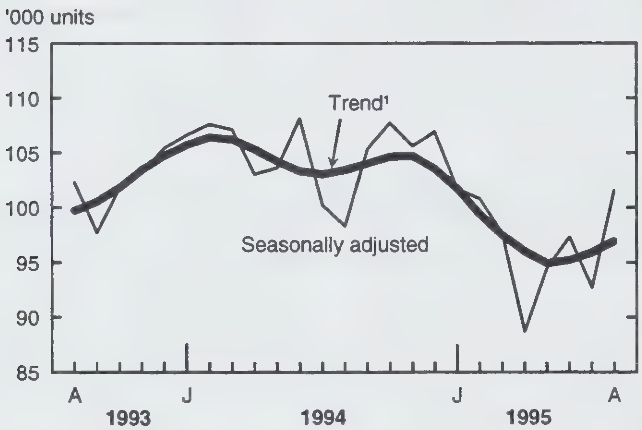
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

New motor vehicle sales
August 1995

New motor vehicle sales picked up speed in August, when the number of vehicles sold rose 9.5% from July. After four months of declines in early 1995, sales rose in three of the latest four months. Despite the recent growth, total sales during the first eight months of 1995 were 7.1% below last year's level.

Sales of new vehicles picked up speed in August



¹ *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

Dealers saw strong sales gains for both trucks (+11.6%) and passenger cars (+8.1%). Monthly truck sales followed a downward trend from December 1994 to May 1995. Recent gains have started to turn the trend upward. Early reports released by the auto industry indicate another increase in truck sales in September.

Dealers increased their sales of North American-made cars by a strong 8.7% in August. Although this was the fourth monthly increase in 1995, total sales of North American passenger cars since January were 5.0% below last year's level.

Sales of cars built overseas rose 5.5% in August, but imported cars were still losing market share. Cars built overseas have followed a downward sales trend since the beginning of 1988, and since early 1992 the decline has accelerated. Year-to-date sales to the end of August 1995 were 28.9% below last year's level.

Note to readers

All data are seasonally adjusted except data on average prices and market share.

Trucks also include minivans, sport utility vehicles and buses.

All sales figures include leases of new motor vehicles.

A new series has been added to CANSIM matrix 64. Series 15 shows unadjusted unit sales of passenger cars built by the Big Three automakers and by other automakers.

Much of the sales decline for cars built overseas can be attributed to transplants. Most automakers are now producing vehicles in North America: only a handful of companies, mainly European, do not have plants in Canada, the United States or Mexico. Sales of cars made in North America by manufacturers other than the Big Three increased market share to 16.6% during the first eight months of 1995, compared with 13.8% in the same period last year. The Big Three are also selling fewer cars built outside North America. Despite these changes (to the mix of car sales by origin of manufacture), the Big Three's market share remained unchanged at 66% of passenger car sales, as reported during the first eight months of 1994.

The high value of the Japanese yen may also have contributed to the reduced sales of passenger cars from overseas. The average price of Japanese cars purchased in August was $21,400, compared with $18,100 in August 1994.

The average price that consumers paid for new passenger cars (all origins) declined in July and August to nearly $20,500, from over $21,500 in June. This was still 7% higher than what consumers paid on average for cars in August 1994. Average price reflects both price changes and consumers' choice of models and options.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The August 1995 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, $16/$160) will be available in November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ☐

New motor vehicle sales

	August 1994	July 1995[r]	August 1995[p]	August 1994 to August 1995	July 1995 to August 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
				% change	
New motor vehicles	**98,250**	**92,699**	**101,542**	**3.4**	**9.5**
Passenger cars	58,211	54,235	58,615	0.7	8.1
North American[1]	44,390	44,322	48,157	8.5	8.7
Imports	13,821	9,913	10,458	-24.3	5.5
Trucks, vans and buses	40,039	38,464	42,927	7.2	11.6

	August 1994	August 1995[p]	August 1994 to August 1995	Market share August 1994	Market share August 1995
	unadjusted				
			% change	%	
New motor vehicles	**93,723**	**99,028**	**5.7**		
Passenger cars	56,763	58,607	3.2	100.0	100.0
North American[1]	40,807	45,940	12.6	71.9	78.4
Big Three	30,242	33,846	11.9	53.3	57.8
Other	10,565	12,094	14.5	18.6	20.6
Imports	15,956	12,667	-20.6	28.1	21.6
Big Three	2,632	1,325	-49.7	4.6	2.3
Other	13,324	11,342	-14.9	23.5	19.4
Trucks, vans and buses	36,960	40,421	9.4	100.0	100.0
North American[1]	33,632	37,509	11.5	91.0	92.8
Big Three	30,839	34,664	12.4	83.4	85.8
Other	2,793	2,845	1.9	7.6	7.0
Imports	3,328	2,912	-12.5	9.0	7.2

1 *Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Sugar sales
September 1995

Refiners' sales of all types of sugar in September totalled 91 076 tonnes, comprising 85 305 tonnes in domestic sales and 5 771 tonnes in export sales. At the end of September 1995, year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 768 790 tonnes: 704 136 tonnes in domestic sales and 64 654 tonnes in export sales.

This compares with total sales of 98 734 tonnes in September 1994, of which 88 048 tonnes were domestic sales and 10 686 tonnes were export sales. At the end of September 1994, year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 827 896 tonnes: 740 337 tonnes in domestic sales and 87 559 tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The September 1995 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins
August 1995

Chemical firms produced 168 758 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in August, a 0.9% decrease from 170 215 tonnes in August 1994.

For January to August 1995, production totalled 1 394 359 tonnes, a 13.9% increase from 1 224 233 tonnes a year earlier.

Data for August 1994 and August 1995 on the production of 3 other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The August 1995 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■

Oil pipeline transport
July 1995

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 11 451 198 cubic metres in July, up 2.4% from July 1994; year-to-date receipts to the end of July 1995 (76 213 702 cubic metres) rose 3.1% over the same period in 1994. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products in July (6 191 222 cubic metres) increased 2.0% from July 1994; year-to-date receipts increased 1.0% to 42 082 748 cubic metres.

Pipeline exports of crude oil (5 229 219 cubic metres) increased 9.3% from July 1994; pipeline imports (843 160 cubic metres) declined 21.3%. Year-to-date exports of crude at the end of July 1995 (34 937 504 cubic metres) were up 10.7% from 1994; year-to-date imports (5 461 936 cubic metres) decreased 18.6%. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

July deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 351 907 cubic metres, an 8.5% decrease from 1994. July deliveries of liquified petroleum gases and refined petroleum products climbed 43.1% to 592 209 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries at the end of July 1995 totalled 35 401 440 cubic metres, down 3.9% from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The July 1995 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, $11/$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Survey of fishers, plant workers and youth in Nova Scotia

Statistics Canada recently conducted a survey for St. Francis Xavier University and The Atlantic Groundfish Strategy (TAGS) communications working group.

For further information on this survey, contact Andrew Maw (902-426-6374, fax: 902-426-9538), Advisory Services, Halifax Regional Reference Centre. ■

Financial statistics on university education

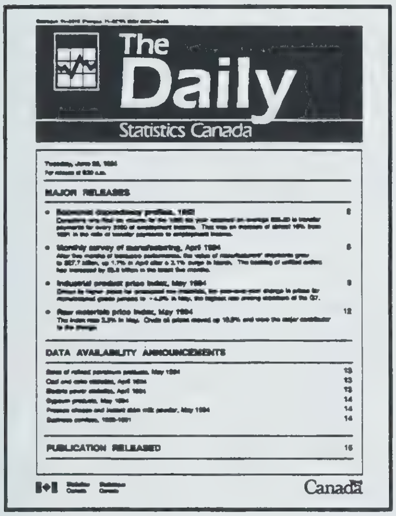
1993/94

Data for the 1993/94 fiscal year on university revenues and expenditures are now available, as are data on government expenditures on university education.

Available on CANSIM: table 00590206.

For further information on this release, contact Don Little (613-951-1507) or Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1537), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Custom tabulations of the data are also available. For information on the products and services available from Education, Culture and Tourism Division, contact Daniel Perrier (613-951-1503). ■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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross domestic product by industry, July 1995
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$ 17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196).

Cereals and oilseeds review, July 1995
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $15/$144; United States: US$ 18/US$173; other countries: US$21/US$202).

Specified domestic electrical appliances, August 1995
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$ 8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$ 84).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, August 1995
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$ 8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$ 84).

Exports by commodity, July 1995, microfiche version
Catalogue number 65-0040XMB
(Canada: $35/$350; United States: US$ 42/US$420; other countries: US$49/US$490).

Exports by commodity, July 1995, paper version
Catalogue number 65-0040XPB
(Canada: $75/$750; United States: US$ 90/US$900; other countries: US$105/US$1,050).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 11, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

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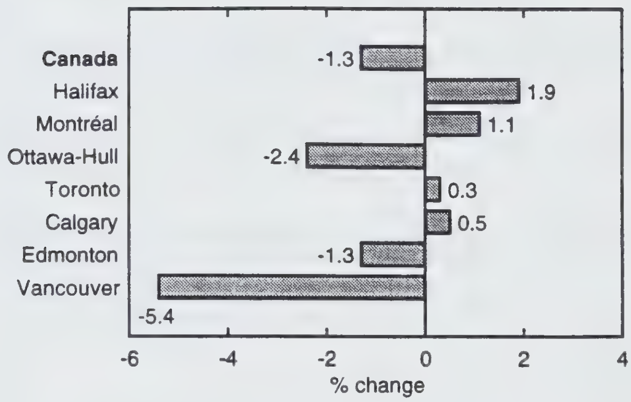
OTHER RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

New housing price index
August 1995

The new housing price index decreased 1.3% from August 1994 to August 1995. August was the fourteenth consecutive month with a negative annual percentage change.

New housing price indexes
August 1994 to August 1995



The new housing price index stood at 134.4 (1986=100) in August 1995, unchanged from July 1995.

Contractors in 7 of the 21 cities surveyed reported stable or offsetting new home prices, so there were no monthly changes in the indexes for those cities. In the six cities with monthly price increases, the largest were for Hamilton (+0.7%) and Halifax (+0.6%). No other monthly increase was larger than 0.4%. Of the eight monthly decreases, the largest were for St. John's (-0.9%), St. Catharines-Niagara (-0.5%) and Victoria (-0.5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $23/$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul Roméo-Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division.

New housing price indexes
(1986=100)

	August 1995	August 1994 to August 1995	July 1995 to August 1995
		% change	
Canada	**134.4**	**-1.3**	**-**
House only	124.1	-1.2	-0.1
Land only	167.5	-1.2	0.1
St. John's	126.8	-0.5	-0.9
Halifax	120.8	1.9	0.6
Charlottetown	116.4	..	0.3
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.4	-0.3	0.3
Québec	135.8	1.2	0.4
Montréal	137.8	1.1	-
Ottawa-Hull	120.4	-2.4	-0.2
Toronto	137.9	0.3	-0.1
Hamilton	125.7	-1.5	0.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	120.9	0.3	-0.5
Kitchener-Waterloo	122.4	-0.5	-0.1
London	142.3	-2.9	-
Windsor	128.3	1.0	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	137.5	-0.1	-
Winnipeg	118.0	1.3	-
Regina	132.4	3.3	0.1
Saskatoon	113.9	1.3	-
Calgary	141.8	0.5	-
Edmonton	146.0	-1.3	-0.2
Vancouver	137.2	-5.4	-0.1
Victoria	118.2	-9.4	-0.5

- *Nil or zero.*

.. *Figures not available.*

■

Railway carloadings
Seven-day period ending September 14, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending September 14, 1995, decreased 1.7% to 4.9 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 5.7% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 325 000 tonnes, a 3.3% decrease from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 11.9%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 1.8% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 178.6 million tonnes, a 3.5% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway carloadings

August 1995

In August, carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) by railways in Canada totalled 18.9 million tonnes, a 9.0% decrease from August 1994. The carriers received an additional 1.8 million tonnes from U.S. connections during August.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 1.3 million tonnes, a 7.4% decrease from August 1994. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 13.1%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 8.9% during August 1995. This brought the year-to-date total to 168.3 million tonnes, a 2.0% increase from the previous year. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 24.5% during the same period.

All year-to-date data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The August 1995 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, $10/$100) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Civil aviation operating statistics

August 1995

The seasonally adjusted passenger load factor increased for the fourth time in six months in August 1995. (Passenger load factor measures the average fullness of the aircraft.) Data for the scheduled operations of Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) show that the load factor in August 1995 (63.0%) was 0.7 percentage points higher than in July 1995. Passenger load factor hit a record low in February 1995 at 61.0%, and has been decreasing since early 1988, when it was close to 75%. All data in this release have been seasonally adjusted.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data for August 1995 on civil aviation will be published in the November 1995 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $11/$105). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

August 1995

Steel pipe and tubing production in August 1995 totalled 162 865 tonnes, a 9.8% decrease from 180 544 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production to the end of August 1995 totalled 1 340 756 tonnes, up 4.9% from 1 277 729 tonnes during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The August 1995 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Egg production

August 1995

Egg production in August totalled 41.3 million dozen, a 1.7% increase from August 1994. The average number of layers increased 0.2%, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased from 2,217 to 2,250.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145-1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039), Agriculture Division.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Industry price indexes, August 1995
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $21/$210; United States: US$26/US$252; other countries: US$30/US$294).

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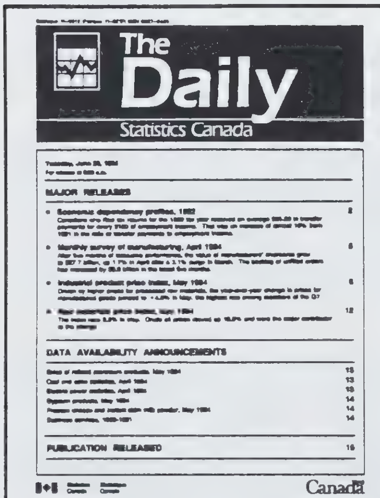
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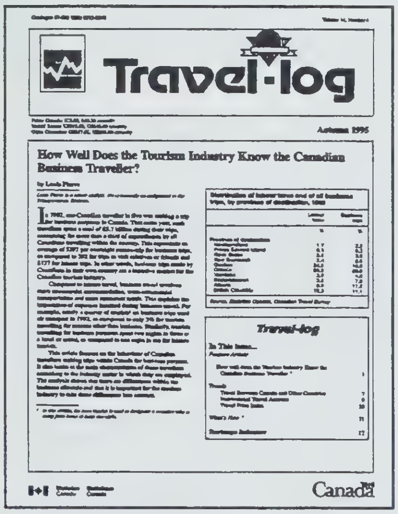
Travel-log

Autumn 1995

How Well Does the Tourism Industry Know the Canadian Business Traveller?

Canada

Travel-log
Autumn 1995

The feature article in the Autumn 1995 issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, is "How well does the tourism industry know the Canadian business traveller?"

Each quarter, *Travel-log* examines international travel trends and the travel price index. It also features the latest tourism indicators.

The Autumn 1995 (Vol. 14, no. 4) issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, $12/$40) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Monique Beyrouti (613-951-1673, fax: 613-951-2909), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

OTHER RELEASES

Raw materials price index, early estimate
September 1995

The raw materials price index (RMPI) declined an estimated 1.1% from August to September 1995. A 4.5% decrease in the wood index was followed by a 2.3% drop in the metals index. These declines were partially offset by a 1.1% increase in the mineral fuels index, while the vegetable and animal products index remained unchanged. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels decreased an estimated 1.9% in September.

This early estimate of the September 1995 index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Service Unit, Prices Division.

■

Pulpwood and wood residue
August 1995

Pulpwood receipts in August totalled 3 923 483 cubic metres, up 18.1% from 3 322 594 cubic metres in August 1994. Wood residue receipts totalled 6 697 347 cubic metres, up 6.3% from 6 299 609 cubic metres in August 1994. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 635 507 cubic metres, up 7.1% from 8 998 414 cubic metres in August 1994. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue increased 34.6% to 12 022 799 cubic metres, up from 8 931 175 cubic metres in August 1994. All August 1994 figures have been revised, except those for wood residue receipts.

At the end of August 1995, year-to-date pulpwood receipts totalled 25 125 897 cubic metres, up 11.4% from 22 549 295 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date wood residue receipts increased 8.6% to 52 141 082 cubic metres, up from 47 999 274 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (75 349 638 cubic metres) rose 5.2% from 71 646 437 cubic metres a year earlier. All year-to-date figures have been revised, except the 1994 figures for wood residue receipts.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The August 1995 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

■

Steel primary forms
August 1995

Steel primary forms production in August 1995 totalled 1 158 129 tonnes, a 1.1% increase from 1 145 111 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production to the end of August 1995 reached 9 775 842 tonnes, up 7.4% from 9 105 130 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The August 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

■

Steel wire and specified wire products
August 1995

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 60 265 tonnes in August, down 10.8% from 67 535 tonnes (revised) in August 1994. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The August 1995 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Doug Higgins (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, August 1995
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Travel-log, Autumn 1995
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: $12/$40; United States: US$15/US$48; other countries: US$17/US$56).

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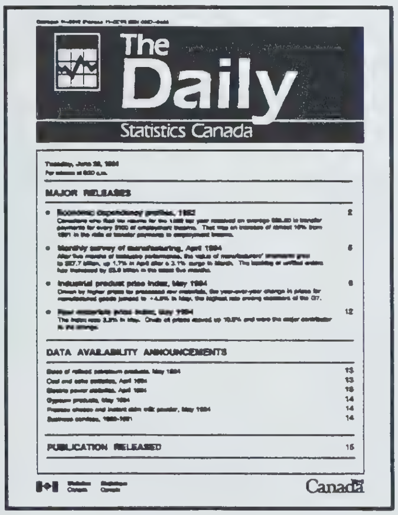
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Friday, October 13, 1995
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MAJOR RELEASES

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MAJOR RELEASES

Energy supply and demand

First quarter 1995

Strong energy exports to the United States and East Asia continued to push Canadian energy production higher in the first quarter of 1995. The export-driven surge in primary energy production, which reached a six-year high in 1994, has spilled over into 1995. Production in the first quarter of 1995 totalled 3 697 petajoules, up 6.5% from the same quarter of 1994. Over 80% of this increase can be attributed to higher exports.

Natural gas exports to the United States continued to increase at double-digit rates, driven by demand from utilities in California and on the U.S. East Coast. Since 1987, Canada's share of the U.S. natural gas market has doubled. In the first quarter of 1995, imports from Canada amounted to 10.7% of U.S. natural gas consumption.

Coal exports grew by 19% from the first quarter of 1994. Strong exports of coal to the industrializing economies in East Asia continued as their electricity generation kept pace with their high rates of economic growth. Meanwhile, first-quarter coal exports to Western Europe rebounded to 1992 levels after being extremely low in the first quarters of 1993 and 1994.

By contrast, the growth in crude oil exports slowed to a modest 3.3%, compared with 14.3% in the first quarter of 1994. Slightly more than half of Canada's crude oil production is exported, so the slowdown in exports was reflected in the slower growth in production.

Energy consumption continued to grow strongly in the industrial and transportation sectors during the first quarter of 1995. Even so, demand for energy in the first quarter actually fell compared with the first quarter of 1994 because mild winter weather reduced energy consumption in the residential and farm sectors by 9.4%. Lower residential use of natural gas, electricity and petroleum products helped reduce overall demand by 0.5%.

Industrial energy consumption, however, continued to show strong growth. It was 6.5% above the first quarter of 1994. A jump in the consumption of natural gas, electricity and petroleum products by mining industries (especially in Alberta) was an important factor in higher energy use by the industrial sector.

Energy supply and demand

	First quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	First quarter 1994 to First quarter 1995
	petajoules		% change
Production	**3 471**	**3 697**	**6.5**
Exports	1 652	1 835	11.1
Imports	472	464	-1.7
Availability (supply)	2 739	2 718	-0.8
Non-energy use	159	164	3.1
Demand	**2 000**	**1 990**	**-0.5**
Industrial	550	586	6.5
Transportation	467	481	3.0
Residential and farm	593	537	-9.4
Government and commercial	389	386	-0.8

Note: *A 30-litre gasoline fill-up contains about one gigajoule of energy. A petajoule is one million gigajoules.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4945-4946, 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Quarterly report on energy supply/demand in Canada* (57-003, $41/$136) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information about this release, contact Irfan Hashmi (613-951-3501), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending October 7, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 7, 1995, totalled 263 563 tonnes, down 4.8% from 276 830 tonnes a week earlier and down 3.3% from 272 667 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 11 189 943 tonnes, a 6.4% increase from 10 518 566 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

■

For-hire motor carriers of freight, large carriers

Second quarter 1995

In the second quarter of 1995, 58 large for-hire motor carriers (those earning $25 million annually) based in Canada generated $1,041 million in operating revenues and $986 million in operating expenses. The general and specialized freight carriers both posted an operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenues) of 0.95. Any ratio over 1.00 represents an operating loss.

Average earnings of the general freight carriers amounted to $17.9 million in the second quarter of 1995, up 3% from $17.4 million a year earlier.

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division.

■

Railway operating statistics

May 1995

The seven surveyed railways reported a net gain of $37.5 million in May 1995. Operating revenues totalled $663.6 million, a 1.7% increase from May 1994. Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres increased 0.3% over the same period.

On a year-to-date basis, operating revenues increased 0.2% from the same period of 1994.

Data for 1994 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The May 1995 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, $12/$120) will be released later.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division.

■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard

August 1995

Waferboard production in August totalled 264 877 cubic metres, a 6.3% increase from 249 125 cubic metres in August 1994. Particleboard production reached 142 670 cubic metres, up 9.9% from 129 864 cubic metres in August 1994. Fibreboard production in August amounted to 5 473 000 square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), a 44.3% drop from 9 818 000 square metres in August 1994.

For January to August 1995, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 2 197 620 cubic metres, up 10.3% from 1 992 820 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production amounted to 1 116 329 cubic metres, up 15.9% from 963 111 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 68 236 000 square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), down 7.0% from 73 388 000 square metres during the same same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The August 1995 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

■

Annual survey of manufactures

1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed below are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5394, 5407-5408, 5554, 6886 and 6894.

The data for the industries listed in the table will also be presented in *Food industries* (32-250, $38), *Beverage and tobacco products industries* (32-251, $38), *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38) and *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250, $38). The publications will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

Value of shipments

	SIC	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Publication catalogue number	Contact
		$ millions		% change		
Industry						
Chewing gum	1082	329.9	341.1	3.4	32-250	Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511)
Leaf tobacco	1211	347.7	381.4	9.7	32-251	Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511)
Tobacco products	1221	1,658.7	2,090.0	26.0	32-251	Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511)
Mobile home	3244	198.8	227.5	14.4	42-251	Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515)
Clock and watch	3913	34.3	39.3	14.6	47-250	Suzanne Pépin-O'Brien (613-951-3514)
Button, buckle and clothes fastener	3992	80.9	87.7	8.4	47-250	Suzanne Pépin-O'Brien (613-951-3514)

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Employment, earnings and hours, July 1995
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $31/$310; United States: US$38/US$372; other countries: US$44/US$434).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
∞

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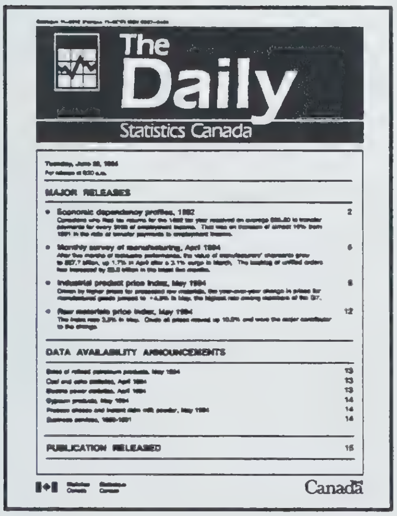
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Canada

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

RELEASE DATES

October 16-20

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
17	**Public sector employment, wages and salaries**	1994
17	**Monthly survey of manufacturing**	August 1995
17	**Composite index**	September 1995
18	**Canadian international trade**	August 1995
18	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	August 1995
19	**Canadian economic observer**	October 1995
20	**Consumer price index**	September 1995
20	**Retail trade**	August 1995

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 16, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending September 21, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending September 21, 1995, increased 0.5% to 4.8 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 2.6% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 325 000 tonnes, a 6.5% decrease from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 11.3%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) remained unchanged during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 183.7 million tonnes, a 3.4% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

■

Processed fruits and vegetables

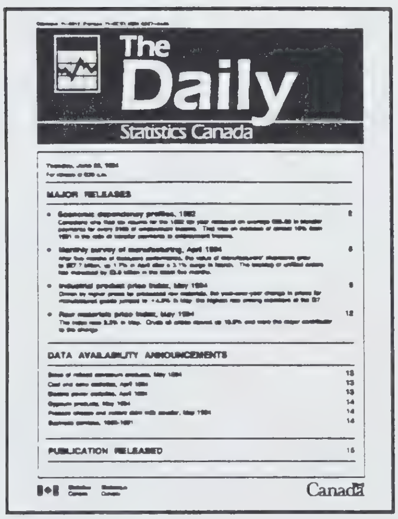
August 1995

Data for August 1995 on processed fruits and vegetables are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly (32-011, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

■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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, August 1995
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

Steel wire and specified wire products, August 1995
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, August 1995
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Railway operating statistics, April 1995, vol. 75, no. 4
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $12/$120; United States: US$15/US$144; other countries: US$17/US$168).

Building permits, August 1995
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $24/$240; United States: US$29/US$288; other countries: US$34/US$336).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 17, 1995
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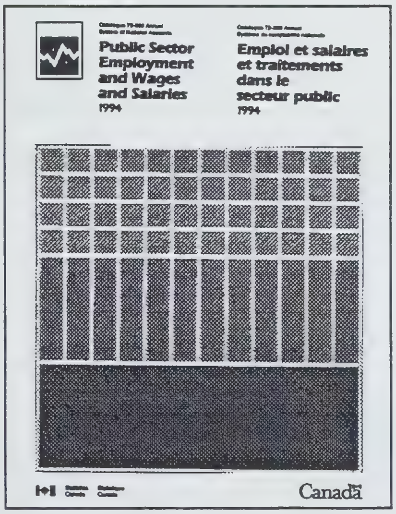
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on following page)



Public sector employment, wages and salaries

1994 (with historical data from 1990)

The 1994 edition of *Public sector employment and wages and salaries* presents employment, wage and salary data for the total public sector as well as for the federal, provincial-territorial and local governments and government business enterprises. The publication also includes data for public hospitals and local government school boards.

The public sector includes all organizations, both commercial and non-commercial, under the control of a governmental body.

Public sector employment and wages and salaries, 1994 (72-209, $42) is now available. See "How to order publications".

Please note that data released on CANSIM in July 1995 (matrices 2860, 2862 and 2863) have been revised and that data on matrices 2861 and 2865 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact the Data Dissemination and External Relations Section (613-951-0767) or the Public Employment Section (613-951-1843), Public Institutions Division.

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

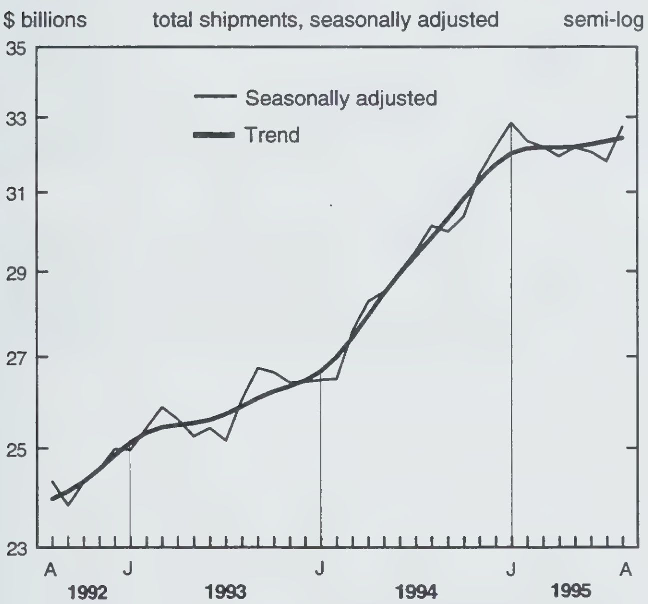
MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly survey of manufacturing

August 1995

A very strong month in the auto sector pushed total manufacturers' shipments to $32.7 billion (+2.9%) in August, the highest level since the peak in January 1995. The increase in shipments was found in 11 of 22 major groups (representing 44% of total shipments). By far the largest monthly increase was in motor vehicles (+30.6%), as re-tooling ended and the new model year was launched, causing a dramatic turnaround after persistent weakness in recent months. Significant increases were also recorded in motor vehicle parts and accessories and in aircraft and parts.

Motor vehicles drove shipments up in August



Significant declines were observed in primary metals; other transportation equipment; and refined petroleum and coal products. Overall, monthly shipments remained 8.7% higher than in August 1994, and were only just short of the all-time high of $32.8 billion recorded in January 1995.

Unfilled orders decreased for the third time in four months in August (-1.2%), contrasting with last year's strong growth, while inventories grew moderately.

> ***Definitions***
>
> ***Unfilled orders*** *are the stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.*
>
> ***New orders*** *are the sum of shipments for the current month (that is, orders received and shipped in the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.*

Motor vehicles drove total shipments up

The jump was largely caused by a burst of activity in the auto sector. Shipments of motor vehicles and parts were up 22.3%. Firmer demand in the United States and an end to a particularly pronounced summer slowdown for retooling rejuvenated this sector. The lion's share of the increase was in motor vehicles, which increased 30.6% from July. The rise was very pronounced and came on the heels of a string of monthly declines that were caused by sluggish North American demand.

Increases were also recorded in motor vehicle parts and accessories (+5.6%) and in aircraft and parts (+15.5%). The transportation sector as a whole put in a strong performance.

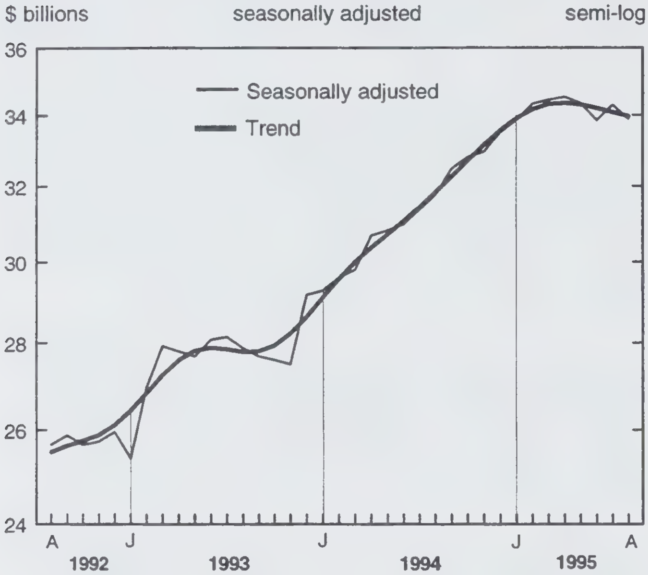
These increases were partly offset by substantial decreases in primary metals (-4.4%), other transportation equipment (-47.2%) and refined petroleum and coal products (-4.4%).

But unfilled orders fell again

Manufacturers once again reduced their backlog in August as unfilled orders dropped 1.2%. The decrease followed significant declines in May and June, which had interrupted 17 months of growth. Most of the decrease was in aircraft and parts (-1.4%), but a significant decline was observed in motor vehicle parts and accessories (-7.7%), while unfilled orders of motor vehicles edged down slightly (-0.1%).

The latest Business Conditions Survey (July 1995), in stark contrast with previous surveys, reported a significant increase in the number of manufacturers who believed that the backlog of unfilled orders was lower than normal.

Weakness in unfilled orders persisted



After July's positive showing, new orders were virtually flat in August, rising only 0.2%. The largest increase was in motor vehicles, but this was largely offset by decreases in aircraft and parts and in primary metals.

Inventories grew at a more moderate pace

Inventories rose 0.5% in August, the second month of growth after a pause in June that interrupted 20 months of rapid increases. The increases since June have been less pronounced, indicating that inventories may have settled into a pattern of more moderate growth.

August's rise in inventories was widespread. The largest increase was in the aircraft and parts industry (+3.9%), as fewer planes were shipped than expected. Increases were also recorded in non-electrical machinery (+3.5%) and railroad rolling stock (+6.6%).

The largest drops came from refined petroleum and coal products (-8.1%) and motor vehicles (-3.2%). The decline in motor vehicle inventories followed July's sharp increase, as manufacturers geared up for August's expansion of activity.

The moderate rise in inventories combined with the much larger increase in shipments caused the inventories-to-shipments ratio to fall from 1.40 to 1.37 in August.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9579 and 9581-9582.

The August 1995 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, $19/$190) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

Detailed data on shipments by province are available on request. For further information, or to order, contact Robert Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497), or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories-to shipments-ratio
	seasonally adjusted								
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	
August 1994	30,116	2.1	38,528	1.0	31,762	1.2	30,504	2.1	1.28
September 1994	29,978	-0.5	39,128	1.6	32,483	2.3	30,699	0.6	1.31
October 1994	30,363	1.3	39,372	0.6	32,796	1.0	30,676	-0.1	1.30
November 1994	31,463	3.6	39,682	0.8	32,948	0.5	31,615	3.1	1.26
December 1994	32,180	2.3	40,439	1.9	33,505	1.7	32,737	3.5	1.26
January 1995	32,830	2.0	41,055	1.5	33,848	1.0	33,173	1.3	1.25
February 1995	32,353	-1.5	42,036	2.4	34,323	1.4	32,828	-1.0	1.30
March 1995	32,177	-0.5	42,774	1.8	34,428	0.3	32,281	-1.7	1.33
April 1995	31,927	-0.8	43,547	1.8	34,519	0.3	32,018	-0.8	1.36
May 1995	32,164	0.7	44,071	1.2	34,343	-0.5	31,987	-0.1	1.37
June 1995	32,053	-0.3	44,052	0.0	33,844	-1.5	31,554	-1.4	1.37
July 1995	31,804	-0.8	44,522	1.1	34,287	1.3	32,247	2.2	1.40
August 1995	32,731	2.9	44,737	0.5	33,879	-1.2	32,323	0.2	1.37

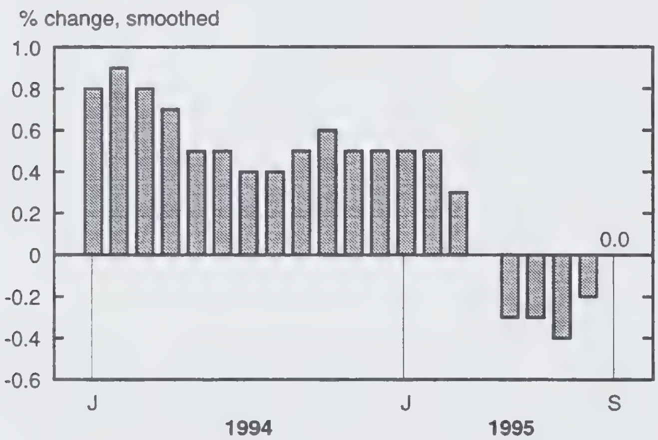
■

Composite index

September 1995

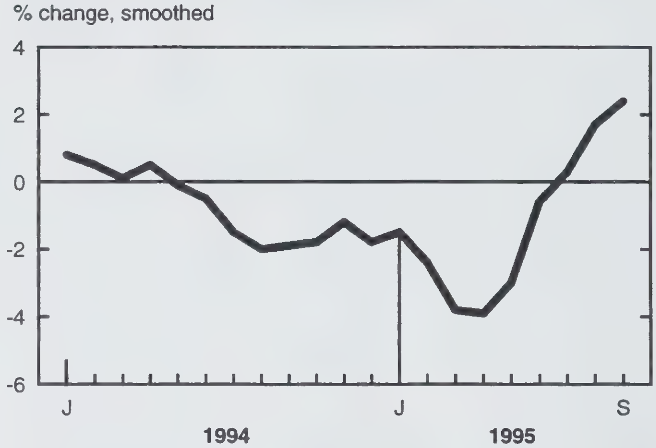
The leading indicator was unchanged in September, putting an end to four straight monthly declines. Final demand showed signs of growth, notably in the beleaguered housing sector, although important sources of weakness in the demand for durable goods remained. Five of the ten components were up, one more than in August. The unsmoothed index has been rising steadily since May.

Composite index



Household demand picked up in September. The housing index posted a solid 2.4% gain, its largest since late 1991. The sharp upturn of house sales in recent months has paved the way for a slight recovery in housing starts.

Housing index



Elsewhere, personal services buttressed job growth in the services sector. Furniture and appliance sales fell at a slower rate than in August.

Manufacturing showed signs of snapping out of its recent slump. The average work week posted its first increase since November 1994, a harbinger of increased demand for labour. The drop in demand for durable goods slowed, reflecting an upturn for export-oriented industries.

The U.S. leading indicator continued to decrease (-0.1%), held down principally by a fall in commodity prices, their first since late 1993. Several of Canada's key export markets picked up in tandem with consumer spending in the United States, following the strong gains in disposable income since July.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, the October 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) will be available this week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627) or Dominique Pérusse (613-951-1789), Current Economic Analysis Division.□

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	April 1995	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	August 1995	September 1995	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981=100)	**173.7**	**173.2**	**172.6**	**171.9**	**171.6**	**171.6**	**0.0**
Housing index[1]	103.9	100.8	100.2	100.5	102.2	104.7	2.4
Business and personal services employment ('000)	1,944	1,946	1,948	1,953	1,960	1,967	0.4
TSE 300 stock price index (1975=1,000)	4,179	4,225	4,293	4,376	4,443	4,495	1.2
Money supply (M1) ($ millions, 1981)[2]	30,263	30,234	30,309	30,423	30,548	30,646	0.3
U.S. composite leading indicator (1967=100)[3]	217.1	216.7	216.1	215.6	215.1	214.8	-0.1
Manufacturing							
Average work week	38.8	38.7	38.6	38.5	38.4	38.5	0.3
New orders, durables ($ millions 1981)[4]	12,783	12,808	12,756	12,677	12,539	12,454	-0.7
Shipments/inventories of finished goods[4]	1.77	1.75	1.71	1.66	1.62	1.58	-0.04*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales ($ millions 1981)[4]	1,162.8	1,164.8	1,163.3	1,157.2	1,149.2	1,142.5	-0.6
Other durable goods sales ($ millions 1981)[4]	4,015.1	4,002.5	3,978.2	3,950.8	3,934.5	3,922.9	-0.3
Unsmoothed composite	171.0	170.1	170.7	170.7	172.4	172.7	0.2

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two preceding months.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Telecommunications plant price indexes
1993 (final) and 1994 (preliminary)

The final 1993 and preliminary 1994 estimates of the telecommunications plant price indexes (1986=100) are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2021.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $23/$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division.

■

Soft drinks
September 1995

Data for September 1995 on production of soft drinks are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly production of soft drinks (32-001, $3/$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

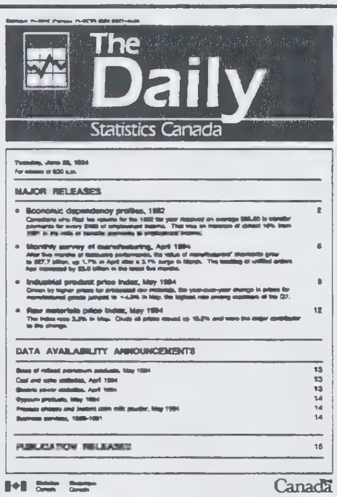
■

Computer hardware

Data from the Survey of Computer Hardware Manufacturers are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Jamie Brunet (613-951-5056), Small Business and Special Surveys Division.

■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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

General review of the mineral industries, 1993
Catalogue number 26-201
(Canada: $24; United States: US$29; other countries: US$34).

Oil pipeline transport, July 1995
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Public sector employment and wages and salaries, 1994
Catalogue number 72-209
(Canada: $42; United States: US$51; other countries: US$59).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 18, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

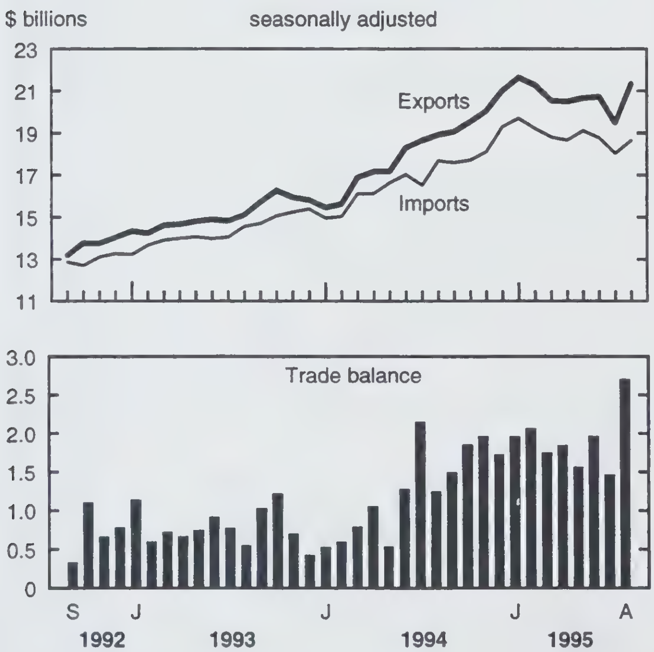
Canadian international merchandise trade
August 1995

Canadian exports surged 9.6% in August to reach $21.3 billion, their highest level since January. Exports to all of Canada's trading partners increased, but shipments were especially strong to the United States and non-OECD countries. Automotive shipments accounted for 70% of the increase, as auto production resumed after July's longer than normal plant shutdowns.

Imports were up 3.5% in August, to $18.6 billion, as automotive and energy products began to recover from two months of decline. More goods were imported from all trading partners except Japan and the European Union.

The strong performance of exports led the merchandise trade balance to a record $2.7 billion surplus in August. The surplus with the United States increased the most, to a record $3.3 billion, thanks to the robust automotive trade.

Exports, imports and trade balance

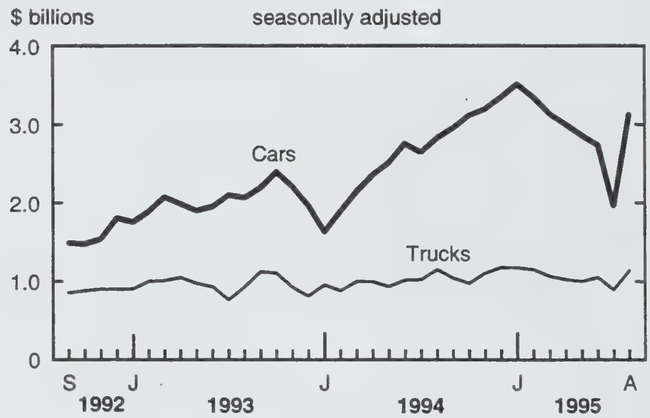


> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services. In the second quarter of 1995, an overall merchandise trade surplus of $5.3 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of $5.7 billion.*

Exports advanced strongly as auto production resumed

Exports of automotive products shot up 36.0% in August as production resumed following July's plant closures for vacations and retooling. Stronger demand for vehicles in the United States was also a factor, helping boost car and truck exports to their highest level since February. Parts exports rose modestly as production in the United States returned to normal levels after the shutdowns. In all, automotive exports stood 6.6% above their August 1994 level.

Exports of automotive products



Machinery and equipment exports gained momentum in August, rising 6.7% after six months of slow advances. Although growth was widespread in the sector, most of the strength came from helicopters and high-valued jet aircraft. Also bolstering exports were sales of office machines to the United States, up solidly for two months running.

Exports of industrial goods advanced 3.2% in August, largely reflecting strong shipments of metal ores and concentrates—especially to the European Union. Demand for most industrial goods has been on a downward trend since January, awaiting a pickup in U.S. manufacturing activity.

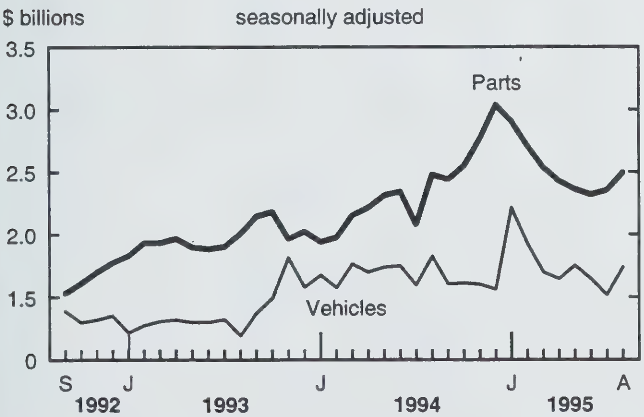
Forestry products provided a healthy boost to overall exports in August, as lumber and newsprint sales increased 8.8% and 2.9% respectively. Lumber continued to respond to a strengthening U.S. housing market and to growing demand from Japan.

Elsewhere in natural resources, energy product exports grew 5.2% because of strong Japanese purchases of coal. Crude oil exports were up modestly after a precipitous decline in July. Wheat and fish exports fell, pulling down overall exports of agricultural products by a small margin.

Automotive and energy products gave imports a boost

Over half of August's import gain was attributable to the automotive sector. Auto imports rose 9.5%, offsetting declines posted since March. August's increase came about as U.S. auto production resumed after the extended shutdowns in July. While truck imports advanced 21.0% from July, car imports rose 11.3%. Imports of parts grew 6.1% in August, as Canadian auto production returned to normal.

Imports of automotive products



Machinery and equipment imports picked up steam in August (+3.5%), reflecting strength in aircraft, engines and parts (+40.9%) and office machines (+11.4%).

Energy product imports advanced 43.6% in August. Crude oil purchases dominated the picture, but refined petroleum products and coal were also strong. The trend for imports of energy products other than crude oil has been flat since August 1994.

Imports of food gained marginally in August, as demand for imported fruits and vegetables remained low, offset somewhat by imports of fish and sugar preparations. In total, agricultural imports have remained flat throughout 1995.

Weakness in a number of commodities kept industrial goods imports from advancing in August, despite buoyancy in chemicals and plastics. Falling imports of industrial goods have reflected the slackness in Canadian manufacturing since February.

Revisions

Merchandise trade data are revised on a continuing basis for every month of the current year. Factors that make revisions necessary include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs documents, replacement of estimated figures with actual values once available, changes to classification of merchandise based on more current information, and updated seasonal adjustments.

Revised data for January 1991 to July 1995 are available in the relevant CANSIM matrices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data that will be available next week in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182). It will include detailed tables by commodity and country on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available the morning of release.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, $30/$120). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division (1-800-294-5583). □

Merchandise trade of Canada

	June 1995	July 1995	August 1995	June 1995 to July 1995	July 1995 to August 1995	January-August 1994	January-August 1995	January-August 1994 to January-August 1995	August 1994 to August 1995
	seasonally adjusted, $ current								
	$ millions			% change		$ millions		% change	
Principal trading partners									
Exports									
United States	16,588	15,794	17,253	-4.8	9.2	112,938	133,620	18.3	10.3
Japan	1,076	1,014	1,018	-5.8	0.4	6,246	7,806	25.0	12.6
European Union	1,166	1,090	1,158	-6.5	6.2	6,970	9,702	39.2	58.6
Other OECD countries[1]	287	222	308	-22.6	38.7	2,498	2,417	-3.2	-18.1
All other countries	1,626	1,358	1,605	-16.5	18.2	9,523	12,652	32.9	25.5
Total	20,743	19,478	21,343	-6.1	9.6	138,174	166,197	20.3	12.8
Imports									
United States	13,524	13,469	13,978	-0.4	3.8	96,587	111,887	15.8	6.0
Japan	676	633	613	-6.4	-3.2	5,343	5,961	11.6	-0.5
European Union	2,148	1,793	1,616	-16.5	-9.9	10,688	13,930	30.3	4.7
Other OECD countries[1]	677	542	654	-19.9	20.7	4,209	5,422	28.8	-11.1
All other countries	1,767	1,589	1,791	-10.1	12.7	13,280	13,794	3.9	11.4
Total	18,792	18,027	18,653	-4.1	3.5	130,106	150,995	16.1	5.5
Balance									
United States	3,064	2,325	3,275	...	...	16,351	21,733	...	...
Japan	400	381	405	...	...	903	1,845	...	...
European Union	-982	-703	-458	...	...	-3,718	-4,228	...	...
Other OECD countries[1]	-390	-320	-346	...	...	-1,711	-3,005	...	...
All other countries	-141	-231	-186	...	...	-3,757	-1,142	...	...
Total	1,951	1,451	2,690	...	...	8,068	15,202	...	...
Principal commodity groupings[2]									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,650	1,533	1,519	-7.1	-0.9	11,437	12,620	10.3	6.7
Energy products	2,137	1,864	1,960	-12.8	5.2	13,955	15,673	12.3	-5.0
Forestry products	3,306	3,305	3,424	0.0	3.6	19,902	25,602	28.6	24.0
Industrial goods and materials	3,956	3,761	3,882	-4.9	3.2	24,860	31,820	28.0	15.9
Machinery and equipment	4,245	4,110	4,386	-3.2	6.7	27,263	33,810	24.0	19.9
Automotive products	4,980	4,064	5,526	-18.4	36.0	36,115	41,871	15.9	6.6
Other consumer goods	577	593	618	2.8	4.2	3,743	4,551	21.6	23.4
Special transactions trade[3]	867	840	845	-3.1	0.6	5,886	6,809	15.7	9.3
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,148	1,128	1,131	-1.7	0.3	8,053	9,000	11.8	3.0
Energy products	721	518	744	-28.2	43.6	4,796	5,671	18.2	-19.7
Forestry products	177	180	163	1.7	-9.4	1,150	1,409	22.5	5.8
Industrial goods and materials	3,721	3,757	3,713	1.0	-1.2	24,591	30,385	23.6	9.6
Machinery and equipment	6,401	6,000	6,212	-6.3	3.5	41,627	49,739	19.5	9.0
Automotive products	3,967	3,871	4,238	-2.4	9.5	31,140	34,263	10.0	-1.6
Other consumer goods	2,250	2,082	2,121	-7.5	1.9	15,250	17,236	13.0	4.7
Special transactions trade[3]	466	482	427	3.4	-11.4	3,217	3,587	11.5	2.9

1 *Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey.*
2 *Figures not adjusted to balance of payments basis.*
3 *Mainly, these are low-valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment and goods returned to country of origin.*
... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

Travel between Canada and other countries
August 1995

In August, the number of overnight trips to Canada by overseas residents increased 1.8% compared with July, to a new high of 333,000. The upward trend in this type of travel started in mid-1992.

Meanwhile, Americans made 1.1 million trips of at least one night to Canada, a 1.2% decrease from July.

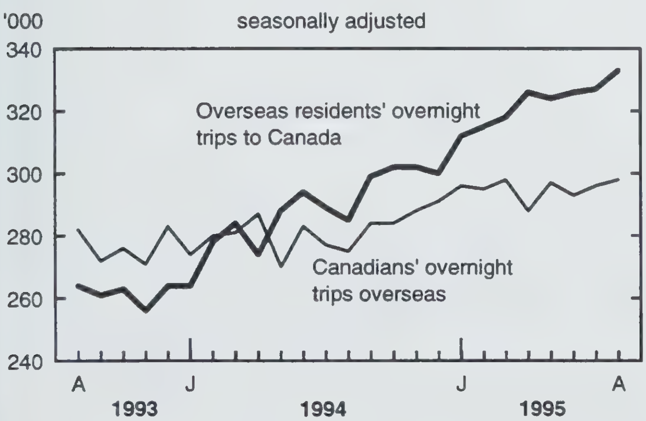
Over time, travellers from countries other than the United States have represented an increasing share of the visitors to Canada. While they accounted for only 5% of foreign overnight visits in 1972, their share stood at 24% in August.

Since travellers from overseas tend to make longer trips to Canada than Americans—in the first quarter of 1995, the average length of stay was nine nights compared with three—the economic impact of an increase in their numbers is significantly greater than that of a comparable rise in the number of American visitors. On average, overseas visitors spent C$1,047 per overnight trip during the first quarter of 1995, compared with C$358 for Americans.

Canadians' overnight trips to overseas destinations reached a new peak

Canadians' overnight trips to overseas countries increased 0.8% in August to a record 298,000. The trend in Canadians' overnight travel to overseas destinations has been moving upward since June 1991.

Overnight travel between Canada and overseas countries has reached record levels



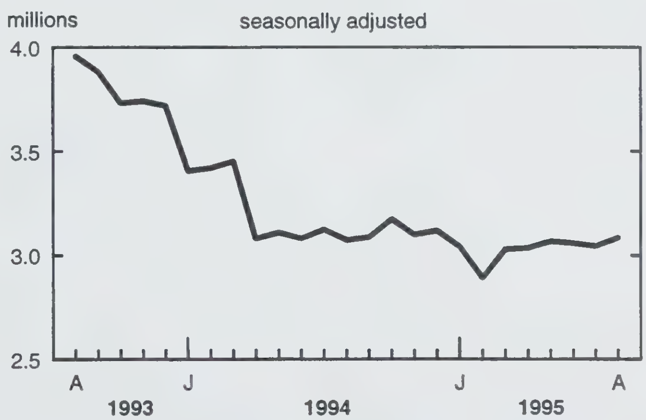
> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data (data adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).*
>
> *Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data (the actual traffic counts).*
>
> *Seasonally adjusted data have been revised on CANSIM back to January 1992.*

By contrast, overnight trips to the United States have decreased since late 1991, slipping a further 2.2% in August. Since peaking at 1.8 million in December 1991, the number of such trips has dropped 35%. Nevertheless, the United States remains the most popular international travel destination for Canadians.

Same-day cross-border car trips increased in both directions

In August, 3.1 million Canadians visited the United States and drove back the same day, a 1.3% increase from July. This type of travel, often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping, has been relatively stable since mid-1994. At that time, the Canadian dollar was worth about US72 cents, compared with US74 cents in August 1995.

Canadians' same-day cross-border car trips have been relatively stable since mid-1994



Same-day cross-border car trips

	Americans to Canada		Canadians to the United States	
	August 1995p	August 1994 to August 1995	August 1995p	August 1994 to August 1995
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canada	**2,758**	**7.2**	**3,680**	**0.4**
Province of entry/ re-entry				
New Brunswick	169	7.1	520	1.7
Quebec	145	8.2	394	-0.1
Ontario	2,150	8.5	1,639	-0.8
Manitoba	37	19.0	81	1.2
Saskatchewan	10	7.9	27	-4.9
Alberta	22	6.2	22	9.1
British Columbia	220	-5.3	993	1.7
Yukon	5	-9.8	4	-12.0

p *Preliminary figures.*

The number of Americans who crossed the border by car and went back the same day also rose (+0.6% to 1.9 million). Americans' same-day cross-border car trips to Canada increased 33% from January 1994 through February 1995. More recently, the number of trips of this type has been fluctuating.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697, 5780-6046 and 8200-8328.

The August 1995 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001P, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Luc Dubois (613-951-1674), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	June 1995[r]	July 1995[r]	August 1995[p]	July 1995 to August 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000			% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,057	3,044	3,085	1.3
One or more nights	801	796	775	-2.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,235	1,171	1,145	-2.2
Other countries	293	296	298	0.8
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,872	1,870	1,881	0.6
One or more nights	747	746	727	-2.5
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,090	1,088	1,074	-1.2
Other countries[2]	326	327	333	1.8

	August 1995[p]	August 1994 to August 1995[p]	January-August 1995[p]	January-August 1994 to January-August 1995
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,680	0.4	24,663	-5.2
One or more nights	1,456	-2.5	7,018	-4.0
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,894	-0.7	10,400	-3.5
Other countries	361	6.8	2,570	5.7
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	2,758	7.2	15,586	12.9
One or more nights	1,524	0.1	6,488	1.8
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	2,150	2.6	9,447	3.4
Other countries[2]	629	18.2	2,768	14.2

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.*
2 *Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

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OTHER RELEASES

Export and import price indexes
August 1995

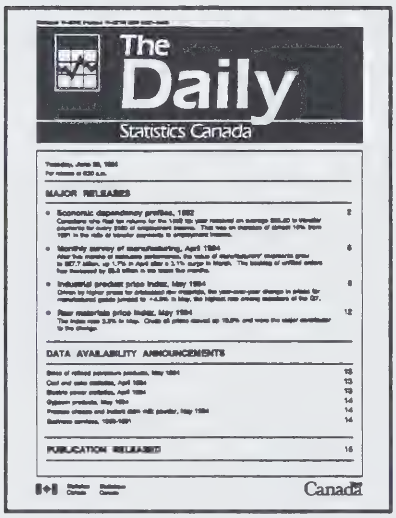
Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Indexes are listed from January 1986 to August 1995 for the five commodity sections and 62 (exports)/61 (imports) major commodity groups.

Current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986=100) are also available on a customs basis. Indexes are listed from January 1986 to August 1995. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) section indexes. Indexes for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups are also now available on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The August 1995 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■



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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined petroleum products, July 1995
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Railway carloadings, August 1995, vol. 72, no. 8
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises, second quarter 1995
Catalogue number 61-008
(Canada: $33/$110; United States: US$40/US$132; other countries: US$47/US$154).

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MAJOR RELEASES

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Heritage institutions

1993/94

Heritage institutions are earning more than ever from people wanting to learn about Canada's heritage. In 1993/94, heritage institutions' admission revenues increased at a faster rate than any of their other sources of revenue, rising 11.2% from the previous year to $76.0 million.

That increase coincided with a 1% rise in attendance to 54.9 million visits. Attendance has dropped 4% over the past four years, but the latest figures suggest a possible reversal of the downward trend.

At the same time, government support fell 2.4% in 1993/94 to $608 million. Despite the cutback in public support, governments still accounted for 70% of heritage institutions' operating revenues in 1993/94. Heritage institutions' operating revenues (earned and unearned) totalled $869.3 million in 1993/94, down 1% from the previous year, but still 17% higher than four years earlier.

More admission revenues

The increase in admission revenues has resulted from a number of factors, including increases in the number of organizations charging admission and higher attendance at these institutions.

Whether admission revenues continue to increase will no doubt be influenced by the disposable income available to families and individuals, as well as by the draw of exhibits for tourists and locals alike.

The 1992 General Social Survey reflected the high popularity of heritage institutions. Over half the population aged 15 and over visited a museum or art gallery, historic site, zoo, aquarium, botanical garden, planetarium or observatory during the 12 months prior to the survey.

Most institutions reported a small increase in attendance in 1993/94. However, institutions such as exhibition centres, zoos, aquariums and botanical gardens registered a small combined decrease in attendance.

Note to readers

The Survey of Heritage Institutions collects data on non-profit heritage institutions. These data are based on 2,123 institutions reporting for their financial year ending between April 1, 1993 and March 31, 1994.

In this survey, heritage institutions include museums, historic sites, archives, and other related institutions such as exhibition centres, planetariums and observatories, aquariums and zoos, and botanical gardens, arboretums and conservatories. Limited data are also available on nature parks (those with interpretation programs).

Earned revenues include membership, admission and camping fees; gross revenues from gift shops, sales counters, cafeterias or recreational activities; and interest and other revenues.

Unearned revenues include government funding, corporation or foundation budgets or grants, corporate sponsorships, contributions from "friends of" organizations, university or religious budgets, and donations.

In 1993/94, heritage institutions earned $195.4 million in revenues, about 23% of total operating revenues. More than half of those earnings ($111.5 million) came from boutique and concession sales. Income from membership fees remained almost the same as in the previous year.

Earned operating revenues

	1989/90	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93 to 1993/94
		$ '000		% change
Membership fees	6,117	7,943	7,963	0.3
Admissions	54,421	68,329	75,967	11.2
Other earned revenues	89,236	103,450	111,482	7.8
Earned revenues, total	**149,773**	**179,722**	**195,412**	**8.7**

Diminishing levels of funding

Government funding for heritage institutions may be falling off, but public funds still accounted for 70% of total operating revenues in 1993/94, down only two percentage points from four years earlier.

Federal funding at $233.6 million represented 27% of total operating revenues. Provincial contributions totalled $253.0 million (29% of the total) and municipal aid accounted for the balance (14%).

Archives and museums were hardest hit by federal cutbacks. Museums also received less from the provinces, although these cutbacks were somewhat offset by higher aid from municipalities. Municipal cutbacks were largely borne by zoos, exhibition centres and archives.

The heritage sector also felt the impact of lower funding from the private sector and certain institutions, down 10% compared with 1992/93. However, such funding ($65.9 million in 1993/94) was still 13% higher than four years earlier. Of this, corporate, foundation and individual grants, donations or sponsorships accounted for $33.3 million; institutional funding totalled $29.4 million. The remaining portion reflected contributions from "friends of" organizations.

Unearned operating revenues

Funding source	1989/90	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93 to 1993/94
		$ '000		% change
Federal	222,480	239,517	233,627	-2.5
Provincial	216,237	259,117	253,040	-2.3
Municipal	93,282	124,075	121,377	-2.2
Government, total	**531,999**	**622,709**	**608,044**	**-2.4**
Private/institutional	58,561	73,342	65,885	-10.2

Contribution of volunteers grew

The contribution of volunteers continued to grow. More than 55,000 volunteers were reported in 1993/94, up 10% from the previous year and a whopping 42% over the 1989/90 level.

Heritage institutions had 10,018 full-time and 14,109 part-time employees on payroll in 1993/94, both down about 1% from the previous year. The wage bill paid by institutions in 1993/94 totalled $521.7 million (-1%). Total operating expenses also decreased slightly, to $843.4 million in 1993/94.

The publication *Heritage institutions* (87-207) has been discontinued. Selected details from the Survey of Heritage Institutions are available in table format ($50). Custom tabulations are also available on a cost-recovery basis.

For further information on this release, or to order tables, contact Pina La Novara (613-951-1573, fax: 613-951-9040), Culture Statistics Program, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

■

OTHER RELEASES

Post-censal population estimates
July 1, 1995

Preliminary post-censal population estimates by age and sex at July 1, 1995, as well as updated post-censal figures at July 1, 1994 and 1993, are now available for Canada, the provinces and territories. The corresponding components of population growth for the year ending June 30 for the years 1993 to 1995 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6270-6295, 6303-6341 and 6367-6393.

These estimates will appear in *Annual demographic statistics, 1995* (91-213, $60), which will be released in March 1996.

For further information on this release, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division, or your nearest Regional Reference Centre. ■

Projections of population with aboriginal ancestry
1991-2016

Projections of population with aboriginal ancestry, Canada, provinces/regions and territories, 1991-2016 is a report that presents revised projections of the population with aboriginal ancestry under three growth scenarios (rapid, medium and slow).

The projections are broken down by the four distinct aboriginal groups (registered Indians, Inuit, Métis, non-status and other Indians), age group and sex (also, for registered Indians, the projections are broken down by on/off reserve).

For the provinces and territories, projected population under the medium-growth scenario is provided for the four aboriginal groups by sex; for registered Indians, it is provided by place of residence. The base population (1,084,030) for these projections is from 1991 Census figures adjusted for net census undercoverage.

These projections were prepared using Statistics Canada's regional cohort-component approach. The components of growth include fertility, mortality and Bill C-31 reinstatements.

Projections of population with aboriginal ancestry, Canada, provinces/regions and territories, 1991-2016, (91-539OXPE, $35) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Shiang Dai (613-951-2352) or Lucette Dell'Oso (613-951-2304) Demography Division. ■

Steel primary forms
Week ending October 14, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 14, 1995, totalled 252 842 tonnes, down 4.1% from 263 563 tonnes a week earlier and down 6.6% from 270 661 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 11 417 247 tonnes, a 5.7% increase from 10 798 780 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel
August 1995

Rolled steel shipments for August totalled 1 085 424 tonnes, up 17.8% from 921 454 tonnes in July 1995, but down 1.8% from 1 105 609 tonnes in August 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of August 1995 totalled 8 850 120 tonnes, down 0.1% from 8 859 295 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The August 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures
1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed below are now available.

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue number	Contact	Phone (613)
	$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Poultry products (1012)	2,457.2	2,572.4	4.7	32-250	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Cane and beet sugar (1081)	628.5	629.0	0.1	32-250	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Abrasives (3571)	238.7	261.6	9.6	44-250	R. Joubert	951-3527
Non-metallic mineral insulating materials (3594)	385.0	397.2	3.2	44-250	R. Joubert	951-3527

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5381, 5393, 6858 and 6863.

The data for the industries listed in the table will also be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38) and *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, $38). The publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National economic and financial accounts, quarterly estimates second quarter 1995
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: $42/$140; United States: US$51/US$168; other countries: US$59/US$196).

Monthly production of soft drinks, September 1995
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $3/$30; United States: US$4/US$36; other countries: US$5/US$42).

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly, August 1995
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

The consumer price index, September 1995
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, October 20

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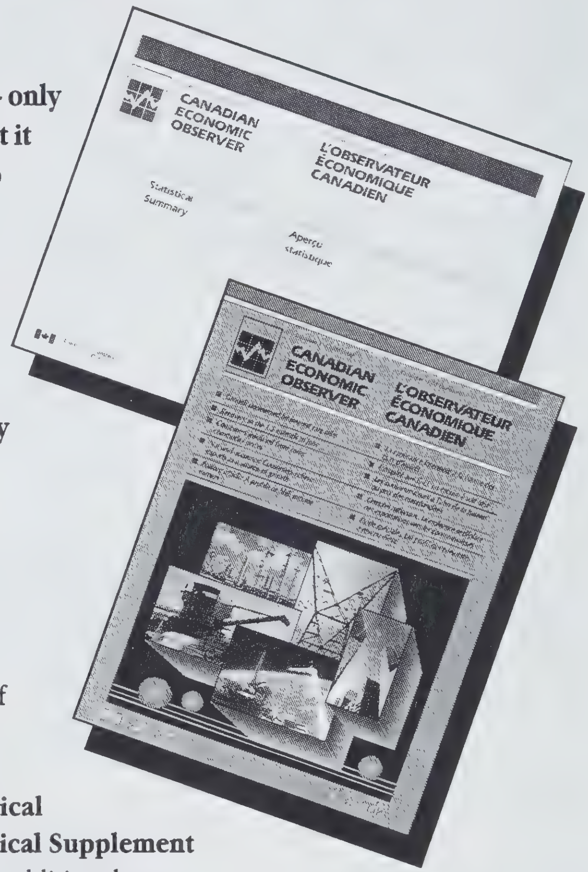

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The Daily

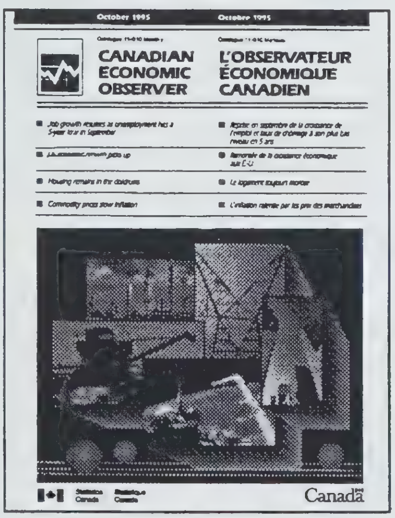
Statistics Canada

Friday, October 20, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on following page)



Canadian economic observer

October 1995

The October issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a summary of the major economic events that occurred in September. As well, a statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces, and the major industrial nations.

The October 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cynthia Bloskie (613-951-3634, the Internet: ceo@statcan.ca), Current Analysis Group.

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index
September 1995

The price of the basket of consumer goods increased 2.3% in September from the level of September 1994. Although this was the same overall annual rate of inflation as in August, the annual rate for many of the basket's components did change significantly. For example, the annual inflation rate for transportation jumped from +4.0% in August to +4.8% in September, while the rate for recreation, education and reading dropped from +5.1% to +4.4%.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year

Higher prices for new automobiles, auto insurance, mortgage loans, post-secondary tuition, traveller accommodation and household paper supplies were important factors behind the 2.3% increase in the CPI compared with September 1994. Fresh fruits and vegetables, recreational and home entertainment equipment, piped gas, and children's wear cost less than they did a year earlier.

A 0.1% rise between August and September

The most important factor in the 0.1% rise in consumer prices between August and September was a sharp rise in post-secondary tuition fees, which are incorporated into the CPI each September.

This September, university students were confronted with an average annual increase in tuition fees of 7.3%. Fees remained virtually unchanged at Quebec universities, but rose at institutions in Ontario (+10%) and Alberta (+11%). Because residents of one province may attend university in another province, the tuition fees index for each province takes into account fee changes in the other provinces. For example, the tuition fees index for Quebec showed a small increase because some Quebec students attend institutions in other provinces.

Increases in university tuition fees

	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Sept. 1992	Sept. 1991	Sept. 1990
	% change					
Newfoundland	7.6	7.8	16.6	10.0	14.9	5.4
Prince Edward Island	7.5	5.6	9.1	8.4	13.8	7.1
Nova Scotia	7.7	9.4	10.3	9.9	13.2	7.7
New Brunswick	6.0	0.7	6.0	10.4	8.5	8.4
Quebec	0.3	9.1	7.1	10.6	43.8	73.2
Ontario	9.8	10.0	6.8	7.1	8.6	8.6
Manitoba	5.2	5.4	5.3	16.0	15.3	10.4
Saskatchewan	5.9	7.2	10.5	13.0	19.9	10.0
Alberta	10.7	12.9	21.4	17.5	15.0	13.7
British Columbia	5.7	8.3	10.1	1.0	10.9	5.5
Canada	**7.3**	**9.4**	**9.2**	**8.5**	**16.9**	**16.6**

The increases in university tuition fees have remained consistently above the annual inflation rate since 1983. Tuition fees have become a growing source of university operating funds, rising from 14.5% in 1983 to 22.7% in 1994. (Source: University Finances Surveys).

Also increasing in price between August and September were some transportation and textile items and bakery products.

Gasoline prices rebounded 0.7% in September after declining substantially in the previous three months. This pattern mirrored crude oil prices, which rose in August after dropping for three months. Local bus fares increased in Toronto and St. Catharines as the operating agencies anticipated reductions in provincial subsidies. Auto rental rates showed a largely seasonal 6.3% rise.

Prices of clothing and footwear increased in August and again in September. This was a reflection of sale prices returning to regular levels and of increased costs for leather, cotton and polyester.

The prices of bread, rolls and buns rose 5.7%. This was related to declines in world stocks of wheat. Consequently, wheat prices have risen about 30% over the past year.

Grocery shoppers gained purchasing power as prices fell for fresh fruits (+7.3%) and vegetables (+7.6%). Prices of fresh vegetables usually start rising again in October, while fresh fruit prices usually decline for several more months.

Lower prices were also seen for air, rail and ferry travel, home maintenance and repairs, personal care supplies, and fuel oil.

Provinces at a glance

The increases in provincial CPIs compared with a year earlier ranged from 1.1% in Newfoundland to 2.7% in Ontario. Over the same period, the index for Yellowknife rose 3.6%. In Newfoundland, below-average price changes were registered in almost all the major component indexes. In Ontario, above-average price increases in the food and transportation indexes were the main factors behind the large advance. In Yellowknife, substantial increases were registered for all the major components except two: household operations and furnishings, and transportation.

Between August and September, the CPI fell in three provinces and rose in the remaining seven. Monthly changes ranged from a 0.3% decline in British Columbia to a 0.6% rise in Prince Edward Island. In British Columbia, six of the eight major components fell; particularly noticeable were the declines in shelter, household operations and furnishings, and clothing and footwear. In Prince Edward Island, large increases were observed in the indexes for food and shelter.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7440-7453 and 7477-7478.

The September 1995 issue of the *Consumer price index* (62-001, $10/$100) is available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer price index and its major components
(1986=100)

	Sept. 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995
	unadjusted				
				% change	
All-items	**133.9**	**133.8**	**130.9**	**0.1**	**2.3**
Food	125.5	125.9	122.9	-0.3	2.1
Shelter	134.1	134.1	132.6	0.0	1.1
Household operations and furnishings	122.2	121.7	119.5	0.4	2.3
Clothing and footwear	132.7	131.5	131.7	0.9	0.8
Transportation	138.7	138.2	132.4	0.4	4.8
Health and personal care	135.4	135.9	135.9	-0.4	-0.4
Recreation, education and reading	146.2	145.3	140.0	0.6	4.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	144.2	144.1	140.3	0.1	2.8
Goods	126.6	126.5	124.2	0.1	1.9
Services	142.9	142.5	139.1	0.3	2.7
All-items excluding food and energy	136.8	136.5	133.3	0.2	2.6
Energy	127.6	127.2	127.7	0.3	-0.1
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared with 1986	74.7	74.7	76.4		
All-items (1981=100)	177.3				

Consumer price index for the provinces, Whitehorse and Yellowknife
(1986=100)

	Sept. 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995
	unadjusted				
				% change	
Newfoundland	127.4	127.6	126.0	-0.2	1.1
Prince Edward Island	132.0	131.2	129.1	0.6	2.2
Nova Scotia	130.5	130.3	128.8	0.2	1.3
New Brunswick	129.5	129.0	127.6	0.4	1.5
Quebec	131.4	131.1	128.4	0.2	2.3
Ontario	135.1	134.8	131.5	0.2	2.7
Manitoba	135.9	135.7	132.5	0.1	2.6
Saskatchewan	135.8	136.1	134.1	-0.2	1.3
Alberta	133.2	133.0	130.7	0.2	1.9
British Columbia	137.5	137.9	134.8	-0.3	2.0
Whitehorse	131.0	130.7	129.4	0.2	1.2
Yellowknife	134.1	133.7	129.5	0.3	3.6

■

Retail trade

August 1995 (preliminary)

After declining 0.1% in July, retail sales grew 0.6% to $17.8 billion in August as sharply higher motor vehicle sales led the increase. The retail sales trend strengthened over the latest four months (May to August) after a relatively flat performance since the beginning of 1995; generally, the trend grew from early 1992 to November 1994. Cumulatively, sales for the period from January to August 1995 were 3.4% higher than in the same period of 1994.

Auto sales led the retail sales increase in August

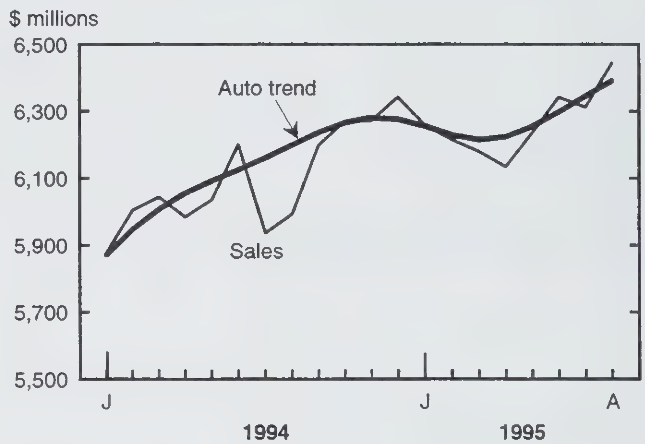
Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

In August, growth came mostly from motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers. In the rest of the retail industry, sales were down 0.2%. In fact, since January 1995 sales grew only in April and May but fell or remained unchanged in all the other months. Nevertheless, cumulative sales in the rest of the sector for the first eight months of 1995 were up 2.1% from the corresponding period in 1994.

Besides the growth in the automotive sector, sales were higher in two other sectors: furniture (+1.1%) and general merchandise (+0.2%). These latest gains were offset by lower sales, however, mainly in the food (-0.3%) and drug (-1.2%) sectors.

Sales in the automotive sector (includes new and used car dealers, gasoline service stations, and parts, accessories and services outlets) rose a significant 2.1% in August after a 0.5% decline in July. Sales by automotive retailers increased from February 1992 until November 1994, decreased between December 1994 and March 1995, but have generally been increasing since. The slowdown in early 1995 may only have been temporary.

Automotive sector rose sharply in August



Higher sales in August by new and used motor vehicle dealers and by retailers of automotive parts, accessories and services more than offset a decline by gasoline service stations, which coincided with a drop in gasoline prices.

Sales by new and used motor vehicle dealers increased an impressive 3.3% to stand 12.4% higher than in August 1994. Also, the number of new motor vehicles sold rose 9.5% in August.

Hardest hit by the weak economic conditions since the beginning of the year, furniture sector retailers have recently improved sales. In August, sales advanced 1.1% after a 0.1% increase in July. Lower interest rates and a recently improved housing market may have led to increased sales of furniture, appliances and other related products. The trend in the sector has been decreasing since February 1995 after strong and steady growth since February 1994.

In the other retail sectors, sales by general merchandise stores grew 0.2% in August, continuing the generally steady growth observed since mid-1993. The clothing sector's sales have been levelling off after growing from January 1994 to April 1995.

Food store sales have generally been decreasing since February 1995, following increases since early 1992.

Drug store sales have generally been decreasing since October 1994. Drug store sales remained on a

plateau from March to September 1994 after increasing from early 1992 to April 1993.

Sales climbed in most provinces

Nine provinces and territories recorded monthly sales increases. The largest increases in dollar terms were in Ontario (+1.4%) and British Columbia (+0.6%). Ontario's increase came after a 0.7% decline in July.

Quebec retailers posted a slight 0.1% increase after the strong 1.4% increase in July. These two gains offset declines in May and June. Sales in Nova Scotia also rose in August (+0.5%) following a 0.1% decline in July. Even so, Quebec and Nova Scotia had year-over-year decreases (-2.0% and -0.4% respectively).

After sustained growth since the start of the year, retailers in Manitoba recorded their first decline (-1.6%) in seven months. A similar pattern was observed in New Brunswick, where sales dropped 0.4% in August after four consecutive monthly increases.

Early indications of September sales

Early indications of September sales are mixed. Estimates indicate a drop in department stores sales, but the number of new motor vehicles sold is up. These two categories account for about one-third of total retail sales. In addition, employment in trade increased 1.1% from August to September. Retail sales in the United States increased 0.3% in September after a gain of 0.5% in August.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The August 1995 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, $20/$200) will be available the second week of November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact John Svab (613-951-3549). For analytical information, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

	August 1994	May 1995r	June 1995r	July 1995r	August 1995p	July 1995 to August 1995	August 1994 to August 1995
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Food	4,495	4,539	4,489	4,507	4,494	-0.3	0.0
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,167	4,182	4,138	4,163	4,143	-0.5	-0.6
All other food stores	328	358	351	345	350	1.6	6.7
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,006	980	974	971	960	-1.2	-4.6
Clothing	1,063	1,089	1,116	1,088	1,087	-0.1	2.2
Shoe stores	160	154	158	154	155	0.3	-3.1
Men's clothing stores	139	135	138	136	136	0.0	-1.8
Women's clothing stores	342	363	383	360	358	-0.5	4.5
Other clothing stores	422	438	437	438	438	-0.1	3.7
Furniture	915	908	901	903	913	1.1	-0.3
Household furniture and appliance stores	723	720	715	718	729	1.5	0.9
Household furnishings stores	192	188	186	184	184	-0.4	-4.5
Automotive	5,992	6,235	6,341	6,311	6,444	2.1	7.5
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,807	4,032	4,158	4,140	4,278	3.3	12.4
Gasoline service stations	1,193	1,254	1,220	1,217	1,209	-0.7	1.4
Automotive parts, accessories and services	993	948	963	954	957	0.3	-3.6
General merchandise stores	1,843	1,881	1,911	1,897	1,900	0.2	3.1
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,987	2,022	2,009	2,039	2,032	-0.3	2.3
Other semi-durable goods stores	613	602	602	607	609	0.2	-0.8
Other durable goods stores	478	467	466	473	467	-1.4	-2.4
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	895	952	941	958	957	-0.2	6.9
Total, retail sales	**17,301**	**17,655**	**17,741**	**17,717**	**17,829**	**0.6**	**3.1**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,495	13,622	13,583	13,577	13,552	-0.2	0.4
Department store type merchandise	5,919	5,928	5,969	5,940	5,935	-0.1	0.3
Newfoundland	284	292	290	295	291	-1.2	2.6
Prince Edward Island	71	76	77	76	78	2.7	9.3
Nova Scotia	534	538	530	530	532	0.5	-0.4
New Brunswick	400	419	424	428	426	-0.4	6.5
Quebec	4,214	4,090	4,069	4,128	4,131	0.1	-2.0
Ontario	6,358	6,605	6,640	6,591	6,681	1.4	5.1
Manitoba	582	618	619	625	615	-1.6	5.8
Saskatchewan	524	544	553	561	562	0.2	7.2
Alberta	1,829	1,865	1,864	1,848	1,859	0.6	1.6
British Columbia	2,448	2,548	2,614	2,575	2,591	0.6	5.9
Yukon	17	18	19	19	19	2.6	9.5
Northwest Territories	39	42	42	42	43	1.5	10.1

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

Retail sales

	August 1994	July 1995[r]	August 1995[p]	August 1994 to August 1995
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Food	4,446	4,640	4,589	3.2
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,112	4,273	4,227	2.8
All other food stores	334	366	362	8.4
Drug and patent medicine stores	999	923	957	-4.2
Clothing	1,029	964	1,070	4.0
Shoe stores	160	139	158	-1.2
Men's clothing stores	113	116	112	-0.8
Women's clothing stores	322	331	344	6.6
Other clothing stores	434	378	457	5.3
Furniture	928	888	926	-0.2
Household furniture and appliance stores	719	698	732	1.8
Household furnishings stores	209	190	194	-7.2
Automotive	6,204	6,532	6,700	8.0
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,900	4,216	4,405	12.9
Gasoline service stations	1,302	1,337	1,331	2.2
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,001	979	965	-3.6
General merchandise stores	1,777	1,699	1,855	4.4
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	2,030	2,111	2,120	4.4
Other semi-durable goods stores	631	608	634	0.6
Other durable goods stores	481	469	475	-1.4
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	918	1,035	1,011	10.1
Total, retail sales	**17,413**	**17,756**	**18,218**	**4.6**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,512	13,540	13,813	2.2
Department store type merchandise	5,845	5,550	5,918	1.3
Newfoundland	294	303	307	4.4
Prince Edward Island	79	86	89	12.4
Nova Scotia	547	539	547	0.0
New Brunswick	412	442	447	8.6
Quebec	4,260	4,165	4,267	0.1
Ontario	6,260	6,484	6,698	7.0
Manitoba	574	617	626	9.1
Saskatchewan	526	562	574	9.0
Alberta	1,862	1,858	1,919	3.0
British Columbia	2,539	2,633	2,679	5.5
Yukon	20	22	22	7.4
Northwest Territories	39	44	44	11.6

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales
September 1995

Consumers bought fewer goods and services from department stores in September as seasonally adjusted sales declined 0.8% from August. Sales, which had been on an upward trend since early 1994, appear to have levelled off since July.

Department store sales

	Aug. 1995[r]	Sept. 1995[p]	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions		% change	
Sales	1,181.8	1,172.6	-0.8	10.0

[p] *Preliminary figures*
[r] *Revised figures*

Unadjusted sales registered at $1,119 million, up 10.3% from September 1994. This was the sixth consecutive month to show a year-over-year increase in unadjusted sales. Sales for the first three quarters of 1995 grew 5.0% from the same period in 1994.

The major stores rang up $543.5 million in sales, up a slight 0.4% from September 1994. This was the first sales increase reported by the majors in 10 months. Consumer spending in the discount stores totalled $575.1 million, a 21.5% jump from September 1994. Year-over-year sales increases for the discount stores have been in the double digits for most months in 1995.

Sales for all provinces and metropolitan areas increased compared with September 1994. Saskatchewan led the provinces with a rise of 19.6%. Manitoba and Alberta both had healthy sales increases of 15.2% and 14.1% respectively.

Department store sales including concessions

	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995
	unadjusted	
	$ millions	% change
Canada	**1,118.6**	**10.3**
Newfoundland	x	x
Prince Edward Island	x	x
Nova Scotia	36.4	8.1
New Brunswick	27.6	12.7
Quebec	208.3	10.9
Ontario	474.5	10.5
Manitoba	46.0	15.2
Saskatchewan	33.0	19.6
Alberta	118.0	14.1
British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories	154.2	4.1

x *Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.*

Note: Beginning with the August 1995 release, the department store sales advance release was combined with the regular release. This new release contains data on seasonally adjusted sales, as well as unadjusted sales data by province. Each month, readers will also be notified when the department store sales and inventory data (by merchandise department) are available. This change will allow a more timely release of the data.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10-12) and 113 (series 3).

The September 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Sales of natural gas

August 1995 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 3 431 955 000 cubic metres in August, up 1.0% from August 1994. All three sectors (residential, commercial, industrial) recorded higher monthly sales.

Year-to-date sales to the end of August 1995 were up 2.7% from the same period in 1994. Year-to-date sales decreased to the residential (-4.8%) and commercial (-5.5%) sectors because of mild weather in January and February 1995. Sales to the industrial sector (includes direct sales) maintained strong growth, posting a 9.4% increase from the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The August 1995 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, $14/$140) will be available the third week of November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Natural gas sales

	August 1995[p]	August 1994	August 1994 to August 1995
	'000 cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	**3 431 955**	**3 399 256**	**1.0**
Residential	397 854	393 148	1.2
Commercial	328 574	327 050	0.5
Industrial	1 867 585	1 984 052	1.0
Direct	837 942	695 006	
	January-August 1995[p]	January-August 1994	January-August 1994 to January-August 1995
	'000 cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	**41 805 570**	**40 700 762**	**2.7**
Residential	10 213 924	10 731 608	-4.8
Commercial	7 572 522	8 010 964	-5.5
Industrial	16 457 632	16 212 301	9.4
Direct	7 561 492	5 745 889	

[p] *Preliminary figures.*

■

Legal aid in Canada: Description of operations

October 1995

Legal aid in Canada: Description of operations is a report that describes the structure and administration of legal aid services. It includes a historical overview and information on legislation, organization, coverage, eligibility, duty counsel, tariffs and the contributions of the legal profession. A list of resource persons and legal aid office locations is also provided. This information is updated annually.

Legal aid in Canada: Description of operations, October 1995 (85-217, $35) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023, 1-800-387-2231). ■

Construction union wage rate index

September 1995

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in September 1995 at August's revised level of 137.6. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 0.6% to 137.6 in September 1995, up from 136.8 in September 1994.

The revised index level for August reflects increases in new collective agreements (retroactive to November 1994) for some trades in Ontario.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986=100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where most of the trades are covered by collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $23/$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Selected financial indexes

September 1995

Data from September 1995 are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986=100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $23/$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Apprentices

1994/95

Data on apprentices in British Columbia from the National Apprenticed Trades Survey of 1994/95 are now available. Release of the survey data at a national level will be announced within the next two months.

Custom tabulations of the data are also available. For information on the products and services available from Education, Culture and Tourism Division, contact Daniel Perrier (613-951-7474, fax: 613-951-9040/2909).

For further information on this release, contact Raynald Lortie (613-951-1525, fax: 613-951-9040/2909), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

October 1, 1995

Preliminary data for October 1, 1995, on the stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Production and value of maple products

1994 and 1995 (preliminary)

Data for 1994 on the production and value of maple products and a preliminary production estimate for 1995 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1057.

To order the 1995 issue of *Production and value of maple products* ($10), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039), Agriculture Division.

For further information on this release, contact Bill Parsons (613-952-8727), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, October 1995
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$27/US$264; other countries: US$31/US$308).

Monthly survey of manufacturing, August 1995
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $19/$190; United States: US$23/US$228; other countries: US$27/US$266).

Transportation equipment industries, 1993
Catalogue number 42-251
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

The labour force, September 1995
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $23/$230; United States: US$28/US$276; other countries: US$33/US$322).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
♾

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RELEASE DATES

October 23-27

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
23	**Touriscope: International travel**	1994
23	**Wholesale trade**	August 1995
24	**RRSP contributions**	1994
25	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	August 1995
25	**Unemployment insurance**	August 1995
26	**Savers and investors**	1994
27	**Industrial product price index**	September 1995
27	**Raw materials price index**	September 1995

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

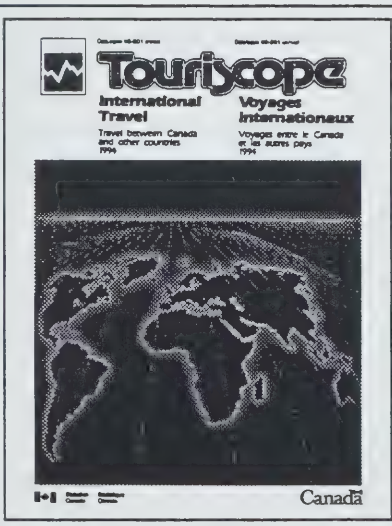
Statistics Canada

Monday, October 23, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on following page)



Touriscope: International travel
1994

The 1994 issue of *Touriscope: International travel* summarizes the annual data on travel to and from Canada in tables, charts and an analytical review. The publication profiles international travellers by their province or country of residence, area of destination, mode of transportation, purpose of trip, length of stay, expenditures, age group and sex.

The 1994 issue of *Touriscope: International travel* (66-201, $40) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

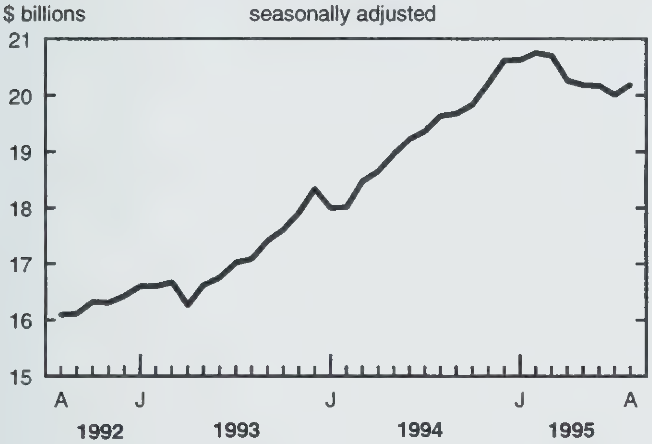
OTHER RELEASES – concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale trade
August 1995 (preliminary)

Wholesale merchants' sales grew 0.9% to $20.2 billion in August—the first increase in six months. Although wholesalers' sales were 2.8% or $553 million higher than a year earlier, sales were 2.1% or $435 million lower than in January 1995. This decline illustrates 1995's economic slowdown and the weak demand experienced by wholesalers and their manufacturing counterparts.

Wholesale sales in 1995 remain weak even though sales increased in August

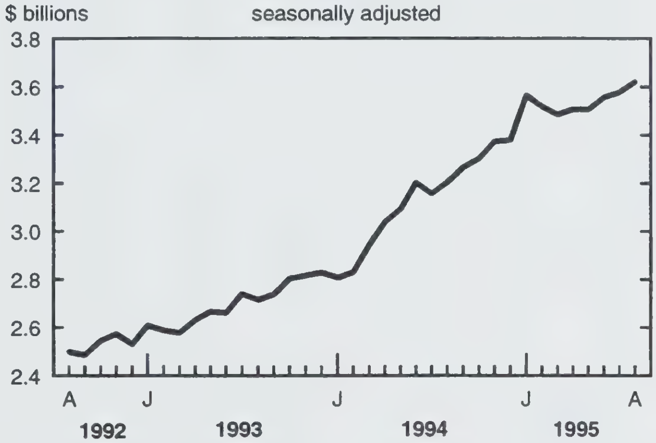


Compared with July, sales were higher in 8 of the 11 trade groups (accounting for nearly 65% of all sales in August). Wholesalers of industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies made the largest current-dollar contribution to the upswing (+1.9% or +$58 million). The computers and packaged software group was a very close second (+3.5% or +$57 million).

Wholesalers of other products (pulp, paper and other paper products; agricultural and industrial chemicals; etc.) posted a third consecutive monthly sales increase (+1.2% or +$44 million). Sales have remained strong in 1995 for wholesalers of other products. By August their sales had grown 7.2% or $242 million since January 1995 and 13.0% or $417 million since August 1994. The group's solid performance since August 1994 has been due in part to higher prices—39.3% higher for paper and paper products and 7.9% for chemical and chemical products—and increased exports of newsprint, other paper and paperboard (+36.0%) and chemicals, plastics and fertilizers (+22.4%).

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *In recent months, substantial improvements have been made to the monthly publication* Wholesale trade *(63-008), which is now made available shortly after release of wholesale trade data in* The Daily. *Also, the unadjusted wholesale trade data no longer appear in* The Daily. *Readers who need unadjusted data may refer to the above-noted publication or contact the Wholesale Trade Section (613-951-3536).*

Sales of other products have been strong in 1995 due in part to price increases and exports



Wholesalers of food products saw sales drop 2.2% or $77 million in August. This group alone accounted for more than 80% of the combined decrease in the three groups that posted declines in the month. Wholesaling of food products has slowed appreciably since the peak attained in March 1995. By August, sales had fallen by $253 million or 6.8%. Over the same period (March to August), fruit and vegetable imports dropped 4.5%. Sales by food retailers and shipments by food manufacturers have also slipped since spring.

Inventories and inventory-to-sales ratio still rising

In August, wholesalers' inventories rose for an 18th consecutive month, climbing 1.0% to $31.3 billion. One of the most significant increases in current dollar terms was in computers and packaged software, as inventories jumped 5.6% or $92 million from July levels.

The increase was related partly to the Windows 95 launch in late August.

Despite August's substantial growth in sales, the inventory-to-sales ratio remained high and unchanged at July's level of 1.55. In the 12 months to August, its lowest level was 1.42 (December 1994). The ratio indicates that for every $100 worth of sales in August, wholesalers held goods valued at $155 as inventory. An increase in the ratio implies a slower rate of inventory turnover and higher costs for wholesalers.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The August edition of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, $18/$180) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540) or Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	Aug. 1994	May 1995[r]	June 1995[r]	July 1995[r]	Aug. 1995[p]	July 1995 to Aug. 1995	Aug. 1994 to Aug. 1995
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Sales, all trade groups	**19,631**	**20,175**	**20,169**	**20,007**	**20,184**	**0.9**	**2.8**
Food products	3,579	3,671	3,597	3,545	3,468	-2.2	-3.1
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,110	1,161	1,159	1,166	1,205	3.3	8.6
Apparel and dry goods	468	442	432	437	456	4.4	-2.6
Household goods	642	655	646	650	668	2.7	3.9
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,264	2,204	2,220	2,199	2,187	-0.6	-3.4
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,563	1,631	1,638	1,592	1,587	-0.4	1.5
Lumber and building materials	1,790	1,668	1,683	1,620	1,645	1.5	-8.1
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	459	487	486	493	507	2.8	10.3
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,993	3,149	3,078	3,096	3,154	1.9	5.4
Computers and packaged software	1,558	1,601	1,673	1,630	1,687	3.5	8.3
Other products	3,204	3,505	3,555	3,577	3,621	1.2	13.0
Newfoundland	179	186	187	189	192	1.5	6.9
Prince Edward Island	47	48	50	37	40	7.8	-14.5
Nova Scotia	415	446	431	452	449	-0.5	8.2
New Brunswick	267	287	293	289	286	-1.2	7.1
Quebec	4,374	4,502	4,478	4,421	4,436	0.4	1.4
Ontario	8,361	8,795	8,767	8,783	8,806	0.3	5.3
Manitoba	651	681	693	633	689	8.8	5.8
Saskatchewan	597	681	663	600	660	10.0	10.5
Alberta	1,888	1,849	1,848	1,861	1,891	1.6	0.2
British Columbia	2,830	2,673	2,733	2,718	2,709	-0.4	-4.3
Yukon	9	12	15	11	12	8.1	31.4
Northwest Territories	13	14	13	14	14	2.7	8.8
Inventories, all trade groups	**28,588**	**30,549**	**30,856**	**30,968**	**31,273**	**1.0**	**9.4**
Food products	2,188	2,306	2,287	2,230	2,267	1.7	3.6
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,466	1,403	1,398	1,415	1,421	0.4	-3.1
Apparel and dry goods	1,124	1,017	1,030	1,027	1,021	-0.6	-9.1
Household goods	1,290	1,495	1,493	1,499	1,515	1.1	17.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,675	4,091	4,350	4,237	4,264	0.6	16.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,548	2,836	2,866	2,888	2,889	–	13.4
Lumber and building materials	2,898	3,144	3,151	3,226	3,213	-0.4	10.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,571	1,529	1,500	1,502	1,483	-1.2	-5.6
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,216	6,649	6,701	6,778	6,873	1.4	10.6
Computers and packaged software	1,781	1,625	1,628	1,637	1,729	5.6	-2.9
Other products	3,829	4,454	4,452	4,530	4,598	1.5	20.1

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Production and disposition of tobacco products
September 1995

Canadian manufacturers made 5.26 billion cigarettes in September, a 3.4% decrease from 5.45 billion in September 1994. Shipments totalled 4.52 billion cigarettes, a 9.2% drop from September 1994. Because manufacturers produced more cigarettes than they shipped, inventories expanded to 4.38 billion cigarettes.

Domestic sales (88% of total shipments) fell 8.2% compared with September 1994, and exports declined 17.5%.

Data on domestic shipments are an aggregate of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers, and are not data on retail sales or final consumption.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The September 1995 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Telephone statistics
August 1995

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,186.5 million in August, down 1.5% from August 1994.

Operating expenses amounted to $912.8 million, up 2.1% from August 1994. Net operating revenue totalled $273.7 million, a 12.3% decrease from August 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The August 1995 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, $9/$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Construction type plywood
August 1995

Manufacturers produced 153 371 cubic metres of construction type plywood in August, a 4.1% decrease from 159 919 cubic metres in August 1994.

For January to August 1995, production totalled 1 220 107 cubic metres, a 0.7% decrease from the 1 229 033 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The August 1995 issue of the *Construction type plywood* (35-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publication".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia
August 1995

Sawmills in British Columbia made 2 455 235 cubic metres of lumber and ties in August, a 3.5% decrease from 2 544 287 cubic metres in August 1994.

For January to August 1995, production totalled 21 928 449 cubic metres, a 4.8% decrease from 23 044 269 cubic metres during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (level 1.2, series 2.2 and 3.2).

The August 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $8/$80) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation
September 1995

Manufacturers shipped 2 634 444 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in September, down 34.1% from 3 997 703 square metres (revised)

a year earlier, but up 50.0% from 1 756 148 square metres a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of September 1995 totalled 18 813 005 square metres, a 22.6% decrease from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32-33).

The September 1995 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Pack of processed strawberries

1995

Data for 1995 on the pack of processed strawberries are now available.

Pack of selected processed fruits (excluding apples), 1995 (32-234, $14) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Air charter statistics

First quarter 1995

Preliminary data for the first quarter 1995 on the air charter business are now available.

The October issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $11/$105) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francsca Thibeault (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Consumer price index—correction

September 1995

Readers should note two corrections to this release, which appeared in *The Daily* of October 20.

On page 3, the text said "fees remained virtually unchanged" at Quebec universities. It should have read "fees remained unchanged".

On page 4, the text said "Grocery shoppers gained purchasing power as prices fell for fresh fruits (+7.3%) and vegetables (+7.6%)". It should have read "Grocery shoppers gained purchasing power as prices fell for fresh fruits (-7.3%) and vegetables (-7.6%)".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, August 1995
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Railway operating statistics, May 1995, vol. 75, no. 5
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $12/$120; United States: US$15/US$144; other countries: US$17/US$168).

Gas utilities, 1994
Catalogue number 57-205
(Canada: $29; United States: US$35; other countries: US$41).

Energy statistics handbook, October 1995
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $330; United States: US$400; other countries: US$460).

Touriscope: International travel, advance information, August 1995, vol. 11, no. 8
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

Touriscope: International travel, 1994
Catalogue number 66-201
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; other countries: US$56).

Science statistics service bulletin: Scientific and technological activities of provincial governments, 1986-87 to 1994-95. Vol. 19, no. 5
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92; other countries: US$12/US$107).

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 24, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

RRSP contributions
1994

The 1994 edition of the databank on registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) contributions is now available. New for this year are RRSP data by sex and age. Today's release of demographic and financial data will be of particular interest to researchers, policy planners, financial institutions and marketers.

Small area data on RRSPs are available for many levels of postal geography including cities, towns and areas as small as a letter carrier's route.

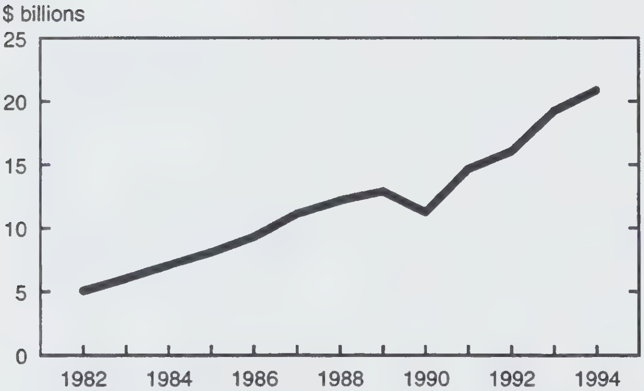
For further information on this databank, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

RRSP contributions
1994

Contributions to registered retirement savings plans rose 9% in the 1994 tax year to a record $20.9 billion. Just over 5.3 million taxfilers contributed to RRSPs in 1994, up from 5.1 million the previous year.

RRSP contributions



The participation rate—the proportion of all taxfilers who contributed—rose marginally to 27.3%. However, women, who formed half the taxfiling population, represented only 43% of all contributors and invested only a third of the total RRSP contributions ($7.2 billion).

Despite the growth in contributions, the 1994 total was just 16.6% of what Canadians were eligible to save on a tax-deductible basis. In all, taxfilers had $126.3 billion of contribution room in 1994. Under tax law, unused RRSP contribution limits can be saved up and added to the new limits that accrue every year. The estimated contribution room for 1995 will be announced in December.

Annual RRSP contributions have quadrupled since 1982, when only 2.1 million Canadians made contributions totalling $5 billion. Since 1990 alone, contributions have increased 86% (70% when adjusted for inflation).

Since 1991, Canadians have been allowed to contribute 18% of their earned income to an RRSP and to claim a deduction on their tax returns up to a yearly maximum, which was $13,500 for 1994.

Note to readers

Data on registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) contributions are drawn from the tax deductions claimed on 1994 income tax forms. Contributions to RRSPs include rollovers from other pension plans.

The median is the middle point at which half the amounts were higher and half lower.

Total room is the maximum amount a taxfiler is allowed to contribute to an RRSP in a specific year. It includes unused room accumulated from previous years and new room in the current year.

Median contribution rising

The national median RRSP contribution was $2,400 in 1994, up from $2,200 the previous year. Nationally, the median RRSP contribution for men was $2,800, 40% higher than the median for women.

Median RRSP contributions in 1994

	Total	Male	Female
		$	
Canada	**2,400**	**2,800**	**2,000**
Newfoundland	2,000	2,400	1,600
Prince Edward Island	2,000	2,400	1,500
Nova Scotia	2,000	2,300	1,500
New Brunswick	2,000	2,200	1,500
Quebec	2,000	2,100	1,600
Ontario	2,600	3,000	2,000
Manitoba	2,100	2,500	1,800
Saskatchewan	2,200	2,800	1,800
Alberta	2,500	3,000	2,000
British Columbia	2,800	3,100	2,200
Yukon	3,000	3,400	2,600
Northwest Territories	3,900	4,300	3,000

The average RRSP contributor was 43 and had a median employment income of $34,200, compared with $33,800 in 1993. A quarter of the taxfilers who contributed to RRSPs in 1994 had employment income higher than $49,700.

Taxfilers in the two territories again recorded the highest median RRSP contributions for both men and women, as well as the highest proportion of women who contributed. For the provinces, Ontario recorded the highest proportion of women who contributed to RRSPs (43.9%), while British Columbia had the highest median contribution for women at $2,200.

Number of RRSP contributors in 1994

	Total	% Female
Canada	**5,334,690**	**42.8**
Newfoundland	60,570	37.5
Prince Edward Island	18,480	42.0
Nova Scotia	132,530	39.5
New Brunswick	98,170	37.4
Quebec	1,231,740	41.7
Ontario	2,084,100	43.9
Manitoba	208,970	43.0
Saskatchewan	189,260	42.0
Alberta	558,440	42.7
British Columbia	738,620	43.3
Yukon	5,010	49.1
Northwest Territories	8,820	44.2

Taxfilers in Quebec and Newfoundland registered the largest increase in RRSP contributions in 1994, both up 13%.

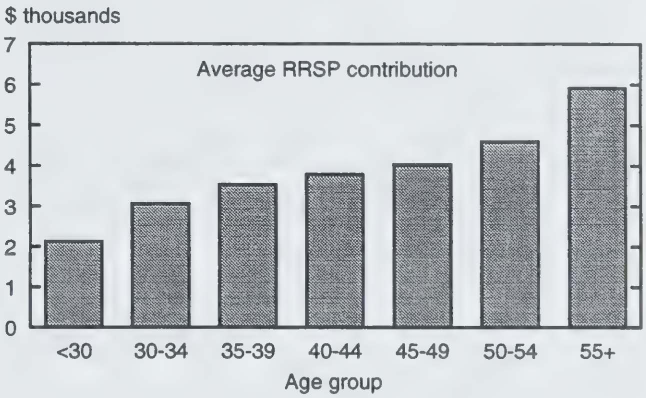
British Columbia recorded the largest increase in the number of contributors in 1994 (+6%) and over the past five years (+44%). A large increase in taxfilers in British Columbia over these two periods (+1.4% and +15.9% respectively) accounted for part of the jump in contributors.

Those nearing retirement invested most in RRSPs

Canadians nearing retirement invested the largest share of total RRSP contributions. About a quarter (27%) of the $20.9 billion total was invested by individuals 55 and older; they made up 18% of contributors.

The average contribution increased for each age category. Persons aged 55 and over had the largest average contribution, $5,910.

Those closer to retirement contribute most to RRSPs



Source: Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings

Nine-day period ending September 30, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the nine-day period ending September 30, 1995, decreased 10.1% to 5.7 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 8.1% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 420 000 tonnes, a 13.2% decrease from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 10.3%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 10.4% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 189.5 million tonnes, a 2.7% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

August 1995

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 4.7% to 2 190 012 cubic metres in August, down from 2 298 007 cubic metres (revised) in August 1994.

Stocks on hand at the end of August 1995 totalled 3 289 885 cubic metres, up 19.8% from 2 745 035 cubic metres in August 1994.

At the end of August 1995, year-to-date production totalled 18 206 032 cubic metres, up 1.4% from 17 956 416 cubic metres (revised) for the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except level 1.2, series 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

Data adjusted to benchmarks from the 1993 Annual Survey of Manufactures will be published in the August and September 1995 issues of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, $11/$110). The August issue will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Primary iron and steel, August 1995
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, September 1995
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Air charter statistics, 1994
Catalogue number 51-207
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; other countries: US$55).

Canadian international merchandise trade, August 1995
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $19/$182; United States: US$22/US$219; other countries: US$26/US$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
∞

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Le Canada est un pays qui défie l'imagination. Imaginez un pays où les Terre-Neuviens vivent plus près des Africains que de leurs compatriotes de la Colombie-Britannique. Un pays où se trouve une île sur laquelle s'étend un glacier plus grand que l'Irlande. Imaginez un pays qui compte 2 millions de lacs et le plus long littoral du monde, et pourtant un seul voisin.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 25, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

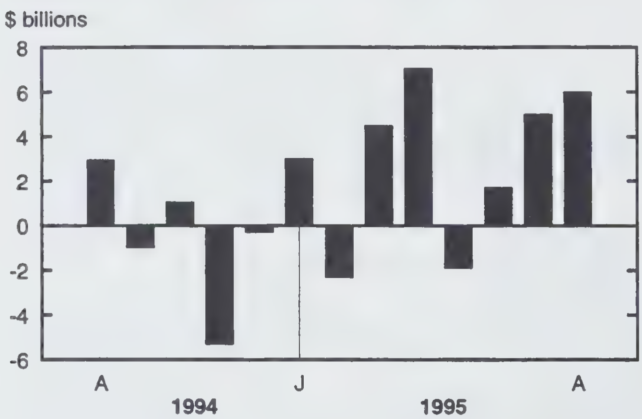
MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities

August 1995

In August, foreign investors amassed a substantial $6.0 billion of Canadian securities. This followed a $5.0 billion investment in July. The funds continued to be channelled into new Canadian bonds. Meanwhile, Canadian investors made their largest purchase of foreign stocks so far this year.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities*

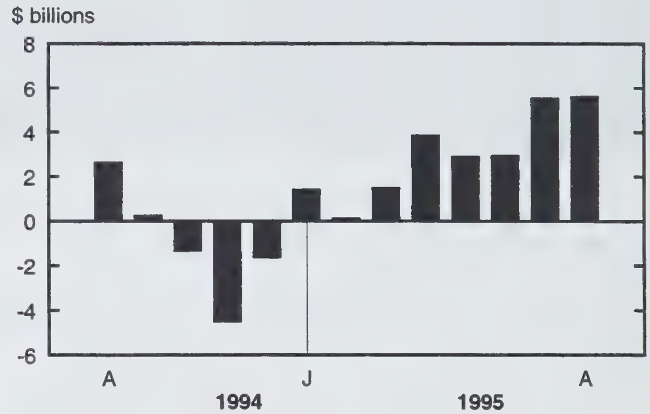


** Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

Foreign investors continued to favor new Canadian bonds

For a second consecutive month, foreign investors added $5.6 billion of Canadian bonds to their portfolios, bringing their investment so far in 1995 to $24 billion. This compares with a very similar investment during the January-to-August period of 1994, except that the composition differed: in the 1995 period, foreigners invested $5 billion less in government bonds than in 1994, whereas they bought $6 billion more of corporate bonds. August's net investment continued to be driven by new issues of Canadian bonds, the bulk of which were denominated in U.S. dollars and Japanese yen.

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds

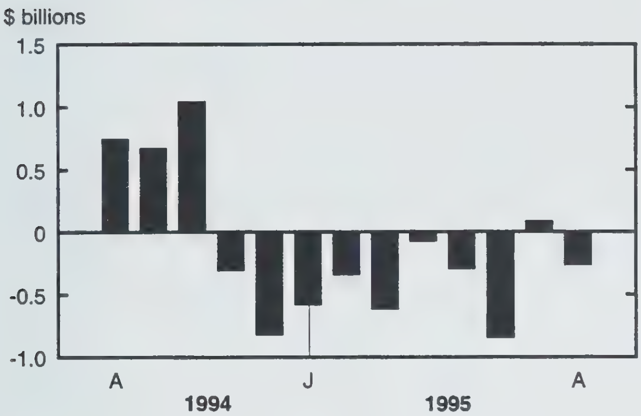


Foreigners purchased a small amount ($0.6 billion) of Canadian money market instruments in August. They bought $1.0 billion worth of Government of Canada treasury bills and sold $0.4 billion of other money market paper.

Foreign selling of Canadian stocks resumed

After investing a small amount in Canadian stocks in July, foreign investors resumed selling them in August, as net sales totalled $0.3 billion (overseas investors sold $0.5 billion; U.S. investors purchased $0.2 billion). Trading activity with non-residents declined further to $6.5 billion, well below the $8.9 billion in June. Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 index retreated 2.1% in August after climbing 15% since January 1995.

Foreign investment in Canadian stocks



Canadians increased their purchases of foreign stocks

Canadian residents invested $0.7 billion in foreign stocks in August, their largest monthly investment of 1995. The bulk of their purchases were directed to overseas stocks, with a small amount going to U.S. stocks. Canadians also sold $0.7 billion of foreign bonds during the month, reversing a similar investment made in July.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The August 1995 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, $17/$170) will be available in November. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's international transactions in securities

	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	August 1995	January to August 1994	January to August 1995
	$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities, total	**-1,856**	**1,681**	**4,955**	**5,959**	**27,574**	**22,873**
Bonds (net)	2,875	2,913	5,521	5,587	22,353	23,670
Outstanding	893	1,505	-265	1,434	-6,653	1,969
New Issues	3,781	3,785	6,888	5,173	41,436	31,875
Retirements	-1,799	-2,377	-1,102	-1,019	-12,430	-10,174
Money market paper (net)	-4,439	-394	-646	629	-247	2,104
Government of Canada	-4,051	-1,377	198	1,032	2,185	1,552
Other paper	-388	983	-844	-403	-2,432	552
Stocks (net)	-291	-838	80	-257	5,468	-2,901
Outstanding (net)	-588	-921	-7	-386	4,424	-3,634
New issues (net)	297	83	87	129	1,044	733
Canadian investment in foreign securities, total	**175**	**-336**	**-1,070**	**84**	**-8,193**	**-2,834**
Bonds (net)	207	-130	-705	746	-1,105	-497
Stocks (net)	-32	-206	-366	-662	-7,088	-2,338

Note: *Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada.*

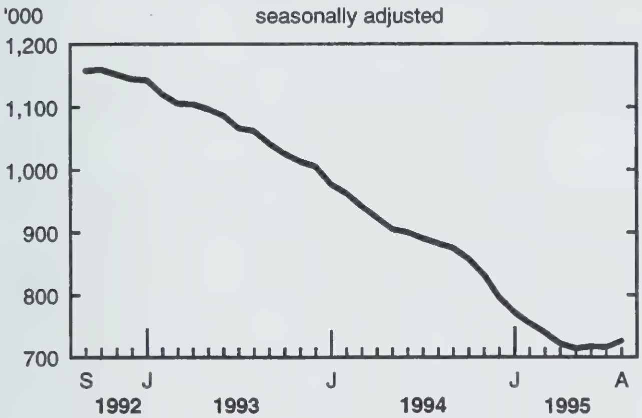
■

Unemployment insurance

August 1995 (preliminary)

The number of Canadians receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits advanced slightly in August (+1.4% to 726,000). This increase came on the heels of a general downward trend that began in mid-1992. August's largest increases were in Quebec (+4.1%), Saskatchewan (+3.8%) and British Columbia (+3.6%), and were partially offset by small decreases in five jurisdictions.

The number of beneficiaries* increased slightly in August



** Receiving regular benefits.*

Since May, the trend at the national level has mirrored other labour market indicators. For example, the Labour Force Survey has shown little overall change in employment in 1995, and the composite index (leading indicator) continued to edge downward in August.

Note to readers

Unless noted, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Most who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive regular benefits (77.9% in August) In order to qualify for regular benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable of and available for work, and be unable to find suitable employment.

In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (for example, training, maternity, sickness and fishing benefits).

Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

Number receiving regular UI benefits

	August 1995	July 1995 to August 1995
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	**726,420**	**1.4**
Newfoundland	39,120	0.9
Prince Edward Island	9,930	-1.4
Nova Scotia	36,600	-1.0
New Brunswick	41,010	2.3
Quebec	254,640	4.1
Ontario	176,120	-0.4
Manitoba	19,320	1.2
Saskatchewan	15,080	3.8
Alberta	50,640	1.7
British Columbia	81,750	3.6
Yukon	1,270	-0.4
Northwest Territories	1,200	-5.0

Number of claims increased

In August, 266,000 individuals submitted applications (claims) for unemployment insurance benefits, up 2.6% from July. Since mid-1994, the number of claims received has fluctuated around an upward trend. On an unadjusted basis, in the first eight months of 1995, 1,894,000 people submitted claims, 2.8% higher than during the same period last year.

Payments down in 1995

Canadians received $1.1 billion (unadjusted) in UI benefits (including regular and special benefits) in August, down 16.4% from August 1994. Comparing the same month in previous years, this was the lowest level since August 1990, when $1.0 billion was paid. For the first eight months of 1995, $9.8 billion was paid to UI beneficiaries, down 14.6% from the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

The August 1995 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, $16/$160) will contain data for June, July and August. It will be available in November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Number of UI beneficiaries by census metropolitan area[1]

	August 1995	August 1994 to August 1995
	unadjusted	
		% change
St. John's	8,810	-7.1
Halifax	10,040	-19.0
Saint John	4,830	-3.6
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	7,780	-8.6
Québec	26,730	-10.1
Sherbrooke	5,470	-9.3
Trois-Rivières	6,000	-12.8
Montréal	116,090	-13.7
Hull	9,020	-5.4
Ottawa	15,720	-9.3
Oshawa	5,680	-20.7
Toronto	98,860	-15.1
Hamilton	13,320	-21.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	9,190	-21.5
Kitchener	7,440	-16.7
London	8,020	-11.3
Windsor	5,920	-7.8
Sudbury	4,480	-14.7
Thunder Bay	3,030	-28.7
Winnipeg	16,120	-15.9
Regina	3,170	-13.2
Saskatoon	4,680	-14.1
Calgary	19,150	-13.9
Edmonton	22,490	-16.9
Vancouver	43,130	-9.7
Victoria	6,760	-4.8

[1] *Beneficiaries include all claimants who are paid regular benefits (for example, because of layoff) or special benefits (for example, in case of sickness)*

Unemployment insurance statistics

	August 1994	June 1995	July 1995	August 1995	July 1995 to August 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
					% change
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	882	717[r]	716[p]	726[p]	1.4
Amount paid ($ '000)	969,131	781,474	790,754	777,328	-1.7
Weeks of benefits ('000)	3,841	3,068	3,084	3,064	-0.7
Claims received ('000)	243	265	260	266	2.6

	August 1994	June 1995	July 1995	August 1995	August 1994 to August 1995
	unadjusted				
					% change
All beneficiaries ('000)	1,007	822[r]	803[p]	854[p]	-15.1
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	821	621[r]	617[p]	666[p]	-18.9
Male ('000)	400	350[r]	324[p]	317[p]	-20.9
Female ('000)	421	271[r]	293[p]	349[p]	-17.1
Claims received ('000)	196	233	265	212	8.4
Amount paid ($ '000)	1,270,626	951,844	928,390	1,062,457	-16.4
Weeks of benefits ('000)	4,933	3,592	3,477	4,046	-18.0
Average weekly benefit ($)	253.11	255.49	254.64	255.62	1.0

	Year-to-date (January to August) 1994	Year-to-date (January to August) 1995	% change
All beneficiaries, average ('000)	1,200	1,004[p]	-16.3
Regular beneficiaries, average ('000)	977	783[p]	-19.9
Claims received ('000)	1,843	1,894	2.8
Amount paid ($ '000)	11,481,807	9,804,585	-14.6
Weeks of benefits ('000)	42,763	35,868	-16.1
Average weekly benefit ($)	259.49	261.24	0.7

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
Note: *"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who are paid regular benefits (for example, because of layoff) or special benefits (for example, in case of sickness).*

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and disposition of tobacco products, September 1995
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

New motor vehicle sales, July 1995
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Quarterly demographic statistics, April-June 1995
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: $10/$32; United States: US$12/US$39; other countries: US$14/US$45).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 26, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

Savers, investors and investment databank
1994

The 1994 edition of the databank on savers and investors is now available. Today's release looks at the savings and investment income reported by Canadians on their 1994 personal income tax forms.

Small area data on savers and investors are produced annually for many levels of postal geography including cities, towns and areas as small as a letter carrier's route and a forward sortation area. The data are ideal for market analyses and policy decisions.

For further information on this release, contact client services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Household facilities and equipment
1995

Canadians are taking the on-ramp to the information highway in greater numbers than ever. In 1995, almost 3 in 10 households (28.8%) have home computers, a jump of 477,000 households from last year and almost triple the level in 1986 (10.3%).

Four out of ten home computers (41.8%) are now equipped with modems, compared with three in ten (33.7%) a year earlier. A computer, along with a modem and appropriate software, is required to access the Internet, the rapidly expanding global communications network.

More Canadians are computer literate than ever before. According to the 1994 General Social Survey, 56% of adult Canadians (12.3 million) were able to use a computer, up from 47% in 1989. In addition, in 1994, 41% of Canadians aged 15 and over had taken at least one computer course.

Home entertainment—a decade of change

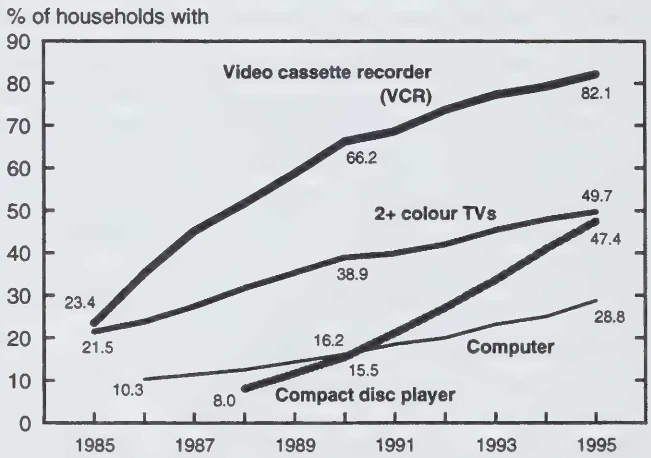
Computer games, multi-media educational tools, and on-line access to the information highway are all enticements toward a more interactive high-tech environment. Households, however, are not abandoning the more traditional forms of home entertainment.

In the last decade, curling up in front of the television has taken on a new meaning. While having a colour television is the norm in 1995, one half of homes (49.7%) have two or more colour televisions, more than double the rate in 1985 (21.5%).

The videocassette recorder (VCR) has expanded the television medium by allowing Canadians to watch rented movies or to record television programs for later viewing. VCRs are in 82.1% of homes, more than three and a half times the 1985 percentage of 23.4%. In addition, 16.1% of homes have two or more VCRs, up from 5.5% just five years ago.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *These data are from the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey, which was conducted in May 1995. This sample survey of about 38,000 households represents virtually all the private households in Canada.*
>
> *Data from the survey are linked to Labour Force Survey data and household income data from the Survey of Consumer Finances, conducted in April 1995 on the same sample of households. These data will be released in early 1996 (by household type, age of head of household, and other characteristics) in* Household facilities by income and other characteristics *(13-218).*

A decade of change in home entertainment



Almost three-quarters (73.4%) of homes have cable television service, compared with 62.9% a decade ago. Even though more televisions, channels and VCRs allow more selectivity in our viewing habits, the average time spent watching television decreased between 1984 and 1994 (according to recent data on television viewing habits).

Competition for television may be coming not only from the computer but from the proliferation of other home leisure items.

Rapid changes to home audio equipment are also taking place. Compact disc (CD) players are now found in 47.4% of homes, soaring from 8.0% in 1988 (the first year data were collected).

Ownership of cassette recorders is still on the rise (78.8% in 1995 compared with 61.0% in 1986), perhaps because they remain a cheaper alternative to CD players.

Other convenience items are gaining popularity

Our desire for convenience is evident from our acquisition of other household items as well. Some items have become so indispensable that one is no longer enough. In 1995, 37.5% of households have three or more phones, compared with 16.3% a decade earlier. Three or more radios are found in 55.4% of dwellings, up from 44.2% in 1985.

A demand for convenience in meal preparation has parallelled the growth in labour force participation by women and the emergence of dual-earner families as the norm. Microwave ovens are found in 83.4% of homes, almost quadrupling from 22.7% a decade ago. The popularity of gas barbecues has also increased: 32.0% of homes had one in 1986, compared with 53.5% today.

Other time-saving and convenience items have shown increasing popularity over the decade, though not nearly as rapidly as the microwave oven. Almost one half (47.1%) of homes have an automatic dishwasher, up from 36.6% in 1985. One in five (19.3%) homes currently has two or more fridges and almost six in ten (57.1%) have a home freezer.

National and provincial estimates of household equipment and housing characteristics are presented in *Household facilities and equipment*, 1995 (64-202, $30), which is now available. See "How to order publications".

Estimates from the 1995 Household Facilities and Equipment Survey are based on benchmarks from 1991 Census data. The data from 1981 to 1994 have been reweighted to this base, and all analysis in this release is based on the new estimates.

For further information on this release, the revised estimates or the availability of custom tabulations, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4643), Household Surveys Division. ■

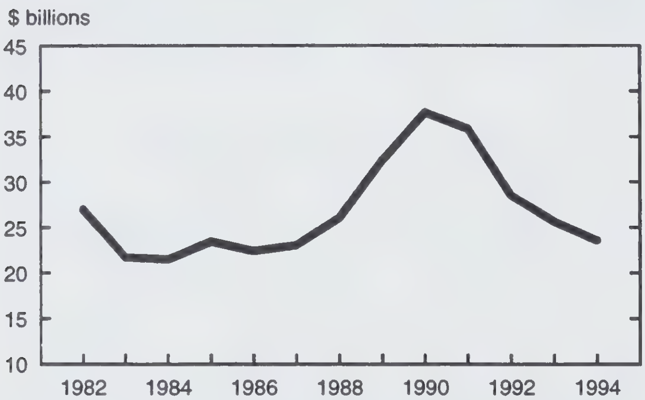
Savers, investors and investment income
1994

Total investment income fell slightly for a fourth straight year in 1994, coinciding with a decline in the number of savers.

Canadian savers and investors earned $23.6 billion in interest and dividend income in 1994, down 7.9% from the previous year.

Total investment income in Canada has plunged 37.2% from a peak of $37.6 billion in 1990. A major factor has been the decline in the benchmark Bank of Canada rate, which fell from a 1990 average of 13.05% to 5.09% in 1993. The average rate rose only marginally in 1994 to 5.77%.

Investment income fell for a fourth straight year in 1994



Savers suffered the steepest drop in 1994 as their interest income plunged 12.9% to $10.6 billion. That coincided with a 7.9% drop in the number of savers, to 5.4 million.

Meanwhile, investors who earned dividend income as well as interest income saw their investment earnings drop 3.5% to $12.9 billion. That occurred despite a 4.5% increase in the number of investors to 1.6 million, which did not offset the decline in the number of savers.

Interest income of savers accounted for only 45% of total investment income, although savers accounted for 79% of individuals with investment income.

Note to readers

Data on savers, investors and investment income are based on income tax records for the 1994 tax year.

Definitions

Savers: taxfilers who reported interest income and did not report Canadian dividend income.

Investors: taxfilers who reported Canadian dividend income. These taxfilers may or may not have reported income from interest.

Investment income: investment income of both savers and investors (interest and dividends). Interest income in registered retirement savings plans is excluded because it is not recorded on tax forms; it is tax sheltered.

Savers on average have been getting older

In 1994, savers were on average the same age as investors, 51 years old. Over the past five years, however, the average age of savers has been rising, from 47 in 1990 to the current 51. The average age of investors, meanwhile, has held relatively steady over the same period.

Median total incomes in 1994

	Taxfilers	Savers	Investors
		$	
Canada	**19,100**	**22,200**	**35,400**
Newfoundland	14,200	23,200	35,700
Nova Scotia	16,900	22,500	33,200
Prince Edward Island	16,300	21,100	29,600
New Brunswick	15,900	22,300	32,700
Quebec	17,800	21,800	36,900
Ontario	20,900	23,400	36,300
Manitoba	17,100	19,900	30,800
Saskatchewan	16,800	18,600	30,100
Alberta	19,800	21,500	35,200
British Columbia	20,200	21,900	34,300
Yukon	23,900	35,500	46,000
Northwest Territories	24,000	50,500	61,500

Investors had a median total income in 1994 of $35,400, substantially higher than savers' median income of $22,200. By contrast, the median total income of all taxfilers was $19,100.

Nationally, the total median investment income (the point at which half the amounts were higher and half lower) was $600, unchanged since 1992. Provincially, British Columbia recorded the highest median at $700.

The median interest income of savers remained at $500 for a third straight year. The median investment income of investors dropped for a fourth straight year, from $2,000 in 1993 to $1,700—or only about half its 1990 peak of $3,300.

For further information on this release, contact client services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Crude oil and natural gas
August 1995

In August, a slowdown in exports to the United States led to a 0.1% decline in crude oil production compared with August 1994. Natural gas production increased 2.8% from August 1994.

Natural gas production continued to moderate in August after strong year-over-year advances in the first five months of the year. Crude oil production fell slightly in August following a 1.8% increase in July. However, during the first eight months of 1995, production of crude was up 3.5% from the same period in 1994.

Natural gas exports rose 9.8% from August 1994. Exports have been rising since early 1991, due in part to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities.

Exports of crude oil rose 1.1% from August 1994, down significantly from the growth rates recorded from April to July. Exports have been rising in recent months, helped by pipeline expansion that has allowed increased exports to the United States, especially to refineries in the Chicago area. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The August 1995 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, $18/$180) will be available the last week of November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude oil and natural gas

	August 1994	August 1995	August 1994 to August 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	9 642.9	9 630.4	-0.1
Exports	5 114.4	5 169.6	1.1
Imports[2]	2 402.2	2 690.5	12.0
Refinery receipts	7 027.0	7 429.8	5.7
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	11 446.1	11 769.7	2.8
Exports	6 082.5	6 679.7	9.8
Canadian sales[4]	3 407.7	3 444.7	1.1

	January to August 1994	January to August 1995	January-August 1994 to January-August 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	72 860.0	75 397.1	3.5
Exports	37 251.9	40 524.5	8.8
Imports[2]	23 958.2	22 719.0	-5.2
Refinery receipts	59 737.6	58 550.0	-2.0
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	90 439.9	98 108.4	8.5
Exports	46 420.3	52 132.0	12.3
Canadian sales[4]	40 780.4	41 894.0	2.7

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differ from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for re-export.*
3 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4 *Includes direct sales.*

■

Steel primary forms

Week ending October 21, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 21, 1995, totalled 256 465 tonnes, up 1.4% from 252 842 tonnes a week earlier, but down 5.5% from 271 289 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 11 673 712 tonnes, a 5.5% increase from 11 070 069 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Electric lamps

September 1995

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 28,063,000 light bulbs and tubes in September 1995, a 12.9% increase from 24,861,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of September 1995 totalled 197,462,000 light bulbs and tubes, a 5.4% decrease from 208,673,000 a year earlier.

The September 1995 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric lamps

Third quarter 1995

Data for the third quarter of 1995 on manufacturers' imports, production and inventories of electric lamps are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated boxes and wrappers

September 1995

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 223 066 000 square metres in September, a 7.7% decrease from 241 757 000 square metres (revised) in September 1994.

For January to September 1995, domestic shipments totalled 1 830 984 000 square metres (revised), a 0.6% increase from the 1 819 523 000 square metres (revised) shipped during the same period in 1994.

The September 1995 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Trends in the business population

Third quarter 1995

Since the beginning of 1995, the number of businesses with employees has remained essentially unchanged. Comparing the second and third quarters of 1995, the business population decreased by only 0.07% to 928,110.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of businesses that remitted payroll deduction accounts decreased in all of the Atlantic provinces and Ontario. Quebec's population of employers remained stable. An increase in Alberta was responsible for the net gain observed in the Prairies; there were losses in the other Prairie provinces. Gains in the employer population were also recorded for British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1420.

For further information on this release, contact Des Beckstead (613-951-6199), Business Register Division. ■

Pack of processed sour cherries

1995

Data for 1995 on the pack of processed sour cherries are now available.

Pack of selected processed fruits (excluding apples), 1995 (32-234, $14) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies, August 1995
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Gas utilities, July 1995
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$200; other countries: US$23/US$230).

Quarterly report on energy supply-demand in Canada, first quarter 1995
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: $41/$136; United States: US$50/US$164; other countries: US$58/US$191).

Household facilities and equipment, 1995
Catalogue number 64-202
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; other countries: US$42).

Imports by commodity, August 1995, microfiche version
Catalogue number 65-0070XMB
(Canada: $35/$350; United States: US$42/US$420; other countries: US$49/US$490).

Imports by commodity, August 1995, paper version
Catalogue number 65-0070XPB
(Canada: $75/$750; United States: US$90/US$900; other countries: US$105/US$1,050).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 27, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on following page)

Canada Year Book on CD-ROM
1994

In this first limited edition of *Canada Year Book on CD-ROM, 1994* you will find 22 chapters of informative text on life in Canada, including social, economic, cultural and demographic perspectives. Striking photographs, along with 250 tables and 63 charts and graphs, help to bring the information into sharp focus. We have also incorporated audio and video clips—something that will be expanded upon in future versions—adding an exciting new dimension to a traditional product.

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The *Canada Year Book, 1994* (11-4020XCB, $64.95) is now available. See "How to order publications". For further information on this release, contact Diane Leblanc (613-951-1182), Communications Division.

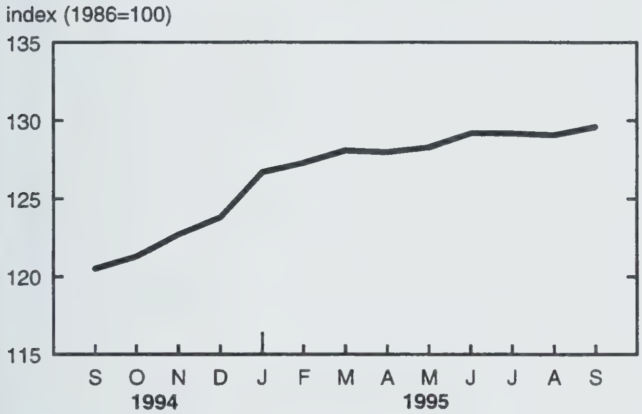
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial product price index
September 1995 (preliminary)

Industrial prices edged up 0.4% in September as the economy strengthened in some sectors. The major factor in the increase was newsprint prices. Other increases included lumber, gasoline and fuel oil. These were partly offset by price declines for non-ferrous primary metal products and certain chemicals. About 20% of September's overall price increase was accounted for by a rise in the U.S. dollar.

Industrial prices edged up in September



The 12-month change in industrial prices ended a five-month decline in September, recovering to +7.6% from +7% in August. Most of this increase, however, was due to the movements in exchange rates that occurred in August and September of 1994 and 1995.

Newsprint, lumber and fuels push prices up

September's most significant source of upward pressure on industrial prices came from newsprint (+7.4%), softwood lumber (+2.9%), and gasoline and fuel oil (+2.8%). Newsprint producers continue operating at full capacity, so a strong demand for newsprint is fuelling price increases, and some sellers are finding it necessary to ration sales to some buyers. If these conditions continue, further price increases for newsprint seem likely.

Much of the rise in softwood lumber prices was due to increases in the prices of spruce, pine and fir. These increases were encouraged by the rise in U.S. residential construction that began in May. Recent figures from the U.S. Department of Commerce indicate that U.S. housing starts declined in both August and September. Lumber inventories are low in the United States, and demand may increase if sellers begin restocking.

Both gasoline and fuel oil prices, which declined in the June-to-August period, showed increases in September. Crude oil prices, which began declining in May, turned around in August.

Prices drop for non-ferrous metals and chemicals

Prices of the major non-ferrous metal products declined in September. Copper and copper alloy product prices were down 3.7%. Nickel product prices dropped 4.9%. Aluminum product prices fell 1.2%. Other price declines included zinc and aluminum scrap. Although prices have been fluctuating in recent months, exports of various base metals to the European Union have been rising.

Chemical prices fell 1.1% overall. Competitive pressures were said to be the reason behind most of the declines in chemical prices. A decline in plastic shipments since April has put downward pressure on the prices of some chemicals used as inputs.

The Canadian dollar depreciated against the U.S. dollar by 0.4% between August 15 and September 15. This meant that manufacturers selling goods priced in U.S. dollars received more Canadian dollars for their products. The most significant consequences were felt by manufacturers of motor vehicles, lumber, pulp, paper and non-ferrous primary metal products. If the effect of the Canadian dollar's fall were excluded, the monthly

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Note to readers

The industrial product price index (IPPI) reflects the prices producers receive as goods leave their plants. It does not reflect what consumers pay. Unlike the consumer price index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all costs (including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs) occurring from the time a good leaves a plant until a final user takes possession.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. A rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar therefore affects the IPPI. A 1% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by about 0.2%.

---

change in industrial prices would have been a little over +0.3%.

Prices rise both for consumers and manufacturers of consumer goods

In September, the 12-month change in the prices of goods increased for both consumers and manufacturers. The consumer price index (released October 20) indicated that the 12-month change in goods prices paid by consumers rose from +1.6% in August to +1.9% in September. For manufacturers, the 12-month change in the prices received for Canadian consumer goods rose from a little under +2.5% to a little under +3%. About half of what the consumer pays goes to manufacturers; the remainder is divided between retailers, wholesalers, indirect taxes and transporters.

Perspective

Although exports rose noticeably in August in most sectors, only forestry products manufacturers saw price increases in September. On the domestic side, the construction industry has been showing signs of improvement. As well, automobile shipments have increased as new models roll off production lines. Internationally, recent figures suggest industrial production has been increasing in the United States and Japan. If these trends continue, Canadian industrial prices may increase more than they did in September.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The August 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $21/$210) will be available at the end of November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes
(1986=100)

	Relative importance	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995[r]	Sept. 1995[p]	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	**100.0**	**120.5**	**129.1**	**129.6**	**7.6**	**0.4**
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	122.3	131.5	131.9	7.8	0.3
Intermediate goods[1]	**60.4**	**121.1**	**133.3**	**133.9**	**10.6**	**0.5**
First-stage intermediate goods[2]	13.4	124.7	149.0	147.4	18.2	-1.1
Second-stage intermediate goods[3]	47.0	120.1	128.8	130.0	8.2	0.9
Finished goods[4]	**39.6**	**119.6**	**122.7**	**123.1**	**2.9**	**0.3**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	122.1	123.9	124.2	1.7	0.2
Capital equipment	10.4	121.0	124.6	124.8	3.1	0.2
All other finished goods	19.3	117.6	121.2	121.6	3.4	0.3
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	118.5	121.2	121.4	2.4	0.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	122.7	125.5	125.5	2.3	0.0
Beverages	2.0	126.2	127.1	128.2	1.6	0.9
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.2	172.3	172.3	4.9	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	119.9	128.1	128.0	6.8	-0.1
Textile products	2.2	112.9	118.1	118.3	4.8	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	116.2	118.4	118.6	2.1	0.2
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	158.1	154.4	157.1	-0.6	1.7
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	122.3	125.0	125.0	2.2	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	119.0	163.8	167.8	41.0	2.4
Printing and publishing	2.7	143.0	176.1	177.4	24.1	0.7
Primary metal products	7.7	122.3	136.3	134.7	10.1	-1.2
Metal fabricated products	4.9	120.3	128.3	128.4	6.7	0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.2	122.9	126.7	126.7	3.1	0.0
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	115.7	119.2	119.4	3.2	0.2
Electrical and communications products	5.1	115.3	117.9	117.8	2.2	-0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	116.8	124.3	124.2	6.3	-0.1
Petroleum and coal products[5]	6.4	94.2	93.9	95.9	1.8	2.1
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	126.0	134.7	133.2	5.7	-1.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	118.8	123.4	123.4	3.9	0.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	88.4	101.8	98.7	11.7	-3.0

1 *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
2 *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
3 *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
4 *Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*
5 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

Raw materials price index

September 1995 (preliminary)

Manufacturers paid 1.5% less for raw materials in September, as lower prices for wood and non-ferrous metals were partly offset by higher crude oil prices.

The declines in wood prices (-7%) and non-ferrous metal prices (-3%) were somewhat offset by a 1.1% increase in crude oil prices.

In addition, with reserves at their lowest level in 20 years, wheat prices rose almost 8% in September.

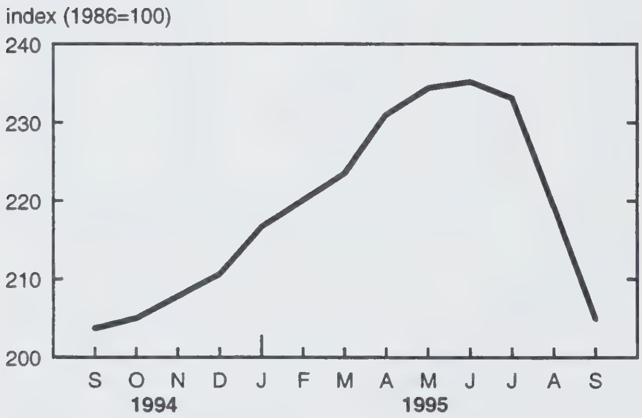
On an annual basis, raw material prices were 5.7% higher in September than they were a year earlier. The increase halted a long decline in the annual rate that started in January, when the change was +18.4%. It had gone down to +4.3% in August.

Excluding mineral fuels, raw material prices declined 2.5% in September, and the 12-month change fell to +5.6%, from +7.6% in August.

Weaker wood prices

Wood prices have declined almost 13% over the last three months (July to September). Prices are almost comparable to what they were a year earlier.

Wood prices continued their steep fall



There is a glut of pulp logs on the market, so pulp prices showed only marginal increases in August and September. Newsprint prices continued to increase, however, moving up more than 7% in September. The newsprint industry is working at full capacity. In the near future, wood prices will probably remain stable or weaken further until the excess supply of pulp logs comes to market or there is a resurgence in the demand for lumber.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The raw materials price index (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in world markets. Also, unlike the industrial product price index, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.*

Crude oil prices creep up again

In August, crude oil prices were subject to upward pressure due to renewed tensions in the Middle East. In September, crude oil prices rose (+1.1%) as Hurricanes Luis and Marilyn caused havoc at refineries in the Caribbean, particularly at Hess, the world's largest refinery. However, large world production of crude oil, along with the sale of 38 million barrels from the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve (over five years) and the eventual return of Iraq to the market may depress prices in the long run.

Even though natural gas prices have declined almost 12% over the last 12 months (to September), Canada has been able to increase its share of the U.S. market to almost 14%.

Vegetable product prices increased almost 1% in September as higher prices for grains and rubber were partly offset by lower prices for coffee, sugar and oilseeds.

Wheat prices heat up

Wheat prices moved up almost 8% in September because reserves are at their lowest levels in 20 years, and export demand is strong. Compared with September 1994, wheat prices were up 34%. China is expected to buy almost 5 million tonnes of wheat from Canada in 1995-96. The just harvested Russian crop has been reported to be the smallest in almost 30 years. All signs appear to point to stable or increased wheat prices in the near future.

In September, animal and animal product prices declined less than 1%. Prices over the 12 months to September were up almost 7%, mainly due to higher prices for hogs (+29%), unprocessed milk (+9) and fish (+13%). Lower cattle prices (-8%) dampened the overall increase. Even with an ample supply of available hogs, prices remained strong. According to market analysts, demand has been firm because the major fast food chain restaurants have been featuring bacon on their menus.

Metal prices down

Non-ferrous metal prices fell 3% in September. Lower prices for copper concentrates (-4%), aluminum materials (-5%) and nickel concentrates (-6%) were the major contributors. Copper prices were subject to higher inventories. However, copper prices should strengthen in the next few months, if the North American motor vehicle and residential construction industries rebound. Because buying by investment funds helped to push base metal prices higher over the last 14 months, the recent selling has dampened prices somewhat.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The August 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $21/$210) will be available at the end of November. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Raw materials price index
(1986=100)

	Relative importance	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995[r]	Sept. 1995[p]	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	**100.0**	**121.4**	**130.3**	**128.3**	**5.7**	**-1.5**
Mineral fuels	31.7	100.5	104.9	106.1	5.6	1.1
Vegetable products	10.3	115.6	128.2	129.1	11.7	0.7
Animals and animal products	25.5	105.3	112.7	112.4	6.7	-0.3
Wood	13.1	203.7	219.3	204.9	0.6	-6.6
Ferrous materials	3.6	122.4	123.7	123.6	1.0	-0.1
Non-ferrous metals	13.2	129.6	145.3	141.3	9.0	-2.8
Non-metallic minerals	2.6	101.1	105.9	105.8	4.6	-0.1
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	68.3	131.2	142.1	138.6	5.6	-2.5

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

National population health survey: Residents of health care institutions
1995

Only 43% of those aged 65 or over living in health care institutions rated their own health as good to excellent, compared with 73% of those in the same age group living in households.

More than two in three (68%) residents aged 65 or over reported having been diagnosed with three or more chronic health conditions. However, some conditions are more likely to be related to institutionalization. For example, almost half (49%) of those aged 65 or over living in health care institutions reported urinary or bowel incontinence. Fewer than 1 in 20 (4%) of those in the same age group living in households reported urinary incontinence.

In addition, there is a striking difference for Alzheimer's disease or other dementia. One in three (35%) of those aged 65 or over living in health care institutions were reported as having been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease or other dementia. The proportion in the same age group living in households who reported that diagnosis was too low to be accurately estimated.

The effects of stroke were reported by about 1 in 5 (22%) of those aged 65 or over living in institutions, compared with fewer than 1 in 20 (4%) of those aged 65 or over living in households.

More and more there is discussion of how to keep people in the community and out of health care institutions. These results suggest that the presence of certain conditions—incontinence, Alzheimer's disease or other dementia, and the effects of stroke—makes it unlikely that a person will be living in the community. Two in three (68%) residents aged 65 or over living in health care institutions had one or more of these conditions, whereas the conditions were very uncommon in the community.

This release is based on a survey of long-term residents of 230 health care institutions that was conducted from January to March 1995. It is a special component of the first wave of the National Population Health Survey, the results of which were released in *The Daily* on September 22, 1995. The 2,287 residents for whom interviews were completed represent more than 227,800 individuals living in health care institutions in the provinces. Four out of five are aged 65 or over. While less than 1% of the Canadian population lives in a health care institution, 5% of those aged 65 or over do so; a substantial 18% of those aged 80 or over are institutionalized.

This survey represents a major new source of information, particularly about Canadians aged 65 or over. A public-use microdata file will be released December 15.

For further information on this release, contact Gary Catlin (613-951-3830) or Richard Trudeau (613-951-8388), Health Statistics Division. ■

Industrial monitor
October 1995

The October 1995 edition of *Industrial monitor* is now available. Its tables present up-to-date statistics on 165 manufacturing industries in 22 sectors.

The *Industrial monitor* can be purchased as a full package (22 sectors) or by industrial sector. The annual subscription is $200 per industrial sector. The annual subscription for the totals of the manufacturing industries (15F0017XPE) costs $50. The full 22-sector package (15F0015XPE) is priced at $3,000, a savings of $650. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-9060), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ■

Railway carloadings
Seven-day period ending October 7, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending October 7, 1995, decreased 6.4% to 4.8 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 8.1% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 317 000 tonnes, a 12.6% decrease from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 9.6%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 6.8% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 194.6 million tonnes, a 2.4% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Hog inventories
October 1, 1995

At October 1, 1995, the number of hogs was estimated at 12 million head, a 2% increase from the estimate for October 1, 1994. In the East, the inventories increased 1.5% from a year earlier to an estimated 7 million head; in the West, the number increased 3% to 5 million head. Nationwide, slaughter and exports in the third quarter of 1995 increased by 6.5% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

The October 1, 1995 estimates of the hog inventory will be available in mid-November in *Livestock statistics update 3* (23-603UE, $144). See "How to order publications". A facsimile service is also available.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Meszaros (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products
October 1, 1995

Frozen meat in cold storage as of October 1, 1995, amounted to 36 273 tonnes, compared with 39 344 tonnes a month earlier and 39 262 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Department store sales and stocks
September 1995

Data for September 1995 on department store sales and inventories by merchandise department are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

The September 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Low income after tax
1993

Data for 1993 on low income after tax are now available from the Survey of Consumer Finances. These data are tabulated to show the rates and distributions of low income persons and family units, based on the low income after-tax cutoffs (LICO-IAT 1992 base) and on the low income after-tax measures (LIM-IAT).

These data are now available in *Low income after tax, 1993 (LICO-IAT 1992 base and LIM-IAT)* (13-592, $30), which is an update to the historical *Low income after-tax cutoffs (1992 base)* and *Low income after-tax measures*, which was released in March 1994.

For further information on this release, or to order the latest publication, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4633), Household Surveys Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures

1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed below are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5420, 5426, 5433, 5436, 5555, 5559, 6891 and 6895.

Data for the industries listed in the table will be released in *Leather and allied products* (33-251, $38), *Primary textiles industries* (34-250, $38), *Textile products industries* (34-251, $38), *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38) and *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250, $38). The publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue number	Contact	Phone (613)
	$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Leather tanneries (1711)	149.9	180.0	20.1	33-251	N. Charron	951-3510
Wool yarn and woven cloth (1821)	278.9	297.0	6.5	34-250	N. Charron	951-3510
Narrow fabric (1991)	118.5	126.0	6.3	34-251	N. Charron	951-3510
Hygiene products of textile materials (1994)	232.5	276.6	19.0	34-251	N. Charron	951-3510
Motor vehicle engine and engine parts (3251)	2,447.0	2,878.6	17.6	42-251	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Motor vehicle wheel and brake (3255)	1,106.7	1,333.9	20.5	42-251	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Toys and games (3932)	102.2	231.7	126.7	47-250	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Floor tile, linoleum and coated fabrics (3993)	280.7	342.5	22.0	47-250	S. O'Brien	951-3514

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, July 1995
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $18/$180; United States: US$22/US$216; other countries: US$26/US$252).

Construction type plywood, August 1995
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, August 1995
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$96; other countries: US$12/US$112).

Machinery industries (except electrical machinery), 1993
Catalogue number 42-250
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

CALURA: Corporations—aspects of foreign control, provincial distribution, 1988-91
Catalogue number 61-222
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; other countries: US$42).

Federal scientific activities, 1995-96
Catalogue number 88-204
(Canada: $75; United States: US$90; other countries: US$105).

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RELEASE DATES

October 30 to November 3

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
30	**Employment, earnings and hours**	August 1995
30	**Homeowner repairs and renovations**	1994
31	**Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry**	August 1995
1	**Farm input price index**	Third quarter 1995
2	**Business conditions survey: Canadian manufacturing industries**	October 1995
2	**Help-wanted index**	October 1995
3	**Labour force survey**	October 1995
3	**Estimates of labour income**	August 1995

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 30, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Homeowner repairs and renovations
1994

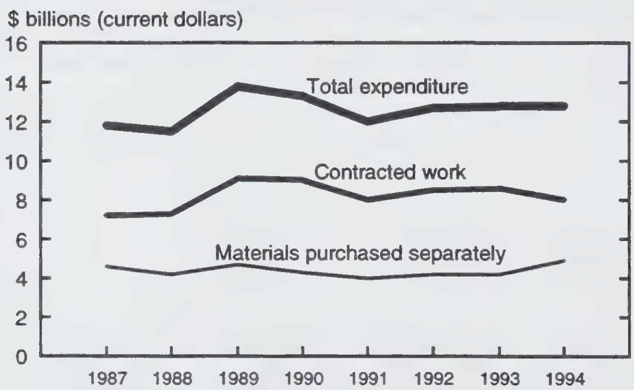
More homeowners went on a do-it-yourself kick in 1994, renovating their homes without hired help. They spent more on materials to do their own repairs and renovations, and less on contractors.

Still, spending on contractors amounted to almost $8.0 billion in 1994. But that was down 7.8% from the value of contracted work in 1993.

By contrast, the value of materials that homeowners purchased separately to do their own repairs and renovations climbed 16.6% to $4.8 billion.

Overall, even though Canadians spent $12.8 billion sprucing up their homes in 1994, it was the second consecutive year in which the renovation market remained stagnant. The 1994 spending was only marginally higher (+0.2%) than the 1993 level, and far below the pre-recession peak of $13.8 billion in 1989.

No change in homeowners' expenditure on repairs and renovations



Note to readers

The Homeowner Repair and Renovation Survey collected data from a sample of about 21,000 homeowners. The phrase "repairs and renovations" represents all types of work that improve or maintain a house. The survey estimates have been revised back to 1987 to incorporate a new population base using results from the 1991 Census. The average effect of the revisions on the estimated number of homeowners and total expenditure is about +3.5%.

New concept stores may strengthen the do-it-yourself trend

The new concept of warehouse-type renovation stores may have helped strengthen the do-it-yourself trend. Homeowners have gained more access to supplies and consumer-oriented services.

The average expenditure on separately purchased materials was up at least 9% in all the provinces except Manitoba, where it dropped 3.5%.

Homeowners spent significantly more on materials in all repair and renovation project categories in 1994.

Meanwhile, where contractors lost out most was in the renovations and alterations category: homeowner expenditures on such contracted work fell 22.1%.

Homeowners cautious in their renovation plans

Homeowners' reluctance to make major expenditures may have contributed to an 11.9% decline in 1994 on renovations and alterations. These projects are usually ambitious and include jobs such as remodelling rooms and adding or replacing doors and windows.

Even though homeowners showed some constraints on large-scale projects, they spent 15.6% more in 1994 on additions. This may reflect the fact that homeowners often choose to add a new room instead of buying a new house.

Homeowner repair and renovation expenditure, by category

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994
			% change
Number of homeowners	6,922,000	7,122,000	2.9
	$ millions		% change
Repairs and renovations, total	**12,794**	**12,814**	**0.2**
Contract	8,622	7,951	-7.8
Materials	4,172	4,863	16.6
Renovations and alterations	5,413	4,771	-11.9
Contract	3,744	2,917	-22.1
Materials	1,669	1,854	11.1
Additions	2,697	3,117	15.6
Contract	1,676	1,858	10.9
Materials	1,021	1,259	23.3
Repairs and maintenance	2,598	2,691	3.6
Contract	1,655	1,634	-1.3
Materials	943	1,058	12.2
Replacements of equipment	1,393	1,447	3.9
Contract	1,071	1,008	-5.9
Materials	322	439	36.3
New installations of equipment	694	788	13.5
Contract	477	534	11.9
Materials	218	254	16.5

Average spending is down

The 7.1 million homeowners in Canada spent an average $1,799 fixing and upgrading their homes in 1994, down 2.7% from 1993.

Homeowners in Newfoundland, who did most of their work themselves, spent the most at $1,977, followed by homeowners in Ontario ($1,929), British Columbia ($1,927) and Quebec ($1,794).

Ontario's homeowners relied the most on hired help. They spent an average $1,333 on contracted work, by far the largest provincial average.

Preliminary tables from the Homeowner Repair and Renovation Survey of 1994 are now available. Data are presented by level of expenditure, province, size of area of residence, and type of dwelling.

Additional tables by income and other characteristics of homeowner households and their dwellings will be available in *Homeowner repair and renovation expenditure in Canada, 1994* (62-201, $30), which will be released in February 1996.

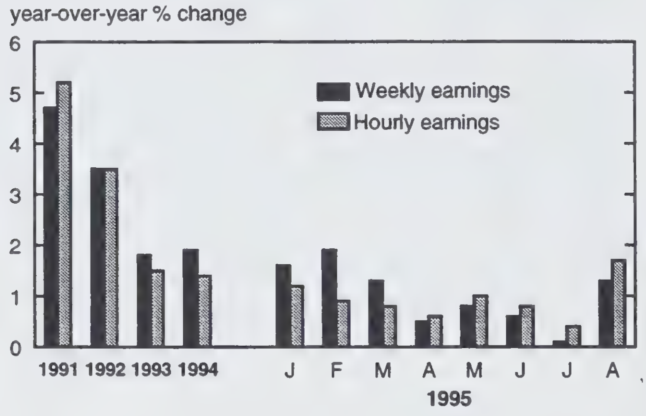
For further information on this release, contact the Data Dissemination Unit (613-951-4633, the Internet: nevrau@statcan.ca). For analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-4165), Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division. ■

Employment, earnings and hours

August 1995 (preliminary)

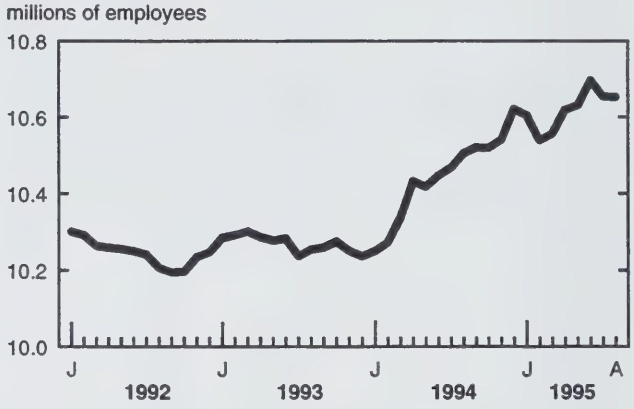
Employee's weekly earnings grew 0.9% in August to $574.48, more than offsetting July's decrease. Earnings increased substantially for employees in logging and forestry; durable goods manufacturing; and finance, insurance and real estate. By class of employee, the weekly earnings of commissioned agents and working owners increased 2.0%, while a 1.0% increase for salaried employees also contributed to the overall growth.

Weekly earnings rebounded in August



The number of employees employed by businesses was almost unchanged in August at 10,652,000. This followed a drop of 43,000 in July. Despite fluctuations since the beginning of the year, the number of employees was 47,000 higher than in January 1995. Notable in August were widespread increases by wholesalers, which increased the number of employees in wholesale trade by 6,000; accommodation, food and beverage service establishments reduced employment by 8,000.

Employment growth stalled in August



Provincially, a gain of 15,000 employees in Ontario in August was offset by marginal declines in most of the other provinces. The gain in Ontario was led by durable goods manufacturers, who increased employment by 13,000.

Employment levels stabilized in manufacturing

After two consecutive monthly declines, the number of employees in manufacturing was unchanged in August at 1,661,000. Durable goods manufacturers expanded employment, offsetting a similar drop among manufacturers of non-durables. The gain in durables resulted from increased employment by manufacturers in the automotive sector in Ontario. This corresponded with increased shipments from the automobile sector. The employment drop in non-durable goods manufacturing occurred mainly among food and clothing producers.

The average number of weekly hours for manufacturing employees was unchanged in August, but employees' weekly earnings rose 1.0% to $693.93. After fluctuating for many months, weekly earnings for manufacturing employees were $1.01 higher than in January 1995.

Wholesalers regained momentum

Wholesalers expanded employment by 6,000 in August, offsetting declines in June and July and continuing a generally upward trend that has been evident since February 1994. This employment gain coincided with wholesale trade volumes, which increased for the first time in six months in August.

Weekly earnings for wholesale trade employees rose by $4.59. Earnings rose for salaried employees and employees paid by the hour. For the employees paid by the hour, the increase resulted from both higher average hourly earnings and more weekly hours.

Public administration employment continued to fall

The declining employment trend in public administration has accelerated since the start of the year; the decline since January totalled 21,000 in August. Staff reductions continued in August in federal public administration, with a loss of 2,000 employees. The losses were concentrated in Ontario and Quebec. Weekly earnings for public administration employees were 0.3% lower in August 1995 than in August 1994.

Health and business services employment declined following months of growth

In recent years, employers in health and social services as well as business services have contributed significantly to the employment growth in the economy. In August, this trend was countered with a drop of 5,000 employees in health and social services and 4,000 fewer employees in business services. The decline in health and social services was concentrated mainly in Ontario and to a lesser extent in Alberta. For business services, it was mainly establishments in British Columbia that accounted for the decline.

Weekly earnings for employees in health and social services rose $2.43, while earnings for employees in business services were unchanged. In both industries, employees paid by the hour worked slightly longer hours per week.

Recent resurgence in finance, insurance and real estate

The number of employees in finance, insurance and real estate grew slightly in August, with significant increases in investment intermediaries and real estate operators. This followed similar gains in June and July, so that the total gain during the three months was 15,000 employees. These recent gains bucked the industry's long-term trend, which shows a slow but steady decline in the number of employees since the spring of 1993.

Weekly earnings for employees in this industry have also increased in recent months. Employees' average weekly earnings grew by $7.71 to $654.79 in August. The earnings growth was most pronounced for employees in investment intermediaries and real estate operators.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from the standard tables in *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, $31/$310) and *Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours, 1983-1994* (paper version: 72F0002XPB, $75; diskette: 72F0002XDB, $100; paper and diskette: 10-3000XZB, $150), as well as by custom tabulation.

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087, the Internet: philpat@statcan.ca), Labour Division. □

Average weekly earnings[1]

Industry group (1980 SIC)	August 1994	July 1995[r]	August 1995[p]	July 1995 to August 1995	August 1994 to August 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
	$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**567.34**	**569.53**	**574.48**	**0.9**	**1.3**
Logging and forestry	740.98	719.27	743.57	3.4	0.3
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	968.35	996.59	998.24	0.2	3.1
Manufacturing	680.23	687.05	693.93	1.0	2.0
Construction	663.70	670.87	673.88	0.4	1.5
Transportation, communication and other utilities	716.02	732.39	732.15	0.0	2.3
Wholesale trade	603.39	618.37	622.96	0.7	3.2
Retail trade	339.92	339.46	344.61	1.5	1.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	631.16	647.08	654.79	1.2	3.7
Business services	611.62	618.84	619.04	0.0	1.2
Education-related services	673.56	675.16	675.29	0.0	0.3
Health and social services	504.54	496.25	498.68	0.5	-1.2
Accommodation, food and beverage services	226.55	232.52	233.25	0.3	3.0
Public administration	753.86	750.08	751.27	0.2	-0.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	522.95	526.57	533.87	1.4	2.1
Prince Edward Island	442.49	464.15	468.74	1.0	5.9
Nova Scotia	492.24	487.38	489.01	0.3	-0.7
New Brunswick	497.66	506.82	508.32	0.3	2.1
Quebec	542.71	542.84	545.18	0.4	0.5
Ontario	604.66	604.39	611.46	1.2	1.1
Manitoba	496.14	505.20	505.29	0.0	1.8
Saskatchewan	490.13	494.00	495.70	0.3	1.1
Alberta	554.64	552.21	552.89	0.1	-0.3
British Columbia	579.58	594.66	600.84	1.0	3.7
Yukon	689.50	658.97	672.57	2.1	-2.5
Northwest Territories	707.15	721.09	717.57	-0.5	1.5

1 *For all employees*
r *Revised estimates.*
p *Preliminary estimates.*

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	June 1995	July 1995[r]	August 1995[p]	June 1995 to July 1995	July 1995 to August 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**10,697**	**10,654**	**10,652**	**-0.4**	**-0.0**
Logging and forestry	66	68	66	3.0	-2.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	130	131	131	0.8	0.0
Manufacturing	1,665	1,661	1,661	-0.2	0.0
Construction	441	438	435	-0.7	-0.7
Transportation, communication and other utilities	844	844	845	0.0	0.1
Wholesale trade	649	646	652	-0.5	0.9
Retail trade	1,383	1,389	1,390	0.4	0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	639	644	645	0.8	0.2
Business services	603	607	603	0.7	-0.7
Education-related services	947	935	929	-1.3	-0.6
Health and social services	1,194	1,198	1,193	0.3	-0.4
Accommodation, food and beverage services	764	761	754	-0.4	-0.9
Public administration	686	683	682	-0.4	-0.1
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	147	147	145	0.0	-1.4
Prince Edward Island	44	43	44	-2.3	2.3
Nova Scotia	301	300	299	-0.3	-0.3
New Brunswick	239	240	239	0.4	-0.4
Quebec	2,578	2,547	2,544	-1.2	-0.1
Ontario	4,183	4,189	4,204	0.1	0.4
Manitoba	404	404	405	0.0	0.2
Saskatchewan	315	316	314	0.3	-0.6
Alberta	1,046	1,034	1,035	-1.1	0.1
British Columbia	1,401	1,397	1,395	-0.3	-0.1
Yukon	12	12	12	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	23	23	23	0.0	0.0

r *Revised estimates.*
p *Preliminary estimates.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of refined petroleum products

September 1995 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 112 000 cubic metres in September, up 0.4% from September 1994. The largest sales increases were recorded for petrochemical feedstocks (+152 500 cubic metres or +98.2%) and heavy fuel oil (+34 000 cubic metres or +7.0%). It is important to note that the sales increase for petrochemical feedstocks was due to a temporary plant shutdown in September 1994, and not a rise in current sales. Partly offsetting these advances was a decline in the demand for all other refined products (-80 000 cubic metres or -8.3%) and light fuel oil (-18 500 cubic metres or -6.1%).

During the first three quarters of 1995, sales increased for five of the seven major product groups. Strong sales of diesel fuel oil reflected higher demand by railways and the truck transport industry. Increased sales of petrochemical feedstocks reflected greater demand by the petrochemical industry; the sales of this product rose over the 20-month period ending in September.

Sales of heavy fuel oil have declined mainly because of decreased use of the product by electric utilities. Lower priced natural gas is displacing heavy fuel oil in the production of electricity.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The September 1995 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, $20/$200) will be available the third week of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**7 082.4**	**7 112.0**	**0.4**
Motor gasoline	3 048.0	2 952.3	-3.1
Diesel fuel oil	1 710.0	1 721.6	0.7
Light fuel oil	304.5	286.0	-6.1
Heavy fuel oil	486.9	520.9	7.0
Aviation turbo fuels	419.6	445.3	6.1
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	155.3	307.8	98.2
All other refined products	958.1	878.1	-8.3

	Jan.-Sept. 1994	Jan.-Sept. 1995	Jan.-Sept. 1994 to Jan.-Sept. 1995
Total, all products	**61 800.6**	**62 877.1**	**1.7**
Motor gasoline	26 379.0	26 445.4	0.3
Diesel fuel oil	13 532.4	14 111.8	4.3
Light fuel oil	4 222.4	3 758.0	-11.0
Heavy fuel oil	4 794.2	4 684.2	-2.3
Aviation turbo fuels	3 575.7	3 813.9	6.7
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	2 677.3	3 344.0	24.9
All other refined products	6 619.6	6 719.8	1.5

[1] *Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.*

■

Gypsum products
September 1995

Manufacturers shipped 18 951 000 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in September, down 16.0% from 22 560 000 square metres in September 1994 and down 15.9% from 22 526 000 (revised) square metres in August 1995.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of September 1995 totalled 172 778 000 (revised) square metres, down 9.1% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The September 1995 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder
September 1995

Production of process cheese in September totalled 8 571 090 kilograms, up 33.0% from August 1995, but down 4.4% from September 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of September 1995 totalled 58 347 362 kilograms, up from 57 269 428 (revised) kilograms the previous year.

Year-to-date production of instant skim milk powder for 1995 totalled 2 610 912 kilograms, compared with 2 648 195 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The September 1995 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Retail chain and department stores
1993

Retail chain organizations (firms operating four or more retail outlets in the same industry class under the same legal ownership) reported annual sales totalling $62.6 billion in 1993, a 6.7% increase from $58.7 billion in 1992.

In 1993, the number of retail chains increased by 106 to 1,211. The increase of 106 was mainly due to the survey's improved coverage beginning with the 1993 survey year. The maximum number of chain outlets operating during the year decreased from 38,805 to 38,026 stores.

Chain store sales increased in all provinces and territories in 1993. The increases ranged from 3.3% in Ontario to 14.2% in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Department store organizations reported sales of $12.7 billion in 1993, a 3.2% decrease from 1992. The number of such organizations decreased to 9, while their number of outlets dropped to 897.

The 1993 data on retail chains and department store organizations (including sales by industrial class, floor area data and certain financial statistics) are now available.

Retail chain and department stores, 1993 (63-210, $37) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information about this release, contact Mamady Kaba (613-951-3550), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The sugar situation, September 1995
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, September 1995
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes), September 1995
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Electrical and electronic products industries, 1993
Catalogue number 43-250
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Air passenger origin and destination, Canada-United States report, 1994
Catalogue number 51-205
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; other countries: US$63).

Wholesale trade, August 1995
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $18/$180; United States: US$22/US$216; other countries: US$26/US$252).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 31, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

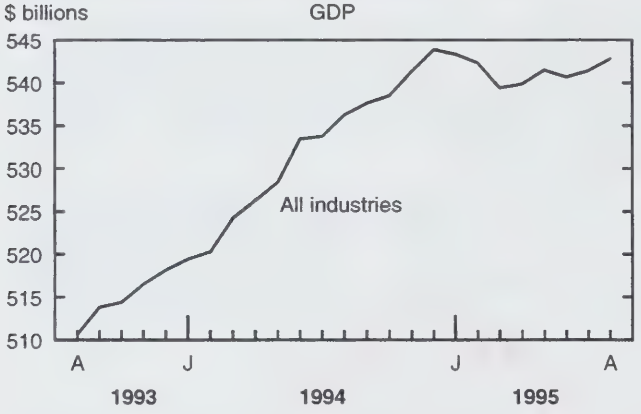
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry
August 1995

Economic growth accelerated for a second straight month after sagging in the second quarter. Gross domestic product at factor cost rose 0.3% in August following a 0.1% gain in July. Output dropped an average 0.1% a month in the first six months of the year. Improvements in wholesale and retail trade and more construction activity on non-residential buildings spurred the advance in August.

Economic activity accelerated in August



Declines in communications, fishing and trapping, and transportation and storage moderated the overall gain. Output by the finance group was unchanged despite another increase in real estate activity.

In July and August, production was on average 0.3% higher than in the second quarter. Labour market conditions also improved, but at a slower pace, as employment rose 0.1% in the third quarter.

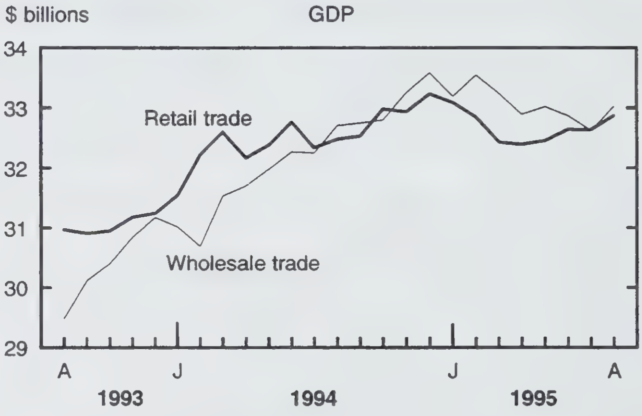
A banner month for wholesalers

Wholesalers enjoyed a 1.2% gain in sales, enough to offset losses in June and July. Higher sales of machinery and equipment were responsible for about 60% of the increase, as purchases of industrial machinery as well as computers and software rose. Sales of lumber and building materials picked up after weakening for several months.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The gross domestic product of an industry is the value added by factors of production when those factors transform inputs purchased from other industries into output.*
>
> *Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

Grain merchants were the only wholesalers to record lower sales. Transportation, storage and exports of grain also weakened in August.

Sales improved



Automotive products dominate retail sales

Retail sales rose 0.7% following a pause in July. August's advance mainly reflected higher purchases of automotive products. After weakening earlier this year, motor vehicle dealers' sales returned to last December's level as the number of new vehicles sold jumped almost 10% in August.

Furniture and appliance stores also contributed to the gain as sales improved further on July's marginal increase. In the first half of 1995, sales slumped, and so producers of household furniture and major appliances reduced output sharply. In July and August, however, production of household furniture increased, while output of major appliances stabilized.

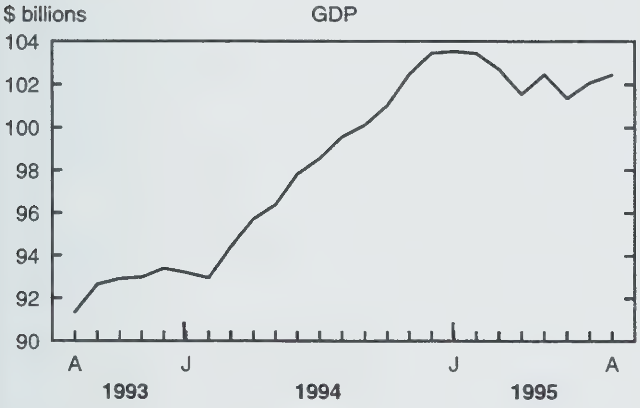
Sales by clothing retailers remained sluggish in August.

A more concentrated gain in manufacturing

Manufacturing production rose 0.4% in August, the first time since January that output increased for two consecutive months. The advance was concentrated in transportation equipment (+2.8%) and electrical and electronic products (+2.7%). Excluding these industries, production slipped 0.5% as it fell in 12 of the 21 major industry groups.

Manufacturers trimmed their stocks of finished goods for the second time in three months after building up inventories in the first half of 1995.

Back-to-back monthly increases in manufacturing



Production of motor vehicle parts jumped 7.1% in August, helped by higher output of motor vehicles in Canada and the United States. Weak demand earlier this year and retooling by some assembly plants had forced parts producers to cut output in previous months. Manufacturers of miscellaneous motor vehicles (mainly recreational vehicles) reduced production sharply after maintaining output at a very high level between March and July.

Demand for electronic products remained strong, sparking sharp gains in the production of electronic equipment and office machinery. While exports of office machinery and equipment rose substantially in August, some of the gain in production accumulated in inventories.

Several industries that manufacture construction materials picked up, reflecting a steadier construction sector, which edged ahead 0.8% in August. Growth resumed in several wood products industries and in non-metallic mineral products. Production of fabricated structural metal products continued to improve at a fast pace.

Food production fell 1.4%, reflecting weakness in the fish processing industry. Manufacturers of fish products on the West Coast cut production sharply because of a fish shortage. Output by the fishing and trapping industry was also curtailed by the shortage.

Manufacturers of primary metals, paper products and clothing all reduced their output.

Construction builds momentum

The 0.8% advance in construction was its first since last December. Activity on non-residential projects rose 2.8%, its third consecutive gain. Home-building fell only marginally following substantial declines over much of the last year. Sales of new homes rose sharply in August, helping to reduce the stocks of unoccupied new dwellings. The number of residential building permits issued continued to rise, another encouraging sign for this beleaguered industry.

Construction shows signs of recovery

Widespread gains in the mining sector

Output in the mining sector increased 0.4% after a similar gain in July. Production of crude oil and natural gas rose 1.4%, with natural gas leading the gain. Domestic consumption of natural gas has remained at about the same level for several months, but demand abroad has strengthened since June. Some of the production gain was used to replenish stocks. Production by mines increased 1.0% after soaring the previous month. Output by base metal and coal mines continued to increase, while production by iron and asbestos mines resumed. Asbestos production had been curbed by shutdowns in June and July. Drilling

activities continued to weaken, moderating the overall gain in the mining sector.

Weakness in brokerage activities

The finance sector's output was flat in August. Real estate activity continued to increase but at a slower pace than in earlier months. Brokerage activities fell sharply, however, as activity on the stock exchanges slowed and the provincial governments issued fewer new bonds.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The August 1995 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, $14/$140) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	Aug. 1994	June 1995r	July 1995r	Aug. 1995p	May 1995 to June 1995	June 1995 to July 1995	July 1995 to Aug. 1995	Aug. 1994 to Aug. 1995
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions				% change			
Total economy	**536,258**	**540,644**	**541,381**	**542,800**	**-0.2**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**1.2**
Goods-producing industries	185,170	185,720	186,558	187,215	-0.7	0.5	0.4	1.1
Services-producing industries	351,088	354,925	354,823	355,586	0.1	-0.0	0.2	1.3
Business sector	**443,897**	**448,726**	**449,575**	**451,129**	**-0.2**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**1.6**
Goods	184,211	184,791	185,629	186,287	-0.7	0.5	0.4	1.1
Agriculture	11,358	11,149	11,092	11,135	-0.1	-0.5	0.4	-2.0
Fishing and trapping	980	856	823	725	4.9	-3.9	-11.9	-26.0
Logging	2,657	2,747	2,804	2,831	0.5	2.0	1.0	6.5
Mining	23,270	23,512	23,572	23,670	-0.2	0.3	0.4	1.7
Manufacturing	99,558	101,345	102,083	102,464	-1.1	0.7	0.4	2.9
Construction	29,556	28,146	28,112	28,332	-0.5	-0.1	0.8	-4.1
Other utility industries	16,833	17,036	17,145	17,131	-0.1	0.6	-0.1	1.8
Services	259,686	263,935	263,946	264,842	0.2	0.0	0.3	2.0
Transportation and storage	23,671	23,824	23,770	23,699	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.1
Communications	21,550	22,662	22,852	22,721	0.0	0.8	-0.6	5.4
Wholesale trade	32,702	32,865	32,619	33,025	-0.5	-0.7	1.2	1.0
Retail trade	32,484	32,643	32,637	32,873	0.6	-0.0	0.7	1.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	84,514	85,417	85,705	85,665	0.2	0.3	-0.0	1.4
Community, business and personal services	64,766	66,524	66,363	66,859	0.3	-0.2	0.7	3.2
Non-business sector	**92,361**	**91,918**	**91,807**	**91,671**	**0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.7**
Goods	959	929	929	928	0.5	0.0	-0.1	-3.2
Services	91,402	90,989	90,878	90,743	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7
Government services	33,251	32,741	32,644	32,552	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-2.1
Community and personal services	54,744	54,844	54,877	54,855	0.2	0.1	-0.0	0.2
Other services	3,408	3,405	3,358	3,336	0.9	-1.4	-0.6	-2.1
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	140,619	142,822	143,728	144,192	-0.8	0.6	0.3	2.5
Non-durable manufacturing	44,090	43,940	44,100	43,785	-0.4	0.4	-0.7	-0.7
Durable manufacturing	55,468	57,405	57,983	58,679	-1.7	1.0	1.2	5.8

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Deliveries of major grains
September 1995

After a slow start in the 1995/96 crop year, farmers' marketings of grain increased substantially in September. Deliveries usually increase at this time of year as the harvest ends and on-farm grain supplies are replenished.

Deliveries of major grains, Western Canada

	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995
	thousand tonnes		% change
Major grains, total	**3 468.8**	**4 363.7**	**25.8**
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 274.2	2 058.6	61.6
Durum wheat	241.5	396.5	64.2
Wheat, total	**1 515.6**	**2 455.1**	**62.0**
Oats	260.1	208.1	-20.0
Barley	344.1	643.3	87.0
Rye	37.0	45.6	23.2
Flaxseed	99.8	95.3	-4.5
Canola	1 212.2	916.3	-24.4

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The September 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Oilseed crushings
September 1995

Canola crushings amounted to 222 000 tonnes in September. Processors reported that 92 000 tonnes of canola oil and 140 000 tonnes of canola meal were produced. These volumes were up almost a third from August. For the first two months of the 1995/96 crop year, the crush was up about 14% over the same period of the 1994/95 crop year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The September 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Asphalt roofing
September 1995

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 668 145 metric bundles in September, a 9.1% drop from 4 036 337 metric bundles in September 1994.

For January to September 1995, shipments amounted to 28 391 051 metric bundles, an 11.7% decrease from 32 151 250 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The September 1995 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Rigid insulating board
September 1995

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 208 000 square metres (12.7 mm basis) in September, a 9.0% decrease from 3 524 000 square metres in September 1994.

For January to September 1995, shipments totalled 25 289 000 square metres, a 12.3% decrease from 28 846 000 square metres in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The September 1995 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Coal and coke
August 1995

Coal production totalled 6 025 kilotonnes in August, up 0.7% from August 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of August 1995 stood at 49 131 kilotonnes, up 2.9% from the previous year.

Exports in August fell to 2 759 kilotonnes, down 22.0% from August 1994; imports decreased 17.5% to 889 kilotonnes. Exports to Japan, the biggest consumer of Canadian coal, fell 21.4% to 1 632 kilotonnes during the same period. For January to August 1995, exports totalled 22 018 kilotonnes, 7.0% above last year.

Coke production in August decreased to 290 kilotonnes, down 10.7% from August 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The August 1995 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, $11/$110) will be available the first week of November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric power
August 1995

Net generation of electricity in August increased to 43 163 gigawatt hours, up 2.8% from August 1994. Exports decreased 25.4% to 4 669 gigawatt hours and imports decreased from 1 394 gigawatt hours to 244 gigawatt hours.

Thermal conventional generating stations registered the largest increase in generation (+17.2%), producing 9 617 gigawatt hours. Generation at hydro stations rose 0.1% to reach 24 816 gigawatt hours. Nuclear stations generated 8 729 gigawatt hours, a decline of 2.8%.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of August 1995 totalled 356 965 gigawatt hours, down 0.5% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (31 400 gigawatt hours) declined 9.2%, whereas year-to-date imports (5 707 gigawatt hours) rose 26.4% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The August 1995 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, $11/$110) will be available the first week of November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Air passenger origin and destination for trips between Canada and the United States
First quarter 1995

Preliminary data on air passenger origin and destination are now available for the first three months of 1995. The data cover passengers who travelled on scheduled flights between Canada and the United States.

For further information on this release, contact Carol Gudz (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Air passenger origin and destination for Canadian domestic trips
First quarter 1995

Preliminary data on air passenger origin and destination are now available for the first three months of 1995. These data cover passengers who travelled on scheduled flights for trips within Canada.

For further information on this release, contact Carol Gudz (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Air passenger origin and destination for trips between Canada and the United States
1994

Between 1993 and 1994, the number of passengers who travelled on scheduled air services between Canada and the United States declined 3%. Over the same period, air travel within Canada increased less than 1%. For every 10 travellers who flew within Canada on scheduled flights in either 1993 or 1994, between 8 and 9 travellers flew between Canada and the United States.

Florida figured in 5 of the 10 city-pairs that showed the largest percentage declines in passenger numbers. Between 1993 and 1994, the number of passengers who travelled on scheduled flights between Canada and Florida declined more than 10% (from 1,407,770 to 1,254,890). Over the same period, the number who travelled on charter flights between Canada and Florida declined more than 15% (from 1,258,513 to 1,087,844).

For further information on this release, contact Carol Gudz (819-997-1386) Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Telephone statistics, August 1995
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: \$9/\$90; United States: US\$11/US\$108; other countries: US\$13/US\$126).

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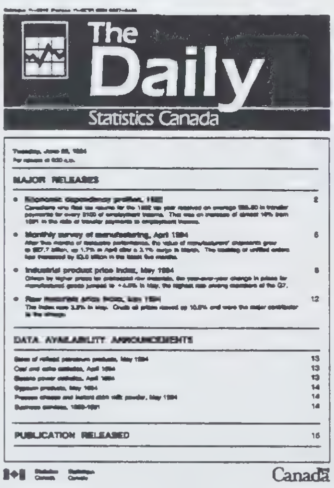

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RELEASE DATES: NOVEMBER 1995

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	**Farm input price index**	Third quarter 1995
2	**Business conditions survey: Canadian manufacturing industries**	October 1995
2	**Help-wanted index**	October 1995
3	**Labour force survey**	October 1995
3	**Estimates of labour income**	August 1995
6	**Building permits**	September 1995
9	**Projections on households and families**	1994-2016
9	**New housing price index**	September 1995
10	**New motor vehicle sales**	September 1995
15	**Focus on culture**	Autumn 1995
15	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	September 1995
15	**Composite index**	October 1995
16	**Canadian economic observer**	November 1995
17	**Monthly survey of manufacturing**	September 1995
20	**Retail trade**	September 1995
20	**Health reports**	Second quarter 1995
21	**Canadian international trade**	September 1995
21	**Wholesale trade**	September 1995
22	**Consumer price index**	October 1995
23	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	September 1995
23	**Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises**	Third quarter 1995
24	**Farm cash receipts**	Third quarter 1995
24	**Net farm income**	1994 (revised)
27	**Industrial product price index**	October 1995
27	**Raw materials price index**	October 1995
28	**International travel account**	Third quarter 1995
28	**Help-wanted index**	November 1995
29	**Employment, earnings and hours**	September 1995
29	**Unemployment insurance**	September 1995
30	**National economic and financial accounts**	Third quarter 1995
30	**Balance of international payments**	Third quarter 1995
30	**Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry**	September 1995
30	**Release dates**	December 1995

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 1, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

INDEX: October 1995

MAJOR RELEASES

Farm input price index
Third quarter 1995 (preliminary)

Interest costs and the price of fertilizer and pesticides boosted the annual increase in the cost of farming in the third quarter of 1995 to its highest level in over a year.

It cost farmers 4.2% more to do business in the third quarter of 1995 than it did during the same period a year earlier. That was the highest annual rate of increase since the second quarter of 1994 (+4.4%).

In Eastern Canada, prices rose 3.7%, while the hike in the West was 4.6%.

Farmers paid 21.8% more in interest costs in the third quarter compared with a year earlier, but the annual change was down from +29% in the second quarter of 1995. Interest costs fell between quarters (-0.7%) for the first time since the beginning of 1994, on the heels of a decline in both mortgage and non-mortgage loans.

Fertilizer, pesticide costs dogging farmers

Farmers paid more for inputs in seven of nine categories on a year-over-year basis. In particular, they paid more for interest and crop production inputs such as seed, fertilizer and pesticides (+12.3%).

Farm wages at the national level climbed 3.0%, while the cost of machinery and motor vehicles went up 4.7%. Lower prices for feeder cattle contributed most to a 3.1% drop in animal prices since the third quarter of 1994.

But comparing the second and third quarters of 1995, farm input prices tended to be stable, rising only 0.3%—the lowest quarterly rate of increase this year. Farmers paid more to hire farm labour in the third quarter (+3.8%). That was offset by the lower interest costs and a 1.9% decrease in the prices of building and fencing. Other input groups showed little or no change on the quarter.

Costs rose in the East and were steady in the West

Third-quarter costs rose 0.9% in Eastern Canada on the strength of higher farm labour costs; costs remained unchanged in the West.

Eastern farmers paid significantly higher wages on cattle, fruit and vegetable farms, following a quarterly drop of 5.1% in farm wages in the East in the second quarter.

Farmers in Eastern Canada also benefited from lower prices for building and fencing, as well as lower interest costs.

In the West, farmers paid slightly more for animal production, machinery and motor vehicles, and supplies and services. But costs dropped for building and fencing, interest, hired farm labour and crop production.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582 (level 7) and 2050-2063.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Farm input price indexes* (62-004, $24/$80) will be available in November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Farm input price indexes
(1986=100)

	Third quarter 1994	Second quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995	Third quarter 1994 to Third quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995 to Third quarter 1995
				% change	
Canada					
Total farm input	**117.9**	**122.4**	**122.8**	**4.2**	**0.3**
Building and fencing	128.4	129.9	127.4	-0.8	-1.9
Machinery and motor vehicles	124.2	129.8	130.0	4.7	0.2
Crop production	110.2	123.6	123.7	12.3	0.1
Animal production	116.1	112.1	112.5	-3.1	0.4
Supplies and services	123.6	125.2	125.3	1.4	0.1
Hired farm labour	134.5	133.5	138.6	3.0	3.8
Property taxes	132.6	135.2	135.2	2.0	0.0
Interest	98.6	120.9	120.1	21.8	-0.7
Farm rent	110.2	111.2	111.2	0.9	0.0
Eastern Canada					
Total farm input	**121.7**	**125.1**	**126.2**	**3.7**	**0.9**
Building and fencing	134.3	136.3	133.9	-0.3	-1.8
Machinery and motor vehicles	128.5	135.3	135.2	5.2	-0.1
Crop production	116.0	125.8	126.5	9.1	0.6
Animal production	113.4	111.6	112.1	-1.1	0.4
Supplies and services	131.4	132.6	132.7	1.0	0.1
Hired farm labour	142.6	136.4	146.6	2.8	7.5
Property taxes	145.8	148.8	148.8	2.1	0.0
Interest	104.8	130.3	129.3	23.4	-0.8
Farm rent	145.0	146.9	146.9	1.3	0.0
Western Canada					
Total farm input	**115.0**	**120.3**	**120.3**	**4.6**	**0.0**
Building and fencing	121.8	122.7	120.1	-1.4	-2.1
Machinery and motor vehicles	121.9	127.0	127.2	4.3	0.2
Crop production	107.6	123.0	122.9	14.2	-0.1
Animal production	119.8	112.8	113.1	-5.6	0.3
Supplies and services	115.8	117.8	117.9	1.8	0.1
Hired farm labour	125.7	130.4	130.2	3.6	-0.2
Property taxes	129.1	131.6	131.6	1.9	0.0
Interest	94.8	115.1	114.4	20.7	-0.6
Farm rent	98.4	99.1	99.1	0.7	0.0

■

OTHER RELEASES

Short-term expectations survey

Every month for five years, Statistics Canada has canvassed a group of economic analysts (on average 17) for one-month-ahead forecasts of key economic indicators. Participants in this survey forecast the year-over-year changes in the consumer price index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports. They also forecast the monthly change in gross domestic product at constant prices.

An evaluation of the accuracy of the mean forecast in the March 1993 issue of *Canadian economic observer* showed it to be superior to a mean naive forecast, and suggested that the quality of the forecasts improved over time.

- The mean forecast for October's consumer price index is a year-over-year change of +2.3%. Opinions range from a minimum change of +2.1% to a maximum of +2.7%. The mean forecast for September (+2.3%) matched the outcome.
- The forecasters estimate October's unemployment rate to be 9.4% (minimum 9.3%, maximum 9.5%). September's mean forecast (9.5%) overestimated the outcome by 0.3 percentage points.
- The mean forecast of exports in September is $21.1 billion, up from $19.2 billion in August. Opinions range from a minimum of $20.0 billion to a maximum of $22.0 billion. The mean forecast of imports for September is $18.9 billion. Forecasts range from a minimum of $18.4 billion to a maximum of $19.6 billion. The current forecast is an increase of $0.9 billion from the previous month's forecast, which underestimated the outcome of $18.7 billion.
- The mean forecast for real GDP in September is a 0.1% increase. Opinions range widely, from a minimum of -0.2% to a maximum of +0.3%. The forecast for August, which predicted a 0.2% increase, underestimated the actual outcome of +0.3%.

The next release will be on November 30.

For a set of tables, or for further information on this release, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

Non-residential building construction price indexes

Third quarter 1995

The non-residential building construction price index for the third quarter of 1995 moved up slightly to 128.6, a 0.3% increase over the second quarter of 1995 and a 2.8% increase over the third quarter of 1994.

Toronto's index increased 0.5%, the highest quarterly change among the cities. It was followed closely by the Montréal index at 0.4%. The indexes for Calgary and Halifax both increased 0.3%, while those for Edmonton and Ottawa increased 0.2%. The Vancouver index decreased 0.1%, its first quarter-to-quarter decrease since the third quarter of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $23/$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending October 14, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending October 14, 1995, decreased 1.5% to 4.6 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 0.5% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 280 000 tonnes, a 14.6% decrease from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 8.9%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 2.3% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 199.6 million tonnes, a 2.4% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Electric storage batteries

September 1995

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 272,272 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in September, down 3.8% from 282,926 batteries in September 1994.

For January to September 1995, shipments totalled 1,200,738 batteries, down 15.0% from 1,413,108 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The September 1995 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Cement

September 1995

Manufacturers shipped 1 176 801 tonnes of cement in September, down 3.5% from 1 219 729 tonnes (revised) in September 1994, and down 0.6% from 1 184 454 tonnes (revised) in August 1995.

For January to September 1995, shipments totalled 7 967 053 tonnes (revised), up 2.7% from 7 754 466 tonnes (revised) during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The September 1995 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products

Third quarter 1995

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled $15.8 million in the third quarter, a 7.9% decrease from $17.1 million (revised) in the third quarter of 1994.

Data for the third quarter of 1995 on manufacturers' shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products are now available.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products* (25-002, $8/$24) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, September 1995
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Gypsum products, September 1995
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Coal and coke statistics, August 1995
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Electric power statistics, August 1995
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Exports by commodity, August 1995, microfiche version
Catalogue number 65-0040XMB
(Canada: $35/$350; United States: US$42/US$420; other countries: US$49/US$490).

Exports by commodity, August 1995, paper version
Catalogue number 65-0040XPB
(Canada: $75/$750; United States: US$90/US$900; other countries: US$105/US$1,050).

Causes of death, 1993
Catalogue number 84-208
(Canada: $60; United States: US$72; other countries: US$84).

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∞

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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October 1995

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Air charter statistics	First quarter 1995	October 23, 1995
Air passenger origin and destination for Canadian domestic trips	First quarter 1995	October 31, 1995
Air passenger origin and destination for trips between Canada and the United States	1994	October 31, 1995
	First quarter 1995	October 31, 1995
Annual survey of manufactures	1994	October 13, 1995
	1994	October 19, 1995
	1994	October 27, 1995
Apprentices	1994/95	October 20, 1995
Asphalt roofing	August 1995	October 3, 1995
	September 1995	October 31, 1995
Building permits	August 1995	October 4, 1995
Canada Year Book on CD-ROM	1994	October 27, 1995
Canada's international transactions in securities	August 1995	October 25, 1995
Canadian economic observer	October 1995	October 20, 1995
Canadian international merchandise trade	August 1995	October 18, 1995
Cement	August 1995	October 4, 1995
Cereals and oilseeds review	July 1995	October 3, 1995
Civil aviation operating statistics	August 1995	October 11, 1995
Coal and coke	August 1995	October 31, 1995
Community profiles	1993	October 3, 1995
Composite index	September 1995	October 17, 1995
Computer hardware		October 17, 1995
Construction type plywood	August 1995	October 23, 1995
Construction union wage rate index	September 1995	October 20, 1995
Consumer price index	September 1995	October 20, 1995
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Crop production estimates	September 1995	October 6, 1995
Crude oil and natural gas	August 1995	October 26, 1995

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	Third quarter 1995	October 26, 1995
Electric power	August 1995	October 31, 1995
Electric storage batteries	August 1995	October 6, 1995
Employment, earnings and hours	August 1995	October 30, 1995
Energy supply and demand	First quarter 1995	October 13, 1995
Estimates of labour income	July 1995	October 5, 1995
Export and import price indexes	August 1995	October 18, 1995
Financial statistics on university education	1993/94	October 10, 1995
For-hire motor carriers of freight, large carriers	Second quarter 1995	October 13, 1995
Gypsum products	August 1995	October 3, 1995
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Help-wanted index	September 1995	October 5, 1995
Heritage institutions	1993/94	October 19, 1995
Hog inventories	October 1, 1995	October 27, 1995
Homeowner repairs and renovations	1994	October 30, 1995
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Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	August 1995	October 10, 1995
Industrial monitor	October 1995	October 27, 1995
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Labour force survey	September 1995	October 6, 1995
Legal aid in Canada: Description of operations	October 1995	October 20, 1995
Low income after tax	1993	October 27, 1995
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	September 1995	October 23, 1995
Mining	1993	October 4, 1995
Monthly survey of manufacturing	August 1995	October 17, 1995
National population health survey: Residents of health care institutions	1995	October 27, 1995
New housing price index	August 1995	October 11, 1995
New motor vehicle sales	August 1995	October 10, 1995

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Oil pipeline transport	July 1995	October 10, 1995
Oilseed crushings	September 1995	October 31, 1995
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Pack of processed strawberries	1995	October 23, 1995
Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard	August 1995	October 13, 1995
Post-censal population estimates	July 1, 1995	October 19, 1995
Process cheese and instant skim milk powder	August 1995	October 2, 1995
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Processed fruits and vegetables	August 1995	October 16, 1995
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Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	August 1995	October 31, 1995
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Retail trade	August 1995	October 20, 1995
Rigid insulating board	August 1995	October 3, 1995
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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 2, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Business conditions survey, manufacturing industries
October 1995

Manufacturers were more optimistic about production prospects in the October 1995 Business Conditions Survey than they were last quarter. Even so, they did not expect this to lead to growth in employment. They still felt that inventories were too high, but the level of concern remained stable. Concern about orders increased, but at a slower rate than in the July survey.

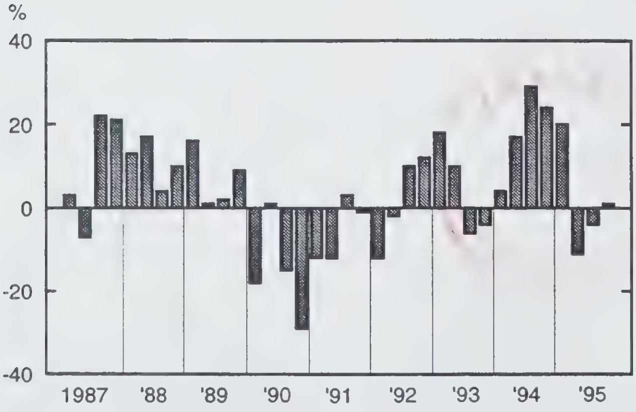
Manufacturers optimistic about production prospects

The balance of manufacturers' opinions about production prospects over the next three months was up 5 points from -4 in July 1995 to 1 in October 1995. Prospects also improved in the July survey following a drop in April.

Manufacturing output (as measured by gross domestic product) increased 0.4% in August, the third increase in four months. Before these recent increases, output declined 2.1% from a peak in January to April 1995.

(The balance of opinion of 1 in October was arrived at by subtracting the 29% of manufacturers that expected production to be lower over the next three months from the 30% that expected production to be higher.)

Balance of opinion on expected volume of production
Next three months vs last three months



> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The Business Conditions Survey is conducted quarterly in January, April, July and October. Most responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers and are weighted by a manufacturer's shipments or employment. Consequently, larger manufacturers have a correspondingly larger impact on the results than smaller manufacturers.*
>
> *Except for the data on production difficulties, data in this release are seasonally adjusted.*

Concern about inventories still high

Though high, the level of concern about inventories was unchanged from July's balance, at -15. The balance has been at the same level for the last three quarters.

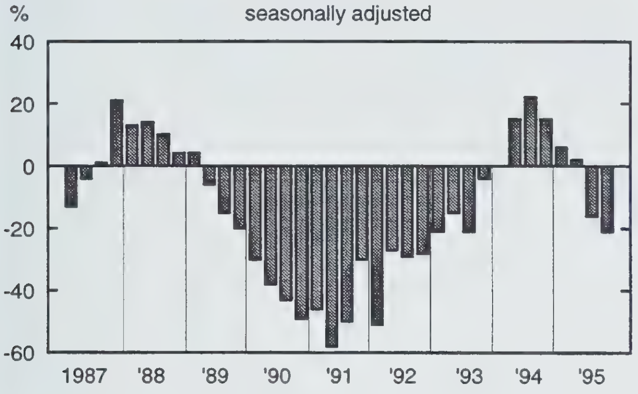
The Business Conditions Survey's picture of the inventory situation is supported by data from the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing. Inventories were still rising in August, but at a much slower pace than in the first half of 1995. August shipments increased dramatically, causing the inventories-to-shipments ratio to improve considerably.

Manufacturers remained concerned about new orders and the backlog of unfilled orders

The balance of manufacturers' opinions about new orders and the backlog of unfilled orders dropped 5 points each to -14 and -21 respectively. The decrease was much smaller than in July 1995.

The backlog of unfilled orders decreased in three of the four months up to August. Before May 1995, unfilled orders increased for over two years (see Monthly Survey of Manufacturing data).

Balance of opinion on backlog of unfilled orders



Prospects for manufacturing employment continued to be weak

Employment prospects stayed about the same, with only a slight increase of 1 point since last quarter (from -4 to -3). Employment prospects had been on a gentle downward trend for the previous three surveys.

More concern about shortage of working capital

Concern about working capital rebounded to 5%, an increase of 2 percentage points. Apart from this increase and an increase in April 1995, manufacturers have been less concerned about working capital for most of the last two years.

Concern about shortage of raw materials as a production difficulty was down another 2 percentage points to 3% in October. This was down from the recent peak of 7% (April 1995).

Shortage of skilled labour was reported as a difficulty by 5% of manufacturers. This was up 1 percentage point from the 4% recorded in the previous five quarters.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2843-2845.

For further information on this release, contact Claude Robillard (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Business conditions survey, manufacturing industries

	Oct. 1994	Jan. 1995	April 1995	July 1995	Oct. 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
about the same	48	42	61	50	41
higher	38	39	14	23	30
lower	14	19	25	27	29
Balance	24	20	-11	-4	1
Orders received are:					
about the same	57	61	63	53	46
rising	38	30	20	19	20
declining	5	9	17	28	34
Balance	33	21	3	-9	-14
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
about normal	65	56	72	54	49
higher than normal	25	25	15	15	15
lower than normal	10	19	13	31	36
Balance	15	6	2	-16	-21
Finished-product inventory on hand is:					
About right	84	80	73	77	77
Too low	6	5	6	4	4
Too high[1]	10	15	21	19	19
Balance	-4	-10	-15	-15	-15
Employment during the next three months will:					
change little	74	75	71	68	71
increase	16	14	14	14	13
decrease	10	11	15	18	16
Balance	6	3	-1	-4	-3
	unadjusted				
Sources of production difficulties					
Working capital shortage	3	2	5	3	5
Skilled labour shortage	4	4	4	4	5
Unskilled labour shortage	0	0	0	0	0
Raw material shortage	6	6	7	5	3
Other difficulties	2	3	2	3	2
No difficulties	84	84	83	85	86

[1] *No evident seasonality.*

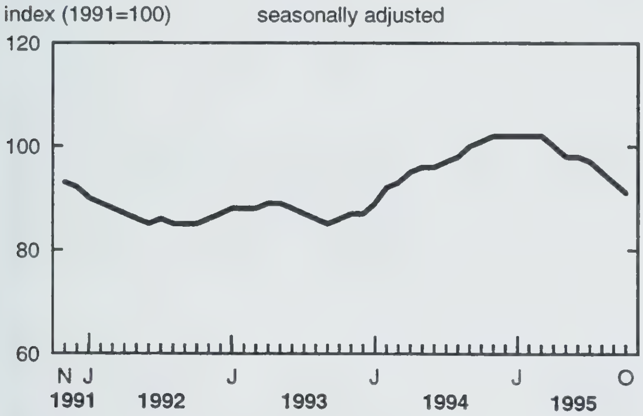
■

Help-wanted index

October 1995

The help-wanted index continued to decline in October, falling to 91 (1991=100). After gaining 15% in 1994, the index stalled at 102 between November 1994 and March 1995. Since then, it has declined 11%.

The help-wanted index continued to decline in October



The help-wanted index is an indicator of the intent of employers to hire new workers. The recent drop in the number of help-wanted ads may be partly explained by the persistent weakness of manufacturers' unfilled orders and by the buildup of inventories (see Monthly Survey of Manufacturing).

In October, the index increased 3% in the Atlantic provinces. But that increase was more than offset by decreases of 3% in Ontario, 2% in Quebec and the Prairies, and 1% in British Columbia.

All the regional indexes peaked in early 1995. By October, there had been several month-to-month drops in Ontario and the Prairie provinces (down for three months), Quebec (down for four months) and British Columbia (down for seven months).

Note to readers

The help-wanted index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. For those labour markets, the index reflects changes in the demand for labour. However, since not all jobs are filled through help-wanted ads, the index represents only a part of all hiring.

The help-wanted indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-9).

Help-wanted indexes for the surveyed metropolitan areas are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Carole Fraser (613-951-4039), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted index
(1991=100)

	Oct. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995
	seasonally adjusted					
					% change	
Canada	**101**	**95**	**93**	**91**	**-10**	**-2**
Atlantic provinces	104	102	99	102	-2	3
Quebec	101	100	98	96	-5	-2
Ontario	103	103	100	97	-6	-3
Prairies provinces	96	87	85	83	-14	-2
British Columbia	83	74	72	71	-14	-1

OTHER RELEASES

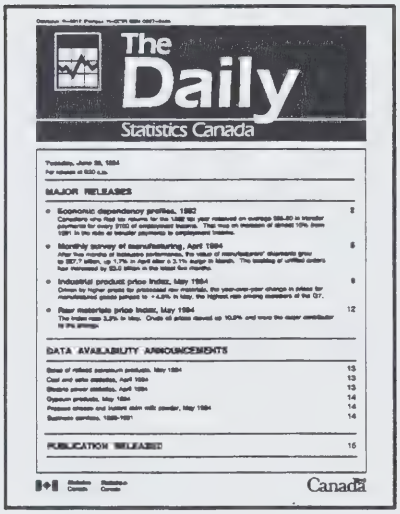
Steel primary forms

Week ending October 28, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 28, 1995, totalled 270 308 tonnes, up 5.4% from 256 465 tonnes a week earlier, but down 6.1% from 287 718 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 11 944 020 tonnes, a 5.2% increase from 11 357 787 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Rigid insulating board, September 1995
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Asphalt roofing, September 1995
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Labour force information, for the week ended October 14, 1995
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, November 3

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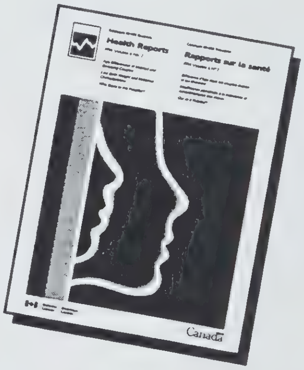

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 3, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour force survey

October 1995

Employment continued to grow moderately in October (+19,000), bringing the gain since July to 72,000. October was the third consecutive month of employment growth after an eight-month pause.

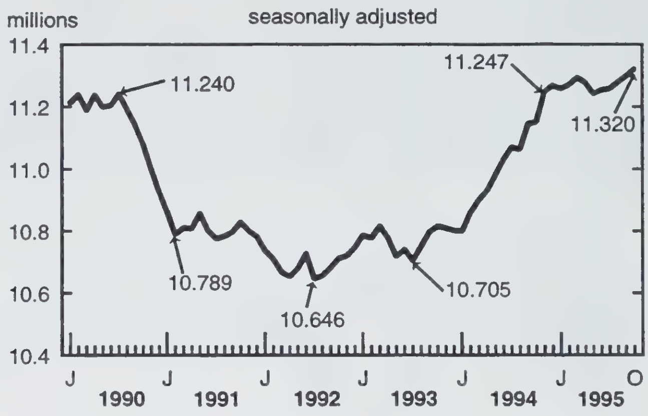
Employment

The unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage points to 9.4%, due to both an increase in overall labour force participation and an employment loss among men aged 25 and over. October's increase in the unemployment rate followed September's decline of 0.4 percentage points

Employment trend among adults is up despite job losses among men in October

A gain in full-time employment among adult women (+23,000) offset a decline in part-time employment (-20,000). Despite little change in overall employment among adult women in October, the gain over the previous three months totalled 37,000—and this increase was in full-time employment.

Full-time employment



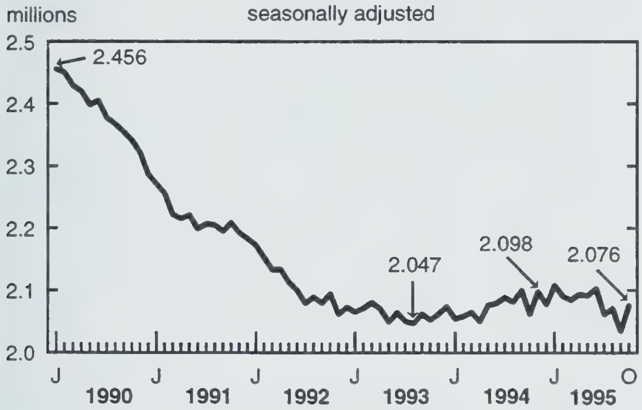
For adult men aged 25 and over, October's loss of 25,000 jobs partly offset the 65,000 jobs gained during the previous three months. The unemployment rate among adult men rose by 0.7 percentage points in October to 8.4%, the result of employment declines and labour force growth.

Despite October's decline, adult men have made gains in full-time employment since July.

Youth employment volatile

Youths continued to experience volatile labour market conditions in October, as a gain of 41,000 jobs offset the decline of 36,000 in September. Largely offsetting monthly fluctuations have left youth employment virtually unchanged from its 1994 year-end level. The proportion of the youth population with a job has also remained unchanged at 52.6%.

Youth employment



October's employment gain among youths pushed their unemployment rate down 0.8 percentage points to 15.6%, the same as at the end of last year.

Growth in hours worked resumed

Following a 0.5% drop in the first eight months of the year, the number of hours worked grew 1.6% over September and October. This resumed the growth in hours worked, which increased 3.7% in 1994.

Industry trends

Employment grew by 37,000 in community, business and personal services during October, bringing the gain since the start of the year to 70,000 (+1.4%).

Though manufacturing employment was little changed in October, there has been a gain of 42,000 jobs (+2.1%) since the beginning of 1995, with slightly stronger growth in hours worked (+2.5%). Last year, hours worked in manufacturing increased 7.2% and employment rose 6.7%.

Construction employment continued to show weakness with a slight decline in October (-9,000). Employment in this industry was down 58,000 (-7.6%) below the level attained in the spring of 1994.

Following strong growth in 1994 and the first half of 1995, employment in transportation, communication and other utilities dipped by 27,000 jobs below its June 1995 level.

Employment in public administration has shown little change since July, following declines earlier this year.

Provincial labour markets

In October, there were employment gains in Quebec (+17,000), Ontario (+18,000), Alberta (+7,000) and Prince Edward Island (+2,000). There was no significant change in employment in the other provinces.

Three-quarters of the 72,000 growth in overall employment since July reflects recent improvements in the labour markets of Quebec and Ontario. Over the August-to-October period, employment grew by 33,000 in Quebec, ending an eight-month streak of little change. Ontario gained 23,000 jobs since July, recovering two-thirds of the losses from the previous eight months.

LFS information line

Get the commentary and key survey estimates as soon as they are released at 7:00 a.m. on release day. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded information.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For a summary, *Labour force information, for the week ending October 14, 1995* (71-001P, $10/$100) is available today, as is a facsimile version (71-001PF, $300 annually). The October 1995 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, $23/$230) will be available the third week of November. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on December 1.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour force characteristics

	Oct. 1995	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	seasonally adjusted		
		change	
Labour force ('000)	14,971	65	106
Employment ('000)	13,557	19	172
Full-time ('000)	11,320	23	170
Part-time ('000)	2,237	-4	2
Unemployment ('000)	1,414	46	-66
Unemployment rate (%)	9.4	0.2	-0.6
Participation rate (%)	64.8	0.3	-0.4
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.6	-	-0.1

	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	unadjusted		
			change
Labour force ('000)	14,913	14,800	113
Employment ('000)	13,636	13,451	185
Full-time ('000)	11,346	11,172	174
Part-time ('000)	2,290	2,280	11
Unemployment ('000)	1,277	1,348	-72
Unemployment rate (%)	8.6	9.1	-0.5
Participation rate (%)	64.5	64.9	-0.4
Employment/population ratio (%)	59.0	59.0	-

\- *Nil or zero.*

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Oct. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1994	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994	Oct. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1994	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
	Labour force ('000)					Participation rate (%)				
Canada	**14,971**	**14,906**	**14,865**	**14,913**	**14,800**	**64.8**	**64.5**	**65.2**	**64.5**	**64.9**
Newfoundland	241	244	241	236	239	53.1	53.6	52.9	51.9	52.4
Prince Edward Island	70	69	70	71	69	66.4	66.1	67.0	67.1	66.8
Nova Scotia	438	435	437	438	437	59.8	59.4	60.1	59.8	60.1
New Brunswick	353	353	356	356	358	58.9	58.9	59.8	59.4	60.2
Quebec	3,633	3,603	3,592	3,624	3,578	62.4	61.9	62.3	62.3	62.0
Ontario	5,735	5,706	5,716	5,708	5,684	65.5	65.2	66.2	65.2	65.9
Manitoba	561	564	567	561	566	65.9	66.3	67.0	65.9	66.9
Saskatchewan	494	496	493	491	489	65.8	66.1	66.1	65.4	65.6
Alberta	1,494	1,485	1,477	1,491	1,473	71.9	71.6	72.2	71.8	72.0
British Columbia	1,948	1,953	1,914	1,937	1,906	65.7	66.0	66.0	65.3	65.8
	Employment ('000)					Employment/population ratio (%)				
Canada	**13,557**	**13,538**	**13,385**	**13,636**	**13,451**	**58.6**	**58.6**	**58.7**	**59.0**	**59.0**
Newfoundland	197	198	192	197	195	43.4	43.5	42.1	43.4	42.8
Prince Edward Island	61	59	59	63	60	57.8	56.4	56.7	59.8	57.9
Nova Scotia	388	387	381	394	387	52.9	52.9	52.4	53.7	53.2
New Brunswick	315	316	313	322	319	52.6	52.8	52.6	53.8	53.6
Quebec	3,226	3,209	3,158	3,243	3,177	55.4	55.2	54.8	55.7	55.1
Ontario	5,240	5,222	5,203	5,259	5,213	59.8	59.7	60.3	60.0	60.4
Manitoba	520	523	517	525	523	61.1	61.5	61.1	61.7	61.8
Saskatchewan	460	461	457	464	460	61.3	61.5	61.3	61.8	61.6
Alberta	1,380	1,373	1,359	1,389	1,367	66.4	66.2	66.4	66.9	66.8
British Columbia	1,772	1,781	1,740	1,780	1,750	59.7	60.1	60.0	60.0	60.4
	Unemployment ('000)					Unemployment rate (%)				
Canada	**1,414**	**1,368**	**1,480**	**1,277**	**1,348**	**9.4**	**9.2**	**10.0**	**8.6**	**9.1**
Newfoundland	44	46	49	39	44	18.3	18.9	20.3	16.3	18.4
Prince Edward Island	9	10	11	8	9	13.0	14.7	15.3	10.9	13.2
Nova Scotia	50	48	56	44	50	11.4	11.0	12.8	10.2	11.4
New Brunswick	38	37	43	34	39	10.8	10.5	12.1	9.4	10.9
Quebec	407	394	434	381	401	11.2	10.9	12.1	10.5	11.2
Ontario	495	484	513	449	471	8.6	8.5	9.0	7.9	8.3
Manitoba	41	41	50	36	44	7.3	7.3	8.8	6.5	7.7
Saskatchewan	34	35	36	27	30	6.9	7.1	7.3	5.4	6.1
Alberta	114	112	118	102	106	7.6	7.5	8.0	6.9	7.2
British Columbia	176	172	174	157	155	9.0	8.8	9.1	8.1	8.2

Note: *Provincial estimates may differ from the national total due to independent seasonal adjustment.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Estimates of labour income

August 1995 (preliminary)

Employees' wages and salaries rose 0.5% in August, offsetting July's decline. Despite fluctuations since the beginning of the year, wages and salaries remained 3.0% higher than last year.

Increases in August were widespread among the commercial industries. Strength in average earnings contributed to the wage and salary growth in logging and forestry; manufacturing; construction; trade; and finance, insurance and real estate. For a fifth consecutive month, wages and salaries increased in transportation, storage, communications and other utilities. Gains in employment, average earnings and special payments all contributed to the growth.

As governments continued to downsize in an effort to reduce deficits, wages and salaries fell or remained unchanged in August for most levels of public administration; educational and related services; and health and welfare.

Note: Labour income consists of wages and salaries (87%), plus supplementary labour income (13%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791-1792.

For further information on this rélease, contact Jean Lambert (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income

	July 1995[r]	Aug. 1995[p]	July 1995 to Aug. 1995
	seasonally adjusted		
	$ millions		% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	245.0	244.9	-0.0
Logging and forestry	250.6	258.5	3.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	635.6	633.0	-0.4
Manufacturing	5,421.1	5,443.3	0.4
Construction	1,680.8	1,694.7	0.8
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,863.2	2,886.5	0.8
Trade	4,345.7	4,373.5	0.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,499.2	2,534.2	1.4
Commercial and personal services	4,421.5	4,412.5	-0.2
Educational and related services	2,771.8	2,771.5	-0.0
Health and social services	2,801.6	2,799.4	-0.1
Federal administration and other government services	957.9	951.0	-0.7
Provincial administration	711.2	711.8	0.1
Local administration	695.0	699.4	0.6
Wages and salaries, total	**30,297.0**	**30,447.3**	**0.5**
Supplementary labour income	4,485.4	4,529.3	1.0
Labour income	**34,782.4**	**34,976.6**	**0.6**

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

Apartment building construction price indexes

Third quarter 1995

The apartment building construction price indexes (1986=100) for the third quarter of 1995 are now available. The composite index for the seven cities surveyed rose to 123.3, an increase of 0.2% from the second quarter of 1995 and 2.7% from the third quarter of 1994.

The index for Toronto registered the highest quarterly percentage change (+0.6%), followed by the indexes for Halifax and Montréal (both +0.3%), and Calgary and Edmonton (both +0.1%). The Ottawa and Vancouver indexes did not change.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $23/$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Road motor vehicles—registrations

1994

The number of road motor vehicles registered in Canada increased 1.2% to 17.8 million in 1994, up from 17.6 million in 1993.

Passenger automobiles accounted for most (76.6%) of 1994's total, followed by trucks and truck tractors (20.8%), and buses, motorcycles, etc. (2.6%).

Of the 17.8 million vehicles registered, 35.4% were registered in Ontario and 21.1% in Quebec.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 356, 359, 360, 363-364, 367-368, 371-372, 375-376, 379 and 380.

The 1994 issue of *Road motor vehicles—registrations* (53-219, $27) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Specified domestic electrical appliances

September 1995

Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 61,293 kitchen appliances in September 1995.

Year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances at the end of September 1995 amounted to 331,479 units.

The September 1995 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Leisure and personal services

1991-93 (preliminary)

Preliminary data for 1993 on leisure and personal services are now available along with revised 1991 and 1992 data.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 41-42.

For further information on this release, contact Nancy Preston (613-951-0379, fax: 613-951-9920) or Shirley Beyer (613-951-3492, fax: 613-951-9920), Leisure and Personal Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures

1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed below are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5387, 5388, 5390, 5422, 5468, 5470 and 6893.

Data for the industries listed in the table will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38), *Leather and allied products industries* (33-251, $38), *Wood industries* (35-250, $53) and *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250, $38). The publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue number	Contact	Phone (613)
	$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Cereal grain flour (1051)	715.6	838.0	17.1	32-250	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Prepared flour mixes and prepared cereal foods (1052)	787.6	867.6	10.2	32-250	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Vegetable oil mills (except corn oil) (1061)	1,065.7	1,412.6	32.6	32-250	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Luggage, purse and handbag (1713)	70.5	70.4	-0.2	33-251	N. Charron	951-3510
Coffin and casket (2581)	54.9	58.7	6.9	32-250	B. Pépin	951-3516
Particleboard (2592)	423.1	549.2	29.8	35-250	B. Pépin	951-3516
Broom, brush and mop (3991)	104.5	102.6	-1.8	47-250	S. O'Brien	951-3514

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipments of solid fuel burning heating products, quarter ended September 1995
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: $8/$24; United States: US$9/US$29; other countries: US$11/US$34).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, September 1995
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Cement, September 1995
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Retail trade, August 1995
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Canada's international transactions in securities, August 1995
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $17/$170; United States: US$21/US$204; other countries: US$24/US$238).

Unemployment insurance statistics, August 1995
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

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RELEASE DATES

November 6-10

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
6	**Building permits**	September 1995
8	**University tuition**	1995
9	**Projections on household and families**	1994-2016
9	**New housing price index**	September 1995
10	**New motor vehicle sales**	September 1995

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 6, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

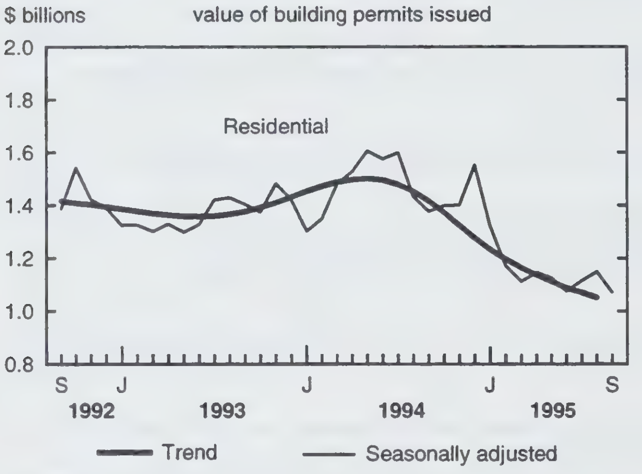
MAJOR RELEASES

Building permits

Third quarter 1995 and September 1995

The value of residential building permits issued by municipalities in the third quarter of 1995 slipped to its lowest level in four years despite stable mortgage rates and a recent rally in sales of new and existing homes.

No relief in sight for housing before 1996



From July to September, municipalities issued $3.3 billion in permits for new housing, down 0.3% from the second quarter. It was the fifth consecutive quarterly decrease in the residential sector. Even so, it marked a major improvement from the quarterly decreases in the first half of 1995 (-17.1% in the first quarter and -7.2% in the second).

The outlook for new housing construction remains bleak for the rest of 1995 and for the beginning of 1996, largely because it will take time to whittle down the excess stock of unsold homes at the current rate of sales. Moreover, improved affordability in housing and stable mortgage rates have not been enough to dispel consumers' pessimism over the state of the economy.

On the other hand, led by the industrial sector, non-residential construction intentions continued to advance, putting a brake on the overall rate of decline in total construction intentions in 1995. So far this year, permits for industrial projects have increased a sizzling 44.6%, the strongest gain of any sector.

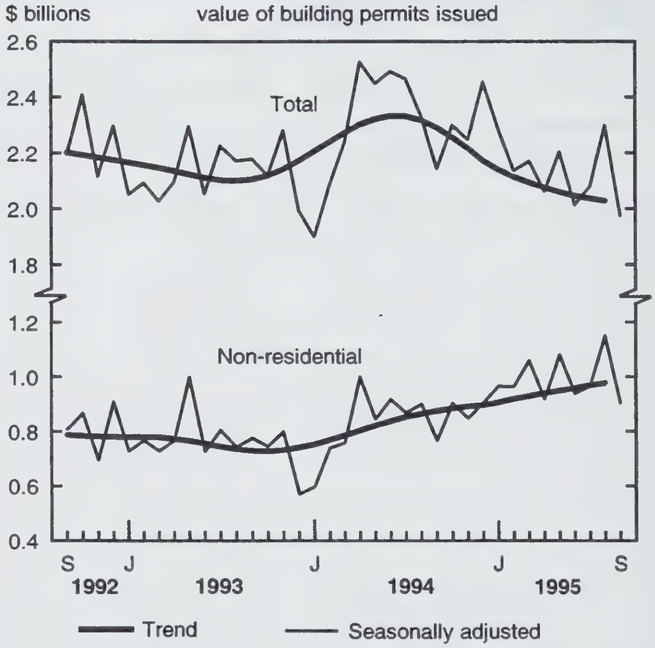
Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The monthly Building and Demolitions Permits Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 93% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (for example, waterworks, sewers, culverts, etc.) and land. The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

Non-residential intentions are slowing the overall decline in construction



On a monthly basis, both residential and non-residential construction contributed to an overall decline in the value of permits to $2.0 billion (-14.1%) in September. Housing construction intentions fell 6.8% to $1.1 billion, offsetting increases during the previous two months. After a sharp increase in August, non-residential construction dropped 21.4% to $0.9 billion in September, only the third monthly decline this year.

No relief in sight for housing before 1996

The value of housing construction intentions reached $10.2 billion in the first nine months of 1995, down 22.4% compared with the same period last year. The slump in housing was reflected almost equally in the single (-22.8%) and multi-family (-21.2%) dwelling construction intentions. However, almost all of the drop occurred in the first six months of this year.

The lower level of permits issued this year is reflected in a third-quarter Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation survey that reported a fifth consecutive quarterly decrease in housing starts—the lowest level in 13 years.

Even with the recent decreases, the overall housing market showed some signs of improvement. The positive resale market, the drop in unsold inventories of new homes and the gain in construction employment over the June-to-September period (+19,000 jobs) are all encouraging signs. Nevertheless, a major turnaround in the new housing market could take several months.

During the third quarter, the slight decrease in the overall value of residential building permits came mainly from Ontario (-7.0%), due entirely to the multi-family dwelling component (-32.4%). To a lesser extent, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island also recorded decreases. By contrast, all other provinces and territories increased their value of residential building permits. The most significant gains occurred in Alberta (+14.1%) and British Columbia (+2.0%), where the gains came after four consecutive quarterly decreases.

Non-residential construction set to outclass 1994

Non-residential construction intentions rose 2.8% to $3.0 billion in the third quarter, the second quarter this year that they have reached that level. It was also the highest quarterly level in almost four years.

The third quarter extended the steady growth since the start of 1994. The value of non-residential construction intentions for the first nine months of 1995 jumped to $8.9 billion, up 21.0% over the same period last year. Industrial construction intentions exhibited the strongest gain with a sizzling 44.7% increase, fuelled by major projects in the pulp and paper industry. Commercial and institutional construction intentions also showed significant gains, up 13.1% and 16.7% respectively.

This confirms data released in *The Daily* on July 26, 1995 ("Private and public investment, 1995 revised intentions"), which showed that businesses and governments plan to invest 7.2% more in 1995 than in 1994 on plant and equipment.

In the third quarter, the value of non-residential permits rose in all provinces and territories except Saskatchewan, British Columbia, New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories. Quebec showed the best performance in non-residential construction (+22.6%), mainly due to its industrial component, which surged 90.8% compared with the second quarter. By contrast, British Columbia recorded decreases in all three non-residential components for an overall decline of 25.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22 and 24-32), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994-995 and 4073.

The September 1995 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, $24/$240) will be released on November 10. See "How to order publications".

The October estimates will be released on December 4.

For further information on this release, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

Region and type of construction	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995	Second quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995 to Third quarter 1995
	seasonally adjusted					
	$ millions		% change	$ millions		% change
Canada	**2,299**	**1,975**	**-14.1**	**6,281**	**6,354**	**1.1**
Residential	1,149	1,071	-6.8	3,345	3,334	-0.3
Non-residential	1,150	904	-21.4	2,937	3,020	2.8
Newfoundland	17	22	27.2	48	56	15.1
Residential	12	13	4.3	31	38	21.0
Non-residential	5	9	85.9	17	18	4.0
Prince Edward Island	7	8	12.3	22	21	-6.5
Residential	4	3	-40.7	12	10	-20.8
Non-residential	3	6	92.5	10	11	11.7
Nova Scotia	59	50	-15.2	154	165	7.1
Residential	37	33	-11.1	109	105	-3.7
Non-residential	22	17	-22.1	45	60	33.2
New Brunswick	36	43	19.0	151	142	-6.1
Residential	19	21	11.5	51	60	16.1
Non-residential	17	22	27.4	100	82	-17.5
Quebec	463	401	-13.5	1,137	1,258	10.6
Residential	181	177	-2.6	565	556	-1.5
Non-residential	282	224	-20.4	572	702	22.6
Ontario	851	666	-21.8	2,336	2,304	-1.4
Residential	386	380	-1.4	1,241	1,154	-7.0
Non-residential	465	285	-38.7	1,095	1,149	5.0
Manitoba	53	53	-0.5	139	161	15.5
Residential	22	22	-2.0	63	70	9.9
Non-residential	31	31	0.6	76	91	20.1
Saskatchewan	37	43	16.2	143	129	-10.3
Residential	13	18	45.9	42	45	7.0
Non-residential	24	25	1.0	101	83	-17.6
Alberta	241	249	3.4	628	699	11.4
Residential	134	128	-4.1	341	389	14.1
Non-residential	107	121	12.7	287	310	8.2
British Columbia	524	396	-24.4	1,494	1,352	-9.5
Residential	334	272	-18.4	872	889	2.0
Non-residential	191	124	-34.9	621	463	-25.6
Yukon	5	41	806.6	7	48	606.4
Residential	2	2	-31.9	4	6	41.0
Non-residential	2	39	1,788.3	3	42	1,428.4
Northwest Territories	7	4	-44.0	22	20	-6.9
Residential	5	2	-60.9	12	12	5.3
Non-residential	2	2	-9.1	10	8	-20.4

Note: *Data may not add to totals due to rounding.*

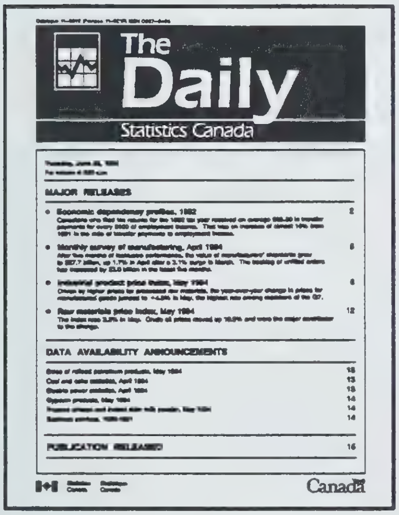
■

OTHER RELEASES

Practices in support of quality services in the federal public service
1995

Data for 1995 from the Survey of Practices in Support of Quality Services in the federal public service are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Paul Johanis (613-951-0662), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Aviation service bulletin, October 1995, vol. 27, no. 10
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $11/$105; United States: US$13/US$126; other countries: US$15/US$147).

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 7, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

Civil aviation operating statistics
September 1995

In September 1995, data for the international scheduled operations of Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) showed a 21% increase in passenger-kilometres flown from September 1994. A similar comparison on a January-to-September basis indicated a 12% rise. Some of the 2.5 billion increase in international scheduled passenger-kilometres (year-to-date) resulted from the carriers shifting some flights to the United States from charter to scheduled, under the new bilateral agreement. Charter passenger-kilometres (year-to-date) reported by these carriers dropped 0.7 billion in September 1995.

The seasonally adjusted passenger load factor on scheduled operations increased from 63.7% in August 1995 to 65.7% in September 1995. The passenger load factor measures the average fullness of the aircraft. This fifth monthly increase in the last seven months raises the load factor well above its record low of 60.9%, which occurred in February 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data for September 1995 on civil aviation will be published in the December issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $11/$105). See "How to order publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins
September 1995

Chemical firms produced 176 844 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in September, a 20.4% increase from 146 831 tonnes in September 1994.

For January to September 1995, production totalled 1 571 203 tonnes, up 14.6% from 1 371 064 tonnes a year earlier.

Data for September 1994 and September 1995 on the production of 3 other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The September 1995 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing
September 1995

Steel pipe and tubing production for September totalled 163 860 tonnes, a 13.1% decrease from 188 489 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production to the end of September 1995 totalled 1 504 616 tonnes, up 2.6% from 1 466 218 tonnes during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The September 1995 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Specified domestic electrical appliances, September 1995
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

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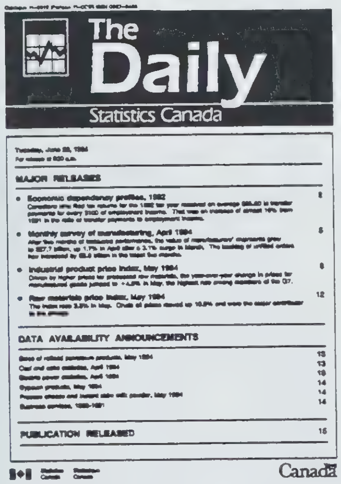
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- Economic dependency profiles, 1992
- Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994
- Industrial product price index, May 1994
- Raw materials price index, May 1994

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 8, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

University tuition fees
1995/96

Canadian university students faced significant increases in tuition for the 1995/96 academic year in every province except Quebec, where fees remained unchanged.

The sharpest increases occurred in Alberta and Ontario, where most universities raised tuition about 10%. Fees increased around 5% in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia; while in Atlantic Canada, tuition rose 5% to 10%.

Average tuition fees for undergraduate arts students ranged from a low of $1,700 in Quebec to a high of $3,200 in Nova Scotia. Most universities charged a similar amount for other programs; the exceptions were medicine, dentistry, engineering and architecture, for which fees were considerably higher. For example, the tuition for medicine at the Universities of Manitoba and Saskatchewan was 75% higher than for arts.

Undergraduate arts tuition for Canadian students

	1995/96 average[1]	1994/95 average[1]	1994/95 to 1995/96
	$		% change
Canada	**2,333**	**2,179**	**7.1**
Newfoundland	2,312	2,150	7.5
Prince Edward Island	2,820	2,620	7.6
Nova Scotia	3,172	2,946	7.7
New Brunswick	2,496	2,353	6.1
Quebec	1,694	1,694	0.0
Ontario	2,458	2,252	9.1
Manitoba	2,338	2,227	5.0
Saskatchewan	2,591	2,458	5.4
Alberta	2,708	2,450	10.5
British Columbia	2,366	2,249	5.2

[1] *Using the most current enrolment data available, average tuition fees have been weighted by the number of students.*

Foreign students paid much higher tuition fees in 1995/96 than their Canadian counterparts. In 1995/96, the provincial average for foreign undergraduate students enrolled in arts programs ranged between $3,600 and $9,100. The University of Saskatchewan was the only large institution that did not charge a differential fee for foreign students.

Tuition fees have soared over the past decade

Tuition fees have soared in every province since 1986, far outstripping the rate of inflation as determined by the consumer price index (1985/86=100). From 1985/86 to 1994/95, the inflation rate went up 34%, whereas the university tuition fee price index more than doubled (+119%).

According to the tuition fee index, the biggest jump occurred in Quebec, where fees have more than tripled there since 1990 after having been frozen at 1969 levels. In Alberta, fees more than doubled. By comparison, tuition fees in British Columbia rose only 75% over the past decade—the lowest rate of increase in Canada—followed by New Brunswick (+83%).

Universities in Quebec have been charging lower tuition fees than those in the rest of the country for more than a decade. In recent years, the gap between the fees of Quebec universities and the fees of universities in the rest of the country had been narrowing. This year, however, that gap began to widen once again.

Fees cover only a fifth of general operating income

Universities have had to cope with a combined decline in federal and provincial funding (-2.3%) between 1992/93 and 1993/94. The combination of rising tuition fees and reduced governmental funding has increased the importance of student fees as a source of university income. Nationally, tuition fees covered only about a fifth (22.7%) of general operating income for universities in 1993/94 (the latest year for which figures are available). By comparison, they represented only 15.3% of income a decade earlier.

In Nova Scotia, tuition fees accounted for 29.8% of general operating income in 1993/94—the highest in Canada. This compares with a low of 16.6% in Quebec. In Ontario, tuition represented 26.2% of general operating income.

Data on tuition fees and living accommodation costs at Canadian universities are now available for the 1995/96 academic year. Tuition fees are shown by institution at the undergraduate (12 faculties) and graduate levels for both Canadian and foreign students. Information is also provided about additional fees for athletics, health services, student associations and other compulsory fees. Accommodation costs for room and board in university residences are shown for single and married students.

To obtain tables or make general inquiries, contact Sheeba Mirza (613-951-1503).

For further information on this release, contact Mariem Martinson (613-951-1526) or Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1537), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Expenses for full-time students, by largest university in each province
1995/96

Institution	Tuition, undergraduate arts	Additional fees[1]	Residence room and board[2]	Total
			$	
Memorial University (Newfoundland)	2,312	210	3,400-4,000	5,922-6,522
University of Prince Edward Island	2,820	404	4,211-5,467	7,435-8,691
Dalhousie University (Nova Scotia)	3,095	197-257	4,575-4,925	7,867-8,277
University of New Brunswick	2,610	222	4,000-4,900	6,832-7,732
University of Quebec	1,665	40	1,528-2,640	3,233-4,345
University of Toronto (Ontario)	2,451	117-1,183	5,424-5,929	7,992-9,563
University of Manitoba	2,377	83-569	4,429-5,112	6,889-8,058
University of Saskatchewan	2,550	109	3,660-3,972	6,319-6,631
University of Alberta	2,529	338	3,896-4,296	6,763-7,163
University of British Columbia	2,295	212	4,264-4,587	6,771-7,094

1 *Largely for athletics, health services, and student societies and associations.*
2 *For single students only; excludes board in Quebec.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Pulpwood and wood residue
September 1995

Pulpwood receipts in September totalled 3 898 679 cubic metres, up 19.4% from 3 263 918 cubic metres in September 1994. Wood residue receipts totalled 6 684 041 cubic metres, up 1.0% from 6 614 775 cubic metres in September 1994. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 904 461 cubic metres, up 9.4% from 8 142 470 cubic metres in September 1994. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue increased 29.3% to 13 512 453 cubic metres, up from 10 449 749 cubic metres in September 1994. All September 1994 figures have been revised, except those for wood residue receipts.

At the end of September 1995, year-to-date pulpwood receipts totalled 29 015 834 cubic metres, up 12.4% from 25 813 213 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date wood residue receipts increased 7.7% to 58 828 349 cubic metres, up from 54 614 049 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (84 251 913 cubic metres) rose 5.6% from 79 788 907 cubic metres a year earlier. All year-to-date figures have been revised, except the 1994 figures for wood residue receipts.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The September 1995 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products
September 1995

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 65 128 tonnes in September, down 11.7% from 73 793 tonnes (revised) in September 1994. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The September 1995 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Doug Higgins (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Passenger bus and urban transit
First quarter 1995

Data for the first quarter of 1995 are now available from the Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Survey.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 351.

The vol. 11, no. 8 *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, $11/$80) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Wallace (613-951-2519), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross domestic product by industry, August 1995
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196).

Department store sales and stocks, August 1995
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

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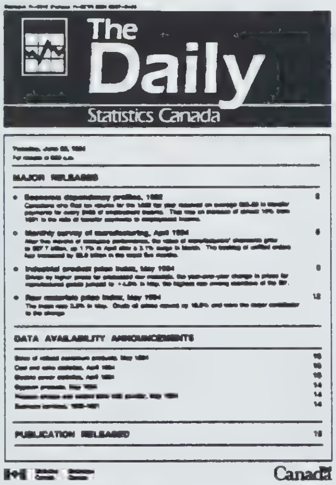
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Thursday, November 9, 1995
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MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on following page)

Projections of households and families for Canada, the provinces and territories
1994-2016

For many planning purposes, households and families are the unit of analysis. For example, in the areas of housing, sales of appliances and furniture, and demand for public services, information on the number, size and characteristics of households and families is critical. Not only do changing trends affect the market demand for goods and services, they also affect the entire infrastructure needed for their support.

Projections of households and families for Canada, the provinces and territories, 1994-2016 (91-522, $45) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Nelson Kopustas (613-951-9584) or Lucette Dell'Oso (613-951-2304), Population Projections Section, Demography Division.

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Projections of households and families
1994-2016

Changes in demographic trends, especially high immigration and the aging of the baby boomers, will heavily influence the size and structure of Canadian households and families over the next 25 years.

These changes will have a significant impact on the housing industry and other sectors that provide goods and services to households and families.

By 2016, the number of households in Canada will rise to 15.1 million, from 10.3 million in 1991. Moreover, the number of households maintained by individuals over the age of 55 will double to 6.6 million.

Immigration will be a major factor in the future growth of households and families. Without assuming there will be 250,000 immigrants each year, the number of households will grow by only 2.8 million over the next 25 years, rather than the projected 4.8 million.

Over the next quarter century, the number of families will climb from 7.5 million to about 10.4 million. Although husband-and-wife families will still account for the majority of all families, those headed by a lone parent will grow at a faster rate.

Slowdown expected in growth of households

Even though the number of households is expected to increase by 50%, the annual growth rate will be much slower than in recent years. By 2016, households are expected to grow at an average annual rate of only 1.3%, compared with 2.2% from 1986-91 and 1.7% for the previous five years.

The declining growth rate reflects the impact of the "baby bust" generation that followed the baby boomers. As the baby boomers left their parental homes in the 1960s and 1970s, households grew at a vigorous pace. The rate of growth began to slow in the 1980s as the baby bust generation arrived.

Note to readers

This report presents new projections for the growth of households and families in Canada, the provinces and territories from 1994 to 2016. It gives four sets of projections, representing three growth scenarios (high, medium and low) with the aim of providing a plausible range of future growth. For example, the range of projected households in 2016 is 14.1 to 15.9 million, with 15.1 million under the medium-growth scenario. Except where specified, this release discusses the medium-growth projections.

These projections are based on population projections released in The Daily *on January 23, 1995 (available in* Population projections for Canada, the provinces and territories, 1993-2016 *(91-520, $50). These showed, for example, that in a medium-growth scenario Canada's population will rise from 29 million in July 1994 to 37 million by 2016, and that the population will undergo considerable aging.*

Definitions

Household: A person or group of persons who share a private dwelling. These may or may not consist of families.

Household maintainer: The individual in the household who pays the rent, mortgage, taxes or utilities (etc.) for the dwelling.

Family: A married or common-law couple with or without (never married) children, or a lone parent with at least one child living in the same dwelling.

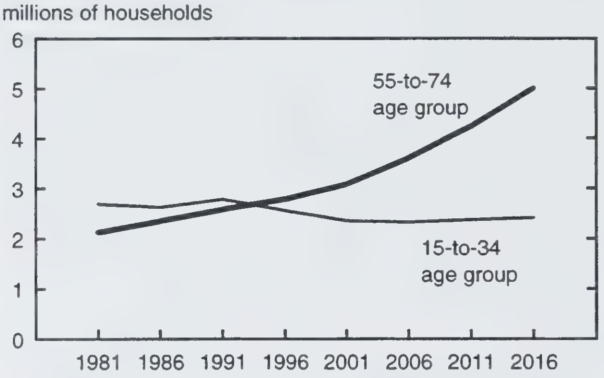
Those paying the household bills will be older

Similarly, the waning baby boom is also having a substantial effect on household structure, particularly the age of the household maintainer.

Up to 1981, households with maintainers in the 15-to-34 age group led the growth. Currently, the 35-to-54 age group is outpacing the other age groups. After the turn of the century, household growth will be dominated by individuals aged 55 and over as the wave of baby boomers enters that age group.

By 2016, the number of households with maintainers aged 55 to 74 is expected to climb from about 2.6 million to just over 5 million. The number of households with a maintainer over 75 is also expected to double.

Growth in the number of households will be concentrated among those with older maintainers



The majority of households will still have maintainers aged 35 to 54, but the numbers headed by individuals aged 15 to 34 will actually shrink.

These changes are consistent with one of the most fundamental demographic trends in Canadian society—the aging population. According to projections, by 2016 half the population will be over 40 and half will be under 40, compared with a median age of 34 in 1993.

Among the provinces, only British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario will likely experience above-average growth in households into the next century. One factor is the substantial proportion of all immigrants they are expected to receive.

Average household getting smaller

The average size of households is also expected to decline over the next 25 years, largely due to a continuing low level of fertility and a growing trend toward living alone.

The number of households with one person will grow almost as fast as two-person households. But fewer than 1 household in 16 will contain 5 or more people by 2016, compared with 1 in 10 in 1991.

By 2016, households will contain an average of 2.5 people, compared with about 2.9 in 1981.

There will also be marked changes in household composition. "Non-family" households (those composed of an individual living alone or unrelated persons sharing a dwelling) will grow faster than family households.

By 2016, almost a third (32.9%) of all households will be non-family, compared with 28.8% in 1991.

Projected growth in the number of households in Canada, medium-growth scenario
1996-2016

	Number of households	Period	Average annual increase
	'000		'000
1991	10,254.0		
1996	11,214.0	1991-1996	192.0
2001	12,224.6	1996-2001	202.1
2006	13,215.3	2001-2006	198.1
2011	14,172.1	2006-2011	191.4
2016	15,089.4	2011-2016	183.5

Stronger growth in number of lone-parent families

Husband-and-wife families have always far outnumbered lone-parent families, and that is expected to continue well into the future. However, the number of lone-parent families is expected to grow at a faster pace. Currently, more than four of every five lone-parent families is headed by a woman.

The total number of families is projected to surpass 8.7 million by the turn of the century, reaching 10.4 million by 2016. Of that total, an estimated 1.6 million (15.2%) will be lone-parent families, compared with 976,000 (13.0%) in 1991. This increase will result from more families headed by divorced persons as well as never-married mothers. Husband-and-wife families will still account for 85% of all families in 2016.

As with households, the family is expected to become smaller in the next 25 years, moving farther away from the large family that characterized the past. This reduction is due to three factors: the rising proportion of empty-nesters as the population ages; the anticipated growth in households headed by lone parents; and the continuing impact of low fertility.

By 2016, more than half of all families (54.9%) will likely consist of two-person families (a childless couple, empty-nesters, or a lone-parent with one child), compared with the current proportion of 42.5%.

At the opposite extreme, by 2016 only 1 family in 25 will have 5 or more individuals, compared with about 1 in 9 in 1991.

Again, only families in British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta are expected to outpace the nation's average growth rate of 38.9% over the next 25 years.

Regions below the national average will experience the lowest gains in interprovincial migration and immigration.

Projections of households and families for Canada, the provinces and territories, 1994-2016 (91-522, $45) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Nelson Kopustas (613-951-9584) or Lucette Dell'Oso (613-951-2304), Population Projections Section, Demography Division.

Projected growth in the number of families in Canada, medium-growth scenario
1996-2016

	Number of families	Period	Average annual increase
	'000		'000
1991	7,517.3		
1996	8,137.3	1991-1996	124.0
2001	8,728.3	1996-2001	118.2
2006	9,302.5	2001-2006	114.8
2011	9,885.6	2006-2011	116.6
2016	10,439.6	2011-2016	110.8

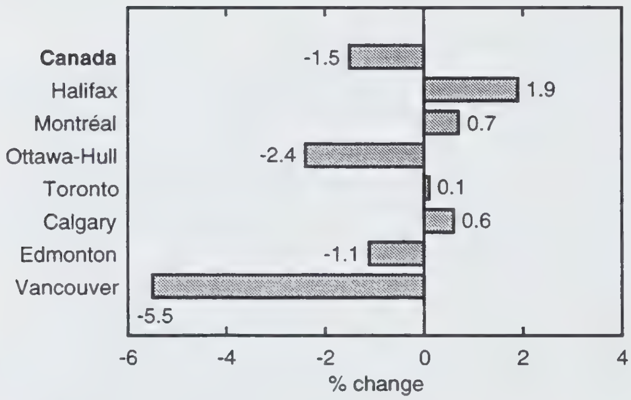
■

New housing price index
September 1995

Prices of new housing have declined across Canada over the past 15 months, a result of low consumer confidence that contributed to a sharp decline in housing construction starts.

Since June 1994, the new housing price index has dropped 1.5%. The index measures fluctuations in the prices of new single-family dwellings, townhouses and semi-detached dwellings. September represented the 15th consecutive month when the year-over-year percentage change was negative.

New housing price indexes
September 1994 to September 1995



Between August and September 1995, the index edged down 0.1%.

Prices of new housing continued to drop dramatically on the West Coast and, to a lesser degree, in the nation's capital and some Southwestern Ontario cities. Since September 1994, housing prices have dropped in Victoria (-9.9%), Vancouver (-5.5%), Ottawa-Hull (-2.4%) and London (-3.2%). Builders in those cities have reduced prices or offered incentives to buyers to generate sales in markets they have described as sluggish.

Nationally, for the January-to-September period, construction starts of housing covered by the index dropped 35.6% between 1994 and 1995, according to Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The short-term outlook for future housing construction remains weak. For the first nine months of 1995, housing construction intentions as measured by the value of residential building permits were down 22.4% from the same period last year. Stable mortgage rates and lower house prices have failed to overcome consumer concerns over economic conditions.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. □

New housing price indexes
(1986=100)

	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995
				% change	
Canada	**136.3**	**134.4**	**134.2**	**-1.5**	**-0.1**
House only	125.7	124.1	124.0	-1.4	-0.1
Land only	169.5	167.5	167.3	-1.3	-0.1
St. John's	127.5	126.8	126.8	-0.5	-
Halifax	118.6	120.8	120.8	1.9	-
Charlottetown	..	116.4	116.6	..	0.2
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.8	115.4	115.4	-0.3	-
Québec	134.2	135.8	135.8	1.2	-
Montréal	136.7	137.8	137.7	0.7	-0.1
Ottawa-Hull	123.3	120.4	120.3	-2.4	-0.1
Toronto	137.8	137.9	137.9	0.1	-
Hamilton	127.4	125.7	125.3	-1.6	-0.3
St. Catharines- Niagara	120.7	120.9	120.6	-0.1	-0.2
Kitchener-Waterloo	123.0	122.4	121.9	-0.9	-0.4
London	146.5	142.3	141.8	-3.2	-0.4
Windsor	127.0	128.3	128.3	1.0	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	137.7	137.5	137.5	-0.1	-
Winnipeg	116.6	118.0	118.0	1.2	-
Regina	128.2	132.4	132.4	3.3	-
Saskatoon	112.6	113.9	113.9	1.2	-
Calgary	141.2	141.8	142.0	0.6	0.1
Edmonton	148.0	146.0	146.4	-1.1	0.3
Vancouver	144.6	137.2	136.6	-5.5	-0.4
Victoria	129.8	118.2	117.0	-9.9	-1.0

- *Nil or zero.*

.. *Figures not available.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending November 4, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 4, 1995, totalled 235 449 tonnes, down 12.9% from 270 308 tonnes a week earlier and down 17.3% from 284 728 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 12 193 171 tonnes, a 4.7% increase from 11 642 515 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel primary forms

September 1995

Steel primary forms production for September totalled 1 138 702 tonnes, a 1.0% decrease from 1 150 322 tonnes (revised) the previous year.

Year-to-date production at the end of September 1995 reached 10 914 544 tonnes, up 6.4% from 10 255 452 tonnes (revised) a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The September 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Sugar sales

October 1995

Refiners' sales of all types of sugar in October totalled 108 738 tonnes, comprising 88 018 tonnes in domestic sales and 20 720 tonnes in export sales. At the end of October 1995, year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 877 545 tonnes: 792 171 tonnes in domestic sales and 85 374 tonnes in exports.

This compares with sales of 94 388 tonnes in October 1994, of which 77 907 tonnes were domestic sales and 16 481 tonnes were exported. At the end of October 1994, year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 922 284 tonnes: 818 244 tonnes in domestic sales and 104 040 tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The October 1995 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Post-censal population estimates

July 1, 1995

Preliminary post-censal estimates of the population by age, sex and marital status at July 1, 1995, as well as updated post-censal estimates at July 1, 1994 and 1993, are now available for Canada, the provinces and territories.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6213-6225.

These estimates will appear in *Annual demographic statistics, 1995* (91-213, $60), which will be released in March 1996.

For further information on this release, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division, or your nearest Regional Reference Centre. ■

Motor carriers of freight—small for-hire carriers and owner-operators

1993

Small for-hire carriers of freight (those with annual revenues between $25,000 and $1 million) represented 83% of all for-hire carriers in 1993. Their estimated revenues accounted for 17% of all revenues in the Canada-based for-hire trucking industry in 1993. These carriers generated an estimated $1.9 billion in operating revenues (+21% over 1992), while owner-operators (those who work for either for-hire or private companies) generated an estimated $4.7 billion (+4% over 1992).

These and other data from the Motor Carriers of Freight Surveys will be available in *Trucking in Canada* (53-222, $50), which will be released in December.

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517, fax: 613-951-0579) Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, September 1995
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

Steel wire and specified wire products, September 1995
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, September 1995
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, September 1995
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Science statistics service bulletin: Estimation of research and development expenditures in the higher education sector, 1993-1994. Vol. 19, no. 6
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92; other countries: US$12/US$107).

Projections of households and families for Canada, provinces and territories, 1994-2016
Catalogue number 91-522
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; other countries: US$63).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
♾

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 10, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

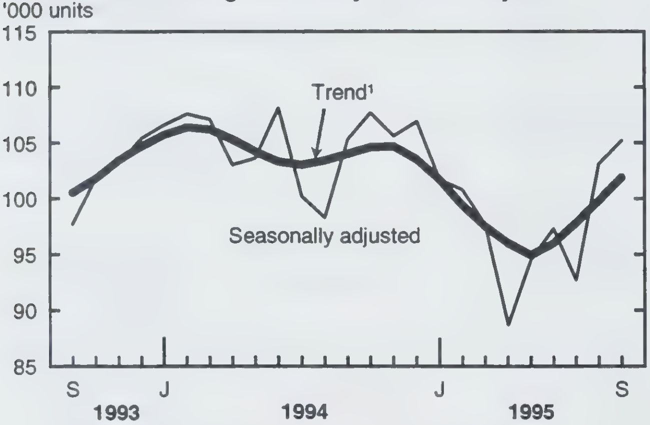
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

New motor vehicle sales
September 1995

New motor vehicle dealers increased their sales in September, the fourth gain in five months. The number of vehicles sold rose 2.0% to 105,154. This followed an 11.3% increase in August. September's sales were slightly above the 1994 monthly average for the first time this year.

Number of new vehicles sold in September was the highest of any month this year



[1] The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

Sales declined during the first four months of 1995, falling to fewer than 89,000 vehicles in April—the lowest seasonally adjusted monthly level since July 1983. Since April, sales have followed an upward trend. Early reports from the auto industry suggest a sales drop in October.

Passenger car sales rose 1.7% in September to over 60,000 cars—the most cars sold in a single month so far this year. However, car sales were still below the 1994 monthly average.

The Big Three automakers sold 3.4% more passenger cars in September. Their sales have been generally rising since April. Other automakers also saw large gains in sales of cars made in their North American transplants. Total sales of all cars built in North America were up 4.3% from August.

Imported vehicles did not fare so well. Sales of cars built outside North America plunged 10.4%. The drop in imports offset any gains by transplant models. Overall, automakers other than the Big Three reported a 1.6% decline in passenger car sales in September. Their total sales have been generally flat all year.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *In this release, all data at the national level are seasonally adjusted. The provincial data are unadjusted.*
>
> *Trucks also include minivans, sport utility vehicles and buses.*
>
> *All sales figures include leases of new motor vehicles.*
>
> *A new series has been added to CANSIM matrix 64. Series 16 shows seasonally adjusted unit sales of passenger cars built by the Big Three automakers and by other automakers.*
>
> *Sales data by origin (North America, Japan, other countries) are no longer available for every province due to confidentiality requirements.*

Dealers sold 2.3% more trucks in September. This followed a 13.8% gain in August. Truck sales slumped from March 1995 through July, falling well below the 1994 average monthly sales level. Since then, sales in August and September 1995 surpassed last year's average.

Truck sales were not hit hard by the downturn in new motor vehicle sales earlier this year. Overall sales declines may have been tempered by consumers' substitution of minivans and sport utility vehicles in place of traditional passenger cars.

Sales weaker in Eastern Canada

During the first three quarters of 1995, new vehicle sales in all of the provinces were below last year's totals for the same period. On an unadjusted basis, sales in Canada were 7.1% below figures for the first three quarters of last year. The sales decline was even larger in every province east of Manitoba, except New Brunswick.

Manitoba was least affected by year-over-year sales declines. In the first nine months of 1995, sales of new vehicles in Manitoba were 1.9% off last year's mark. In general, Manitoba's retail sector has enjoyed solid sales growth all year. Motor and recreational vehicle dealers in the province reported strong year-over-year gains throughout 1995.

During the third quarter, consumers in Saskatchewan were most likely to purchase passenger cars manufactured by the Big Three automakers. Nearly four out of five new car purchases were for Big Three models. Consumers in British Columbia purchased the lowest proportion of Big Three models,

with nearly half of their purchases coming from the other automakers.

Cars sold in the third quarter of 1995 fetched an average price of $20,520, up 7.6% from the same quarter last year. Average car prices reflect consumers' choices of model and options, as well as any change in vehicle prices. Consumers in British Columbia continued to spend more per car than consumers in other provinces. Consumers east of Ontario spent the least per new car.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The September 1995 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, $16/$160) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Market share and average prices of cars sold
Third quarter 1995

	Market share		Average price
	Big Three automakers	Other automakers	
	%		$
Newfoundland	70	30	17,910
Prince Edward Island	70	30	17,950
Nova Scotia	66	34	18,440
New Brunswick	77	23	18,430
Quebec	58	42	19,080
Ontario	66	34	21,430
Manitoba	76	24	20,240
Saskatchewan	79	21	20,530
Alberta	75	25	21,120
British Columbia	53	47	22,780
Canada	**64**	**36**	**20,520**

□

New motor vehicle sales

	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995[r]	Sept. 1995[p]	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
				% change	
New motor vehicles	**105,343**	**103,131**	**105,154**	**-0.2**	**2.0**
Passenger cars	61,166	59,351	60,379	-1.3	1.7
North American[1]	47,517	48,999	51,100	7.5	4.3
Imports	13,649	10,353	9,278	-32.0	-10.4
Big Three automakers	40,359	39,501	40,849	1.2	3.4
Other automakers	20,807	19,850	19,530	-6.1	-1.6
Trucks, vans and buses	44,176	43,780	44,775	1.4	2.3

	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1995[p]	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995	Market share Sept. 1994	Market share Sept. 1995
	unadjusted				
			% change	%	
New motor vehicles	**100,080**	**100,351**	**0.3**		
Passenger cars	58,508	57,270	-2.1	100.0	100.0
North American[1]	43,320	47,346	9.3	74.0	82.7
Big Three automakers	33,213	35,618	7.2	56.8	62.2
Other automakers	10,107	11,728	16.0	17.3	20.5
Imports	15,188	9,924	-34.7	26.0	17.3
Big Three automakers	2,428	777	-68.0	4.1	1.4
Other automakers	12,760	9,147	-28.3	21.8	16.0
Trucks, vans and buses	41,572	43,081	3.6	100.0	100.0
North American[1]	37,707	40,496	7.4	90.7	94.0
Big Three automakers	34,948	37,706	7.9	84.1	87.5
Other automakers	2,759	2,790	1.1	6.6	6.5
Imports	3,865	2,585	-33.1	9.3	6.0

1 *Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.*
r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

OTHER RELEASES

Raw materials price index, early estimate
October 1995

The raw materials price index (RMPI) declined an estimated 2.5% from September to October 1995. Every major component decreased: mineral fuels (-4.9%), wood (-2.9%), metals (-2.6%), and vegetable and animal products (-0.4%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels decreased an estimated 1.7% in October.

These early estimates of October's index are based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be released at the end of this month.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Machinery and equipment price indexes
Third quarter 1995 (preliminary)

The machinery and equipment price index was at 118.2 (1986=100) in the third quarter of 1995. This was unchanged from the second quarter, but up 3.6% from the third quarter of 1994. The domestic component increased 0.2% from the second quarter, whereas the import component fell 0.2%.

The largest offsetting movements among the industry divisions were in community, business and personal services (-0.3%), trade (-0.2%), construction (-0.2%), mines, quarries and oil wells (+0.1%), and forestry (+0.2%).

Comparing the third quarters of 1994 and 1995, the following industry divisions contributed most to the annual price increase: manufacturing (+4.1%), agriculture (+5.6%), transportation, communication, storage and utilities (+2.3%), and community, business and personal services (+3.4%).

Machinery and equipment price indexes
(1986=100)

	Third quarter 1995p	Second quarter 1995 to Third quarter 1995	Third quarter 1994 to Third quarter 1995
		% change	
Machinery and equipment price index	**118.2**	**0.0**	**3.6**
Industry division			
Agriculture	139.5	0.0	5.6
Forestry	129.5	0.2	4.6
Fishing	118.6	-0.2	1.7
Mines, quarries and oil wells	117.5	0.1	3.3
Manufacturing	122.4	0.0	4.1
Construction	120.8	-0.2	3.4
Transportation, communication, storage and utilities	112.3	0.0	2.3
Trade	109.9	-0.3	3.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	104.0	-0.2	1.8
Community, business and personal services	103.2	-0.3	3.4
Public administration	117.0	0.0	2.9

p *Preliminary figures.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023-2025.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $23/$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending October 21, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending October 21, 1995, decreased 2.3% to 5.0 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 3.9% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 334 000 tonnes, a 7.1% decrease from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 8.4%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 2.6% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 204.9 million tonnes, a 2.2% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

August 1995

By the end of September, the harvest was almost complete on the Prairies with good quality reported for most crops. In the East, the soybean harvest was in full swing and the grain corn harvest had begun.

Frost in the United States brought the growing season to a halt in many areas of the western and central corn belt during the last week of September.

The markets then turned away from reports on North American crop conditions and the weather to international supply and demand and the prices that farmers could expect for their crops.

Overall, the price outlook for the 1995/96 crop year is good despite some current weakness in the domestic oilseed sector.

Tight world supplies of wheat and barley brought higher Canadian Wheat Board price forecasts for 1995/96 and higher initial payments.

The frost in the United States resulted in volatile corn markets in September, but the overall price trend was up. The rising corn prices provided strength for other feed grains.

Oilseed prices peaked in mid-September with concern over frost, and then declined. But prices still rose during the month. Remembering last year's high prices, canola farmers have been storing their harvest and hoping for price increases. However, the firmness of the Canadian dollar has been reducing export demand at current prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981, 2650-2656, 5612, 5630 and 5687.

The August 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144), which contains the situation report for September, will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Egg production

September 1995

Egg production in September totalled 39.4 million dozen, a 0.5% increase from September 1994. The average number of layers dropped 0.1%, but the number of eggs per 100 layers increased from 2,148 to 2,161.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145-1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039), Agriculture Division.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures

1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed below are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5395, 5486, 5558, 5563 and 5566.

Data for the industries listed in the table will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38), Paper and allied products industries (36-250, $38) and Transportation equipment industries (42-251, $38). These publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue number	Contact	Phone (613)
	$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Sugar and chocolate confectionery (1083)	1,145.3	1,206.9	5.4	32-250	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Building board (2714)	159.3	204.8	28.6	36-250	B. Pépin	951-3516
Motor vehicle steering and suspension parts (3254)	1,113.2	1,441.7	29.5	42-251	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Railroad rolling stock (3261)	1,212.3	1,990.7	64.2	42-251	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Other transportation equipment (3299)	700.0	997.6	42.5	42-251	A. Shinnan	951-3515

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Employment, earnings and hours, August 1995
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $31/$310; United States: US$38/US$372; other countries: US$44/US$434).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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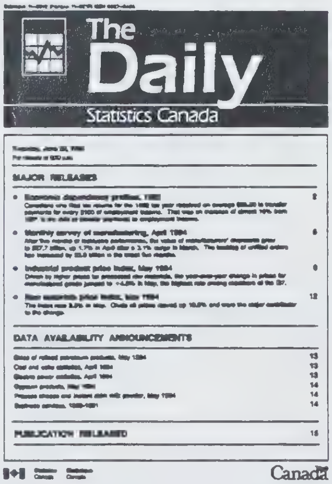
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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

RELEASE DATES

November 13-17

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
13	Remembrance Day	
15	Travel between Canada and other countries	September 1995
15	Composite index	October 1995
16	Canadian economic observer	November 1995
17	Monthly survey of manufacturing	September 1995
17	Income distribution by size	1994

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 14, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

Shipments of rolled steel
September 1995

Rolled steel shipments in September totalled 1 167 488 tonnes, up 7.6% from 1 085 424 tonnes in August 1995, but down 1.4% from 1 183 717 tonnes in September 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of September 1995 totalled 10 017 608 tonnes, down 0.6% from 10 043 012 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The September 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard
September 1995

Waferboard production in September totalled 280 542 cubic metres, a 4.4% increase from 268 694 cubic metres in September 1994. Particleboard production reached 140 581 cubic metres, up 6.5% from 132 020 cubic metres in September 1994. Fibreboard production in September amounted to 5 511 000 square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), down 41.8% from 9 462 000 square metres in September 1994.

For January to September 1995, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 2 478 162 cubic metres, up 9.6% from 2 261 514 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 1 256 910 cubic metres, up 14.8% from 1 095 131 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 73 747 000 square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), down 11.0% from 82 850 000 square metres during the same same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The September 1995 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Dairy review
July-September 1995

Creamery butter production totalled 18 500 tonnes in the third quarter of 1995, a 2.7% decrease from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 29 000 tonnes, a 1.3% increase from the third quarter of 1994.

An estimated 610 900 kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in August 1995. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first eight months of 1995 to 4.8 million kilolitres, a 1.8% increase over the January-to-August 1994 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The July-September 1995 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, $35/$115) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Martin Beaulieu (613-951-2549), Agriculture Division.■

Production and value of honey and maple products
1995 (preliminary) and 1994

Data for 1994 on the production and value of honey and maple products are now available along with preliminary estimates on production in 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1056-1057.

To order *Production and value of honey and maple products* ($10/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039), Agriculture Division.

For further information on this release, contact Bill Parsons (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Primary textile industries, 1993
Catalogue number 34-250
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Surface and marine transport service bulletin, vol. 11, no. 7
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $11/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; other countries: US$16/US$112).

Energy statistics handbook, November 1995
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $330; United States: US$400; other countries: US$460).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 15, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

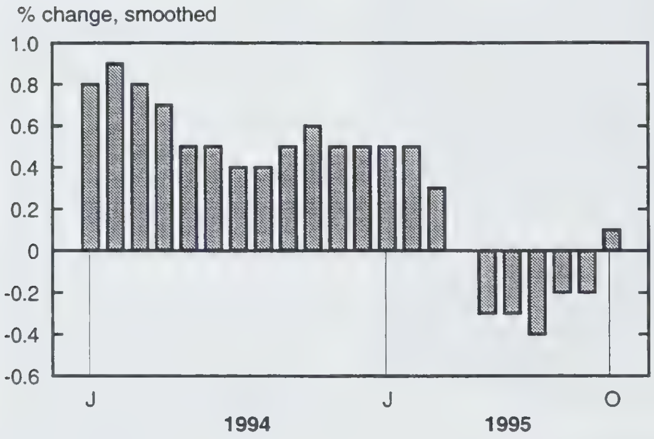
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite index
October 1995

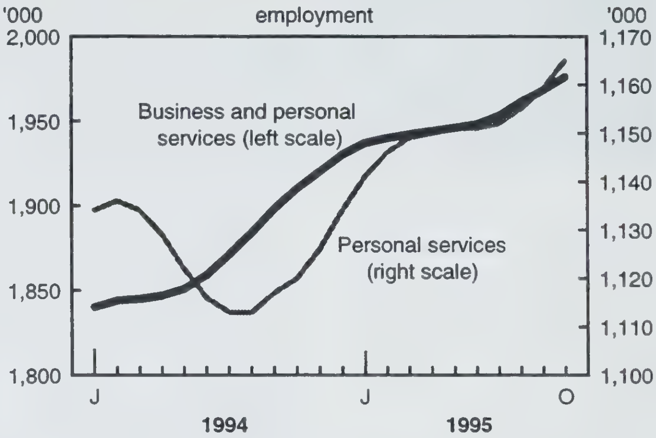
The leading index posted a slight 0.1% increase in October, its first gain since March. Final demand continued to firm, although household demand for manufactured goods remained weak. Overall, 5 of the 10 components were up and 4 were down (2 fewer than in September), while 1 component was unchanged. The unsmoothed index again advanced, as it generally has every month since May.

Composite index



Household demand showed further signs of snapping out of its lethargy. Durable goods sales posted their first gain in seven months, while growth in services employment was driven by personal services. The advance in the housing index slowed, however, from a revised 1.9% in September to just 0.6%; housing starts slumped again in October after house sales dipped in September. Spending on furniture and appliances stayed on a downward trend.

Growth in personal services employment has been a driving force



A sharp upturn in export industries continued to buttress manufacturing against slack domestic demand. The trends of new orders and of the ratio of shipments to inventories of finished goods both remained slightly downward, dampened by weakness in consumer- and construction-related industries. The average work week was stable.

Lower commodity prices were again the main brake on the U.S. leading indicator, which was down 0.1% for its seventh loss in a row. Some of the components that are key to Canada's exports remained upbeat, however, as U.S. economic growth picked up sharply in the third quarter.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, the November 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) will be available this week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627) or Dominique Pérusse (613-951-1789), Current Economic Analysis Division.□

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981=100)	**173.2**	**172.6**	**171.9**	**171.5**	**171.2**	**171.3**	**0.1**
Housing index[1]	100.9	100.2	100.5	102.0	103.9	104.5	0.6
Business and personal services employment ('000s)	1,946	1,948	1,953	1,961	1,968	1,976	0.4
TSE 300 stock price index (1975=1,000)	4,225	4,293	4,376	4,443	4,495	4,520	0.6
Money supply (M1) ($ millions, 1981)[2]	30,234	30,309	30,423	30,550	30,678	30,792	0.4
U.S. composite leading indicator (1967=100)[3]	216.7	216.1	215.6	215.1	214.8	214.5	-0.1
Manufacturing							
Average work week	38.7	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.2	38.2	0.0
New orders, durables ($ millions, 1981)[4]	12,818	12,776	12,711	12,588	12,486	12,440	-0.4
Shipments/inventories of finished goods[4]	1.75	1.71	1.66	1.62	1.58	1.56	-0.02*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales ($ millions, 1981)[4]	1,164.8	1,163.2	1,156.9	1,148.2	1,140.6	1,135.3	-0.5
Other durable goods sales ($ millions, 1981)[4]	4,002.5	3,978.2	3,952.8	3,940.0	3,934.7	3,946.0	0.3
Unsmoothed composite	170.1	170.7	170.6	171.3	171.4	173.0	0.9

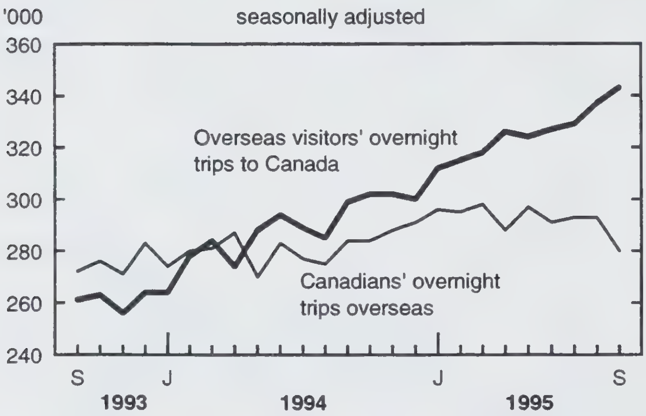
1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two preceding months.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

■

Travel between Canada and other countries
September 1995

Visitors from overseas made a record 343,000 overnight trips to Canada in September, up 1.7% from August. The upward trend in this type of travel started in mid-1992.

Overnight travel to Canada by visitors from overseas reached a new peak in September



Meanwhile, the number of Americans who made overnight trips to Canada was unchanged at 1.1 million in September.

Over time, travellers from countries other than the United States have represented an increasing share of the visitors to Canada. While they accounted for only 5% of foreign overnight visits in 1972, their share stood at 24% in September 1995.

Since travellers from overseas tend to make longer trips to Canada than Americans—in the first quarter of 1995, the average length of stay was nine nights compared with three—the economic impact of an increase in their numbers is significantly greater than that of a comparable rise in the number of American visitors. On average, visitors from overseas spent C$1,047 per overnight trip during the first quarter of 1995, compared with C$358 for Americans.

Note to readers

Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data (data adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).

Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data (the actual traffic counts).

Canadians' overnight trips to the United States increased

During September, Canadians made 1.2 million trips of at least one night to the United States. Despite this 4.1% increase, the trend in this type of travel has been downward since peaking at 1.8 million trips in late 1991.

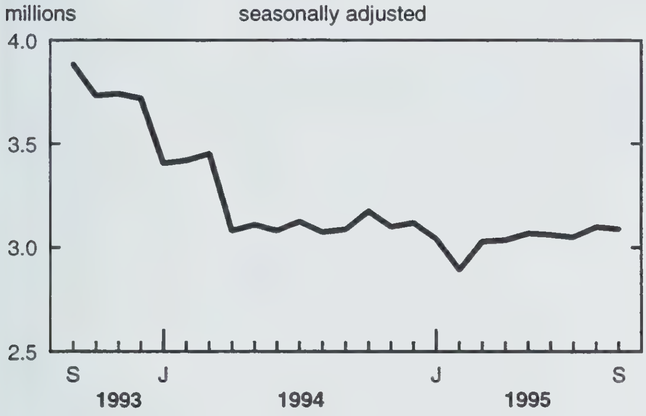
Meanwhile, the number of overseas trips of one or more nights by Canadians fell 4.3% compared with August, to 280,000 trips. Canadians' overnight travel to overseas destinations has generally been moving upward since June 1991.

Americans' same-day cross-border car trips increased

Americans' same-day cross-border car trips increased 2.2% in September, to 1.9 million. Trips of this type increased 33% from January 1994 through February 1995. More recently, the number of these trips has been relatively stable.

The number of Canadians' same-day cross-border car trips, often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping, have been relatively stable since mid-1994. This type of travel decreased slightly (-0.4%) to 3.1 million trips in September.

Canadians' same-day cross-border car trips have been relatively stable since mid-1994



Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697, 5780-6046 and 8200-8328.

The September 1995 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001P, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Same-day cross-border car trips

	Americans to Canada		Canadians to the United States	
	Sept. 1995p	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995	Sept. 1995p	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canada	**2,100**	**9.3**	**3,153**	**1.0**
Place of entry/re-entry				
New Brunswick	135	7.7	452	3.7
Quebec	109	10.9	303	-4.0
Ontario	1,620	10.0	1,430	-1.1
Manitoba	24	12.2	63	4.5
Saskatchewan	5	15.0	20	-17.5
Alberta	13	7.6	16	-1.6
British Columbia	190	3.8	867	5.4
Yukon	3	1.9	3	18.9

p *Preliminary figures.*

□

Travel between Canada and other countries

	July 1995[r]	Aug. 1995[r]	Sept. 1995[p]	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000			% change
Canadians' trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,050	3,099	3,088	-0.4
One or more nights	798	780	789	1.2
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,178	1,155	1,202	4.1
Other countries	293	293	280	-4.3
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,877	1,892	1,933	2.2
One or more nights	742	726	718	-1.2
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,086	1,074	1,075	0.0
Other countries[2]	329	337	343	1.7

	Sept. 1995[p]	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995	Jan.-Sept. 1995[p]	Jan.-Sept. 1994 to Jan.-Sept. 1995
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadians' trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,153	1.0	27,831	-4.5
One or more nights	886	1.1	7,906	-3.5
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,261	1.6	11,653	-3.0
Other countries	273	0.5	2,843	5.2
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	2,100	9.3	17,689	12.5
One or more nights	895	-2.1	7,387	1.4
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,374	1.1	10,825	3.1
Other countries[2]	514	15.7	3,281	14.4

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.*
2 *Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings
September 1995

Carload freight (excluding intermodal traffic) loaded in Canada totalled 19.5 million tonnes in September, a 5.0% decrease from September 1994. The rail carriers received an additional 1.7 million tonnes from U.S. connections during September.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 1.3 million tonnes, a 12.5% decrease from September 1994. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 9.7%.

Total traffic (carload freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 5.5% in September. This brought the year-to-date total to 189.0 million tonnes, a 1.1% increase from the previous year. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 23.4% during the same period.

All year-to-date data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The September 1995 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, $10/$100) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Financial and taxation statistics for enterprises
1988-1992

Annual financial and taxation statistics of enterprises are now available for the period 1988 to 1992. This is the first time that detailed taxation data have been published for this period.

These data consist of balance sheets, income statements, reconciliation statements (of profit to taxable income and to taxes), plus selected financial ratios. The data cover all enterprises in Canada including government business enterprises. Data are available for 63 industry groups based on the Standard Industrial Classification for companies and enterprises. The financial data have been revised since their previous publication in *Financial statistics for enterprises (preliminary)* (61-219P).

Note: These data will not be available on CANSIM until November 24.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4100-4167.

Financial and taxation statistics for enterprises, 1988-1992 (61-219, $55) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roy St-Germain for financial statistics (613-951-2649) or Paula Helmer for taxation statistics (613-951-9852), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

Soft drinks
October 1995

Data for October 1995 on the production of soft drinks are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly production of soft drinks (32-001, $3/$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Processed fruits and vegetables
September 1995

Data for September 1995 on processed fruits and vegetables are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly (32-011, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Livestock statistics update, November 1995
Catalogue number 23-603UE
(Canada: $36/$144; United States: US$44/US$173; other countries: US$51/US$202).

Building permits, September 1995
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $24/$240; United States: US$29/US$288; other countries: US$34/US$336).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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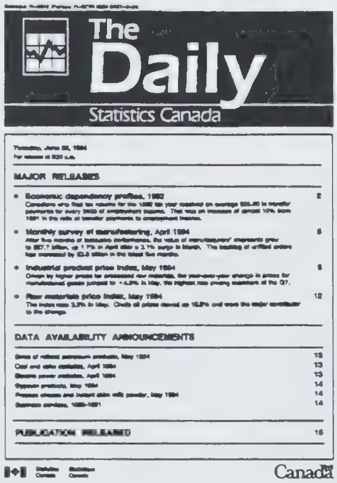
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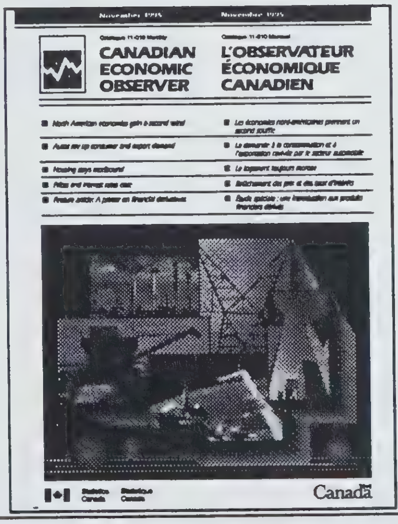


Canadian economic observer

November 1995

The November 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, carries a monthly summary of current economic conditions and features a primer on financial derivatives.

A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces, and the major industrial nations.

The November 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cynthia Bloskie (613-951-3634, the Internet: ceo@statcan.ca), Current Analysis Group.

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms
Week ending November 11, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 11, 1995, totalled 268 177 tonnes, up 13.9% from 235 449 tonnes a week earlier, but down 4.4% from 280 604 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date production total at the end of the week was 12 462 263 tonnes, a 4.5% increase from 11 929 094 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Average prices of selected farm inputs
October 1995

Data on the average prices of selected farm inputs for October 1995 are now available by geographic region.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

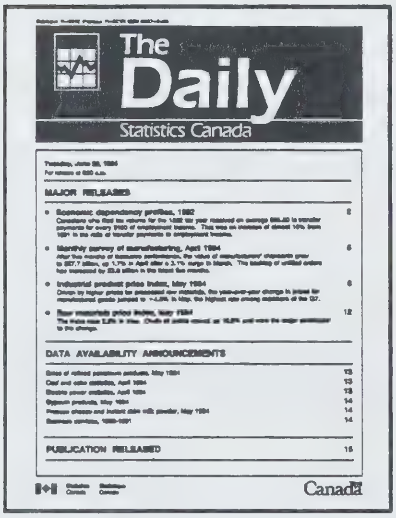
For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

Plastic film and bags
Third quarter 1995

Data for the third quarter of 1995 on shipments of plastic film and bags are now available.

Shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin (47-007, $10/$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, November 1995
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$27/US$264; other countries: US$31/US$308).

Cereals and oilseeds review, August 1995
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $15/$144; United States: US$18/US$173; other countries: US$21/US$202).

Air carrier operations in Canada, October-December 1994 (last issue)
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: $30/$99; United States: US$36/US$119; other countries: US$42/US$139).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 17, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

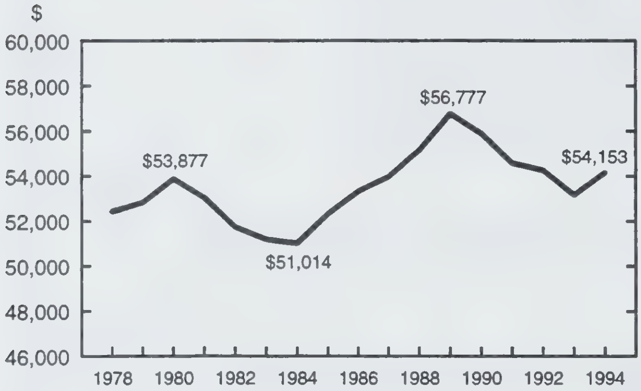
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Family income
1994

In 1994, after four years of decline, family income recovered some ground, fuelled primarily by renewed strength in full-time job creation. The proportion of persons below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs declined for the first time since 1989.

Average family income in constant (1994) dollars



Average family income in 1994 was an estimated $54,153, a 1.9% increase from 1993 after adjusting for inflation (as measured by changes in the consumer price index). The result was that family income recovered about $1,000 of the $3,620 lost since 1989, the peak year for income.

Even so, income in 1994 was at virtually the same level as in 1980, after adjusting for inflation. Average family income per capita, however, was 7.3% higher in 1994 than in 1980. This resulted from a decline in the average number of persons per family (from 3.30 in 1980 to 3.09 in 1994). In other words, family income was shared by fewer persons in 1994.

Income recovery attributed to renewed strength in labour market

This improvement in family income can be attributed mainly to renewed strength in the labour market during 1994. Data from the Labour Force Survey show that employment increased by 382,000 in 1994, the strongest job growth since 1987. A large portion of this increase was in the higher wage goods-producing industries.

Note to readers

Estimates of the number of families with low income are derived using Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs (1992 base). These cut-offs were selected on the basis that families with incomes below these limits usually spend more than 55% of their income on food, shelter and clothing, so they are considered as living in straitened circumstances. Although the cut-offs are often referred to as "poverty lines", Statistics Canada does not define poverty and does not recommend the use of the low income cut-offs for this purpose.

Income refers to money receipts of families and individuals. Cash benefits from government programs are included in the income reported, but not income tax payments to the government. The after-tax situation of families and individuals will appear in the upcoming Income after tax, distributions by size in Canada, 1994 *(13-210).*

These estimates were prepared from data collected by the Survey of Consumer Finances, an annual supplement to the April Labour Force Survey. The sample of approximately 38,000 households excludes the institutional population and households in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and on Indian reserves.

In addition, the gain in full-time employment was 466,000 while part-time work declined by 84,000. The proportion of families where at least one member experienced some unemployment declined to 28.9% in 1994, from 29.8% in 1993. In 1989, the peak income year, the proportion was 25.8%.

The growth in family earnings, due primarily to increased employment, was reflected in more weeks worked combined with more hours worked per week. Higher wage rates also contributed to increased earnings, although Human Resources Development's Workplace Information Directorate reported that the average annual wage increase from major settlements for unionized workers during 1994 was only 0.3%.

While employment earnings increased in 1994, other sources of family income either recorded no gain or declined. Government transfer payments, which had grown every year since 1989, showed no increase overall despite continued growth in transfer payments to the elderly. Unemployment insurance payments were down in 1994 due to program changes (effective in July) and because there were fewer beneficiaries as people found employment or exhausted benefits. Investment income decreased because of lower interest rates and a decline in the number of families with investment income.

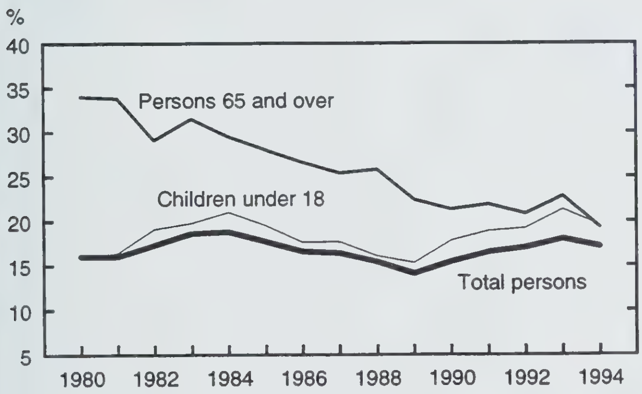
Since January 1995, however, improvements in labour market conditions have lost some momentum. Although employment continues to grow, the pace of

both full-time and part-time job creation has been weak compared with 1994. As well, wage settlements to date in 1995 have not shown any real gains. These factors suggest a weakening in the recovery in family income.

Low income rates decreased

With incomes increasing, low income rates decreased in 1994. The proportion of persons with incomes below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs was estimated at 17.1% in 1994, down from 18.0% in 1993. This was the first decrease since 1989, when the rate was at an all-time low of 14.1%. Before 1989, the rate had trended down from the 18.8% peak recorded in 1984.

Low income rates



The number of persons with incomes below the low income cut-offs was estimated at 4,941,000 in 1994, a decrease of 202,000 persons from 1993. However, this was still 1,171,000 or 31.1% more persons than in 1989.

Low income rate for children dropped

The low income rate for children under 18 was 19.5% in 1994, down from the high of 21.3% in 1993. This halted a four-year upward trend from 15.3% in 1989. The previous peak was 21.0% in 1984.

An estimated 1,362,000 children under 18 lived in low income families in 1994, a decrease of 122,000 children from 1993. However, this was still 346,000 or 34.1% more children than in 1989.

Low income rate for persons aged 65 and over reached a new low

The low income rate for persons aged 65 and over declined from 22.8% in 1993 to 19.3%—the lowest rate ever for this age group. The decline resumed a longstanding downward trend in the overall percentage of persons aged 65 and over with low income.

In this age group, declining rates were experienced by both unattached individuals and persons in families. However, the unattached still had one of the highest rates of any population group, at 47.6%. By contrast, the 1994 low income rate among persons aged 65 and over in families was only 6.1%.

Over half of female lone parents had low income

Female lone-parent families still had one of the highest rates of low income in 1994, at 56.4%. This proportion has changed little throughout the past decade. For two-parent families with children, the 1994 rate was 11.5%, down from 12.2% in 1993. However, this was still substantially higher than the 8.7% recorded in 1989.

Income distributions by size in Canada, 1994 (13-207, $44) is now available. See "How to order publications".

The 1995 Survey of Consumer Finances was weighted to population estimates that incorporate an adjustment for under-enumeration in the census. The data from 1980 to 1993 have been reweighted to this base. All analysis in this release is based on the new estimates.

Microdata tapes containing data on the 1994 incomes of economic families and of individuals aged 15 and over, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be released in the spring of 1996.

For further information on this release, or to order custom tabulations, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-5266), Daniel Dekoker (613-951-4643) or Donald Dubreuil (613-951-4633), Income and Housing Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division (the Internet: income@statcan.ca). □

Estimated number of persons with low income

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
			'000			
Total persons	**3,770**	**4,179**	**4,543**	**4,757**	**5,143**	**4,941**
Children (under 18)	1,016	1,195	1,281	1,316	1,484	1,362
Aged 65 and over	640	629	665	650	732	635
All others (18 to 64)	2,114	2,355	2,596	2,792	2,927	2,944

Low income rates

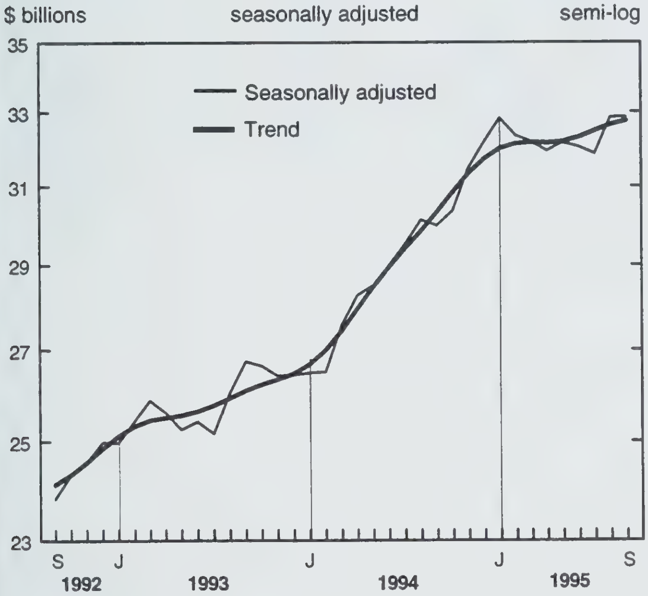
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
			% with low income			
Total persons	**14.1**	**15.4**	**16.5**	**17.0**	**18.0**	**17.1**
Children (under 18)	15.3	17.8	18.9	19.2	21.3	19.5
Aged 65 and over	22.4	21.3	21.9	20.8	22.8	19.3
All others (18 to 64)	12.3	13.5	14.7	15.5	15.9	15.9

■

Monthly survey of manufacturing
September 1995

Manufacturers achieved the same level of shipments as in August, aided by price increases for paper and wood. August had been boosted by a large surge in the automotive sector. The August increase brought shipments back to the record level set in January 1995 and compensated for decreases in the February-to-July 1995 period. Shipments were 10% higher than a year earlier.

Shipments at same level as in August



Inventories continued to increase but at a more modest pace than before.

A strong base had been created for unfilled orders by a 25% increase over a period of a year and a half to a record level in April 1995. Unfilled orders were down again in September and were 4.3% below the April 1995 peak.

Shipments at the same level as in August

Manufacturers' shipments at $32.9 billion were unchanged from August as increases in paper and allied products (+3.1%), primary metals (+3.1), machinery (+5.1%) and wood (+3.2) were offset by decreases in motor vehicles and parts (-3.7%) and electrical and electronic products (-2.5%). Price increases contributed to the increases in paper (+2.4%) and wood (+1.7%).

Manufacturing, apart from the automotive sector, increased 0.9% in September following an identical decrease in August.

Definitions

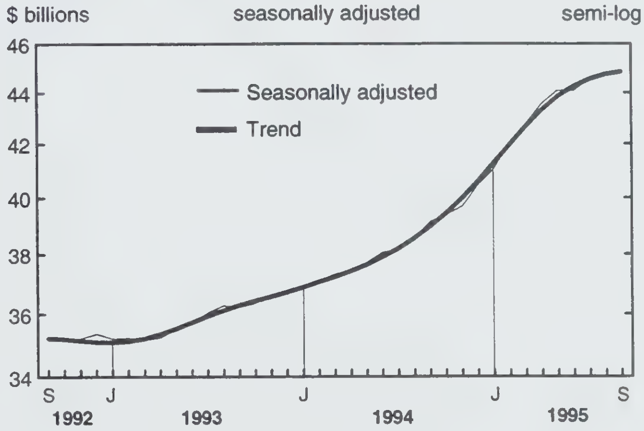
__Unfilled orders__ are the stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.

__New orders__ are the sum of shipments for the current month (that is, orders received and shipped during the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

Inventories increased at a more modest pace again

For a second month in a row, the inventory increase was modest compared with most of the previous 12 months. Inventories, which have increased continuously over the last year, were 15% ($5.7 billion) higher than a year earlier.

Inventories increased at a more modest pace



The October 1995 Business Conditions Survey showed that on balance, manufacturers remained negative about the level of inventories. However the balance has remained at the same level for the last three surveys.

The September increase in inventories was mainly due to the aircraft and parts industry (+4.8%), with smaller increases in primary metals (+1.4%) and paper (+1.1%). These increases were partly offset by

decreases in electrical and electronic products (-1.7%) and machinery (-2.6%).

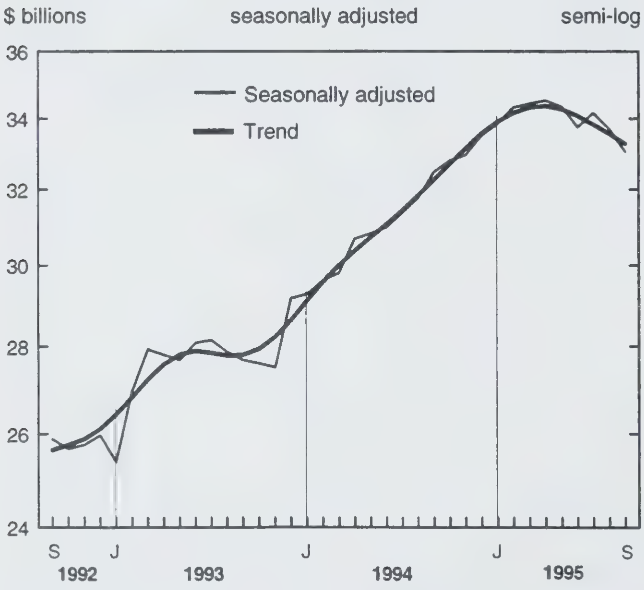
Given the modest increase in inventories and no change in shipments, the inventories-to-shipments ratio was up slightly to 1.37. The ratio, which has been at about this level for five months, was in September up from a record low of 1.25 in January 1995.

Backlog of unfilled orders continued to fall

The backlog of unfilled orders was down nearly 2% to $33 billion.

A strong base had been created for unfilled orders by a 25% increase over a period of a year and a half to a record level in April 1995. With decreases in four of the last five months, unfilled orders in September were 4.3% below the April 1995 peak.

Unfilled orders continued to fall



In the July 1995 Business Conditions Survey, the balance of manufacturers' opinions about the backlog of unfilled orders took a sharp tumble into negative territory. The October survey showed a further but more modest decline.

With the decline in unfilled orders and no change in shipments, new orders were down 0.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9579 and 9581-9582.

The September 1995 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, $19/$190) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

Detailed data on shipments by province are available on request. For further information, or to order, contact Robert Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497), or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories-to-shipments ratio
	seasonally adjusted								
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	
September 1994	29,978	-0.5	39,128	1.6	32,483	2.3	30,699	0.6	1.31
October 1994	30,363	1.3	39,372	0.6	32,796	1.0	30,676	-0.1	1.30
November 1994	31,463	3.6	39,682	0.8	32,948	0.5	31,615	3.1	1.26
December 1994	32,180	2.3	40,439	1.9	33,505	1.7	32,737	3.5	1.26
January 1995	32,830	2.0	41,055	1.5	33,848	1.0	33,173	1.3	1.25
February 1995	32,353	-1.5	42,036	2.4	34,323	1.4	32,828	-1.0	1.30
March 1995	32,177	-0.5	42,774	1.8	34,428	0.3	32,281	-1.7	1.33
April 1995	31,927	-0.8	43,547	1.8	34,519	0.3	32,018	-0.8	1.36
May 1995	32,164	0.7	44,071	1.2	34,343	-0.5	31,987	-0.1	1.37
June 1995	32,038	-0.4	44,058	0.0	33,750	-1.7	31,445	-1.7	1.38
July 1995	31,852	-0.6	44,532	1.1	34,162	1.2	32,264	2.6	1.40
August 1995	32,852	3.1	44,671	0.3	33,690	-1.4	32,380	0.4	1.36
September 1995	32,861	0.0	44,871	0.4	33,047	-1.9	32,218	-0.5	1.37

■

OTHER RELEASES

Construction union wage rate index
October 1995

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) remained unchanged in October 1995 at September's revised level of 137.7. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 0.7% to 137.7 in October 1995, from 136.8 in October 1994.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986=100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where most trades are covered by collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956-958 and 2033-2038.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $23/$76) will be available in March 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848) Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Selected financial indexes
October 1995

Data from October 1995 are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986=100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $23/$76) will be available in March 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Canada's alcohol and other drugs survey
1994

Data from Canada's Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey are now available. This microdata file contains data collected in the September-to-November 1994 period, and covers persons aged 15 and older for the 10 provinces.

The survey's main objectives are to measure the prevalence and patterns of alcohol and other drug use, to assess harm and other consequences of drug use, and to evaluate trends in recent patterns of use. This survey also updates and expands upon data collected in the first survey, the National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, which was conducted in 1989.

To order the microdata file (89M0007XDB94000), which costs $2,000, contact Michael Sivyer (613-951-4598, 1-800-461-9050), Special Surveys Division (the Internet: special@statcan.ca).

For further information on this release, contact Bill Magnus (613-951-4577), Special Surveys Division. ■

Potato production
1994 (final) and 1995 (preliminary)

Data for 1994 on the production sold, consumed and seeded and its value are now available. The 1995 preliminary data on the area harvested, yield and production of potatoes are also now available. These data are tabulated by province.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

These data are available in *Canadian potato production* ($21/year). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact either Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251) or Mark Elward (613-951-7438), Agriculture Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures

1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry become available over a period of time. Data for the industries listed in the table below are released today.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5391, 5411, 5453, 5484, 6861 and 6899.

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue number	Contact	Phone (613)
	$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Biscuit (1071)	569.6	639.7	12.3	32-250	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Rubber hose and belting (1521)	272.3	330.0	21.2	33-250	B. Meyer	951-3528
Other rubber products (1599)	1,357.4	1,532.8	12.9	33-250	B. Meyer	951-3528
Glove (2493)	46.4	46.9	1.1	34-252	N. Charron	951-3510
Newsprint (2712)	6,545.3	7,534.7	15.1	36-250	B. Pépin	951-3516
Asbestos products (3592)	22.2	28.2	26.9	44-250	S. O'Brien	951-3514

Data for the industries listed in the table will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38), *Rubber and plastic products industries* (33-250, $38), *Clothing industries* (34-252, $38), *Paper and allied products industries* (36-250, $38) and *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, $38). These publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Income distributions by size in Canada, 1994
Catalogue number 13-207
(Canada: $44; United States: US$53; other countries: US$62).

Monthly production of soft drinks, October 1995
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $3/$30; United States: US$4/US$36; other countries: US$5/US$42).

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly, September 1995
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, September 1995
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin, quarter ended September 30, 1995
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: $10/$32; United States: US$12/US$39; other countries: US$14/US$45).

The labour force, October 1995
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $23/$230; United States: US$28/US$276; other countries: US$33/US$322).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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RELEASE DATES

November 20-24

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
20	**Retail trade**	September 1995
20	**Health reports**	Second quarter 1995
21	**Canadian international trade**	September 1995
21	**Wholesale trade**	September 1995
22	**Consumer price index**	October 1995
23	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	September 1995
23	**Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises**	Third quarter 1995
24	**Farm cash receipts**	Third quarter 1995
24	**Net farm income**	1994 (revised)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 20, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

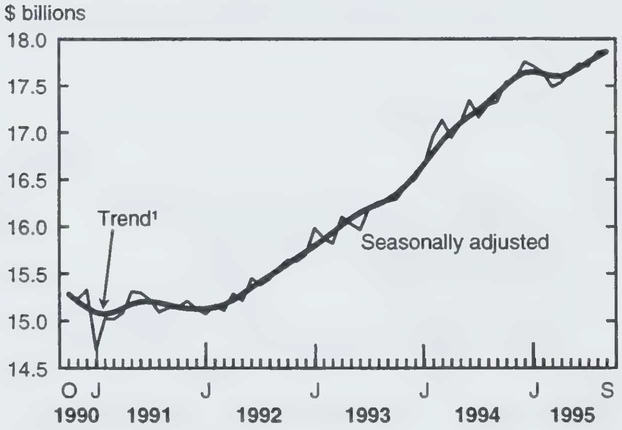
MAJOR RELEASES

Retail trade

September 1995 (preliminary)

In September, retailers maintained the sales level they reached in August. Following August's strong 0.9% gain, retail sales advanced 0.1% in September to $17.9 billion. The sales trend strengthened over the latest four months after a relatively flat performance since the beginning of 1995. Before then, the sales trend generally grew from early 1992 to November 1994.

Retailers maintained the sales level reached in August



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Cumulative sales from January to September 1995 were 3.4% higher than in the same period of 1994; removing the effect of price, the increase was closer to 1.2%. If the current growth rate for the first nine months of 1995 continues, sales will be up substantially over last year. However, the 1995 growth rate will be less than the 1994 rate. Last year, despite relatively stable prices throughout the year, retailers reported their strongest gain since 1992.

September brought sales increases to three of the seven sectors, accounting for 42% of total sales. Advancing the most in dollar terms were the food (+0.9%) and drug (+2.0%) sectors. Declines in the automotive (-0.2%), clothing (-1.4%) and general merchandise (-0.4%) sectors limited the gain in total sales.

Annual estimates for 1994

Annual sales estimates for 1994 are now available. Redesigned in 1993, this survey provides estimates on retailers' operating revenues and expenditures. For more information on these estimates, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Industry Division.

The sales declines in the automotive and general merchandise sectors contrasted with their strong performances since the start of the year. The auto sector's sales have been generally increasing since March 1995. Sales by the general merchandise sector have followed generally steady growth since mid-1993.

Retailers in five of the provinces and territories reported higher sales, while in six they posted decreases. Sales in Saskatchewan remained unchanged.

Food and drug store sales were up

Food retailers enjoyed a 0.9% gain in sales, enough to offset August's 0.4% decline. Monthly movements have been volatile since the beginning of the year, and despite September's gain, food store sales have been generally decreasing since February 1995.

After four successive declines, drug store sales advanced 2.0% in September. But despite this increase, sales for the latest 11 months have been below levels reached during the same period last year. Factors affecting this sector's slowdown include provincial legislation that prohibits drug stores from selling tobacco products and greater competition from supermarkets and discount stores for sales of various pharmaceutical products.

Sales in the automotive sector (includes new and used car dealers, gasoline service stations, and parts, accessories and service outlets) dropped 0.2% after a significant 2.6% gain in August. Operators of gasoline service stations and retailers of parts, accessories and services led the decline in September with decreases of 0.3% and 1.2% respectively. Sales by new and used motor vehicle dealers remained unchanged despite a 2.0% increase in the number of new motor vehicles sold.

In the other retail sectors, clothing store sales have levelled off after growing from January 1994 to March 1995. The trend in the furniture sector has been decreasing since February 1995 after strong and steady growth since February 1994.

Provinces at a glance

Monthly sales increased in five of the provinces and territories. Retailers in Quebec and Manitoba showed the best performances in September. Partly offsetting these were lower sales in Alberta and British Columbia.

Retail sales in Quebec, which had been falling for most of 1995, rose 1.4% in September, the third consecutive monthly increase. Moreover, for the first time this year, retail sales in Quebec were higher (+1.2%) than in the previous year.

Sales grew 1.3% in Manitoba after a 1.5% decline in August. September's gain marked the seventh increase this year for Manitoba retailers.

September's lower sales in Alberta (-1.1%) and British Columbia (-0.5%) offset similar increases in August. Sales in British Columbia made four consecutive gains starting in January 1995, but have since fluctuated.

Third quarter of 1995

From July to September, retail sales rose 1.0% compared with the second quarter of 1995, mostly due to the strong performance in August. This gain was the largest increase since the fourth quarter of 1994. Of the four sectors reporting higher sales in the third quarter of 1995, the automobile and the other retail stores sectors were the main contributors. Partly offsetting the growth were decreases in the food, clothing and furniture sectors.

Early indications of October sales

Early indications of October sales point to a decline. Estimates indicate a drop in the number of new motor vehicles sold. In addition, employment in trade dropped 0.3% from September to October. Retail sales in the United States declined 0.2% in October after a 0.3% gain in September.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The September 1995 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, $20/$200) will be available the second week of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Louise Généreux (613-951-3549). For analytical information, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

	Sept. 1994	June 1995[r]	July 1995[r]	Aug. 1995[r]	Sept. 1995[p]	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Food	4,444	4,490	4,509	4,491	4,531	0.9	2.0
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,116	4,138	4,164	4,142	4,170	0.7	1.3
All other food stores	328	352	346	349	361	3.3	10.1
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,010	977	975	974	994	2.0	-1.6
Clothing	1,037	1,113	1,082	1,075	1,060	-1.4	2.2
Shoe stores	143	158	153	153	147	-3.8	2.5
Men's clothing stores	135	137	136	135	132	-2.7	-2.4
Women's clothing stores	342	381	356	351	345	-1.7	0.8
Other clothing stores	417	436	437	436	437	0.2	4.8
Furniture	921	901	902	912	907	-0.5	-1.5
Household furniture and appliance stores	727	715	718	729	721	-1.0	-0.8
Household furnishings stores	193	186	184	183	186	1.3	-4.0
Automotive	6,197	6,340	6,307	6,470	6,454	-0.2	4.1
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	4,038	4,154	4,133	4,271	4,271	0.0	5.8
Gasoline service stations	1,181	1,222	1,220	1,230	1,226	-0.3	3.8
Automotive parts, accessories and services	978	963	954	968	957	-1.2	-2.2
General merchandise stores	1,760	1,909	1,896	1,901	1,894	-0.4	7.6
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,965	2,010	2,041	2,041	2,044	0.1	4.0
Other semi-durable goods stores	602	604	610	616	621	0.9	3.2
Other durable goods stores	457	465	472	465	461	-0.9	1.1
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	907	942	959	960	961	0.1	6.0
Total, retail sales	**17,334**	**17,741**	**17,713**	**17,863**	**17,883**	**0.1**	**3.2**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,297	13,586	13,580	13,592	13,613	0.2	2.4
Department store type merchandise	5,786	5,968	5,937	5,942	5,937	-0.1	2.6
Newfoundland	286	290	295	292	292	-0.1	2.2
Prince Edward Island	72	77	76	78	79	0.6	9.5
Nova Scotia	535	530	529	532	525	-1.3	-1.9
New Brunswick	394	424	428	429	431	0.5	9.2
Quebec	4,175	4,078	4,140	4,164	4,224	1.4	1.2
Ontario	6,420	6,637	6,586	6,684	6,673	-0.2	3.9
Manitoba	574	619	625	616	624	1.3	8.6
Saskatchewan	530	552	560	561	561	0.0	5.8
Alberta	1,781	1,861	1,844	1,864	1,845	-1.1	3.6
British Columbia	2,509	2,610	2,569	2,581	2,568	-0.5	2.3
Yukon	18	19	18	19	18	-3.6	4.6
Northwest Territories	39	42	42	43	45	4.2	14.0

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

Retail sales

	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995[r]	Sept. 1995[p]	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Food	4,523	4,581	4,639	2.6
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,197	4,223	4,278	1.9
All other food stores	326	358	361	10.8
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,009	971	986	-2.2
Clothing	1,103	1,061	1,125	2.1
Shoe stores	160	156	163	1.7
Men's clothing stores	127	111	125	-1.6
Women's clothing stores	363	338	365	0.5
Other clothing stores	453	455	474	4.5
Furniture	964	926	933	-3.2
Household furniture and appliance stores	764	733	741	-3.0
Household furnishings stores	201	193	193	-4.0
Automotive	6,163	6,749	6,321	2.6
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,990	4,410	4,149	4.0
Gasoline service stations	1,211	1,357	1,243	2.7
Automotive parts, accessories and services	962	981	928	-3.5
General merchandise stores	1,702	1,856	1,828	7.4
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,959	2,134	2,032	3.7
Other semi-durable goods stores	594	641	621	4.5
Other durable goods stores	453	476	441	-2.7
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	912	1,016	971	6.4
Total, retail sales	**17,422**	**18,278**	**17,865**	**2.5**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,432	13,868	13,715	2.1
Department store type merchandise	5,824	5,931	5,934	1.9
Newfoundland	287	309	292	1.7
Prince Edward Island	74	89	80	8.9
Nova Scotia	543	548	524	-3.4
New Brunswick	397	450	435	9.8
Quebec	4,197	4,297	4,236	0.9
Ontario	6,457	6,710	6,644	2.9
Manitoba	570	627	614	7.7
Saskatchewan	521	574	555	6.5
Alberta	1,784	1,932	1,833	2.8
British Columbia	2,538	2,678	2,589	2.0
Yukon	18	22	18	3.9
Northwest Territories	38	43	44	16.2

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

Accidents

1988-1993

Canadians were less likely to have an accident in 1993 than in 1988, particularly 15- to 24-year-olds—the age group most at risk. That age group recorded the largest drop in accident rates, largely because of a substantial decline in the rate of motor vehicle accidents.

In 1993, about 3.9 million Canadians aged 15 and over reported having at least one accident during the previous year, for a total of 4.8 million separate incidents. Motor vehicle accidents and sports accidents each accounted for 27% of all incidents, followed by work accidents (21%) and home accidents (14%).

Despite the decline in accident rates, the cost was considerable. Four out of every five accidents resulted in injury, almost half of which required medical attention in a hospital, usually on an out-patient basis.

Estimated in-patient general hospital costs associated with accidents in 1993 amounted to about $1.5 billion. Out-of-pocket expenses totalled another $791 million.

Accident rate highest among men aged 15 to 24

The overall accident rate reported in 1993 was 223 for every 1,000 individuals, down from 254 in 1988. But not everyone was equally likely to have been involved in an accident. Generally, men had higher rates than women, and accident rates tended to decline with advancing age.

Accident rates for men aged 15 to 24 fell from 655 per 1,000 individuals in 1988 to 514 per 1,000 in 1993, whereas among older men, rates remained relatively stable.

Accidents among women also peaked at ages 15 to 24, but their rate was much lower—306 per 1,000 in 1993, down from 404 per 1,000 in 1988.

The decline in the overall accident rate was largely attributable to fewer motor vehicle accidents among 15- to 24-year-olds. One factor may have been a lower level of alcohol consumption. Accidents tend to be more common among drinkers than non-drinkers, and evidence suggests that people in the 15-to-24 age group are drinking less. Random spot checks for impaired driving and tighter controls on adolescent drivers may also have had an impact.

Note to readers

This article in Health reports *uses data from the 1988 and 1993 General Social Surveys to examine the incidence and consequences of accidents among people aged 15 and over. The sample was composed of 10,385 households; one respondent in each household was interviewed.*

The General Social Surveys covered four types of accidents: motor vehicle, sports, work and home. An accident was defined as an incident that met one or more of the following criteria: it interrupted the respondents normal activities for at least half a day; it caused out-of-pocket expenses of at least $200; or it required medical attention from a physician or nurse.

In fact, from 1987 to 1992, the death rate due to motor vehicle accidents declined for all age groups.

One-third of all accidents entailed financial loss

Accidents impose a heavy financial burden. In 1993, nearly one-third (1.5 million) of all accidents resulted in financial loss.

Motor vehicle accidents accounted for almost 70%, or $543 million, of total out-of-pocket expenses, for which individuals did not expect reimbursement.

The average out-of-pocket expense for each accident was $662, but amounts varied by type of accident. Motor vehicle accidents were by far the most costly, averaging $882, followed by home ($453), work ($433) and sports ($249) accidents.

Accidents are also a major cause of injury and lost productivity. While in-patient hospital care was required in only 5% of all accidents, this represented 248,000 hospital admissions totalling about 2.5 million hospital days in 1993.

Between April 1, 1992, and March 31, 1993, the average daily cost of in-patient care in general hospital was $610. Based on this average, in-patient hospital costs associated with accidents amounted to about $1.5 billion. This figure does not include costs for ambulatory care or follow-up treatment.

The vol. 7, no. 2 *Health reports* (82-003, $34/$112) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Trusteed pension funds
Second quarter 1995

When financial market conditions favour investment in equities, the market value of assets held by trusteed pension funds thrives. Such was the case in the second quarter of 1995. These assets reached $336.8 billion in value at June 30, 1995, up 4.5% from the previous quarter. Growth in equities was responsible for almost 60% of this increase. On a year-over-year basis, assets rose 13.4%, significantly better than the 4.1% increase between the second quarters of 1993 and 1994.

The steady rise of stock prices (as reflected in the growth in the TSE 300 index) during the second quarter of 1995 not only influenced the market value of the total portfolio, it also led to higher levels of net income.

Second-quarter net income (income minus expenditures) in 1995 was $6.7 billion, 63% higher than one year earlier. This represents the largest annual increase ever for a second quarter. The jump was spurred by a significant rise in profits from the sale of securities (+134%), combined with reduced losses on those sales (-89%). Both were direct results of increased stock prices.

In the second quarter of 1995, profits represented 24% of total fund income, almost twice the proportion one year earlier. This income source has become increasingly important to trusteed pension funds. Investment income, though still the largest component of fund income, has suffered from lower interest rates and has grown little over the past five years.

Stocks and bonds have always been the cornerstones of trusteed pension fund portfolios. Even so, the second quarter marked the first time that stocks accounted for the largest share of assets (40% versus 39% for bonds). At the end of the first quarter of 1993 (when quarterly data on market value first became available), bonds represented 43% of total assets, compared with 37% for stocks.

This gradual shift to stocks can be linked to changes in the portfolio of public sector funds. While the private sector's asset mix has remained relatively constant over the past 10 quarters, public sector funds have been increasing their exposure to stocks. As their investments in fixed-income securities mature, these funds have been moving a growing share of available money into equities. Because of their lower level of risk, however, bonds still represent a significant share of total assets.

These estimates are from a quarterly sample of funds holding 86% of total assets, supplemented by data from an annual census of all trusteed pension funds.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Quarterly estimates of trusteed pension funds* (74-001, $18/$60) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Thomas Dufour (613-951-2088), Pensions Section, Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). ■

Sales of natural gas
September 1995 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 3 511 485 000 cubic metres in September, up 0.4% from September 1994. All three sectors (residential, commercial and industrial) recorded higher sales.

Sales of natural gas

	Sept. 1995[p]	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995
	'000 cubic metres		% change
Sales, all sectors	**3 511 485**	**3 499 110**	**0.4**
Residential	450 699	448 782	0.4
Commercial	371 694	369 230	0.7
Industrial	1 792 090	1 988 321	
			0.3
Direct	897 002	692 777	
	Jan.-Sept. 1995[p]	**Jan.-Sept. 1994**	**Jan.-Sept. 1994 to Jan.-Sept. 1995**
	'000 cubic metres		% change
Sales, all sectors	**45 335 460**	**44 199 872**	**2.6**
Residential	10 738 307	11 180 390	-4.0
Commercial	7 944 595	8 380 194	-5.2
Industrial	18 194 064	18 200 622	
			8.2
Direct	8 458 494	6 438 666	

[p] *Preliminary figures.*

Year-to-date sales to the end of September 1995 were up 2.6% from the same period in 1994. Year-to-date sales decreased to the residential (-4.0%) and commercial (-5.2%) sectors because of mild weather in January and February 1995. Sales to the industrial sector (includes direct sales) again maintained strong growth, posting an 8.2% increase from the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The September 1995 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, $14/$140) will be available the third week of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Telephone statistics

September 1995

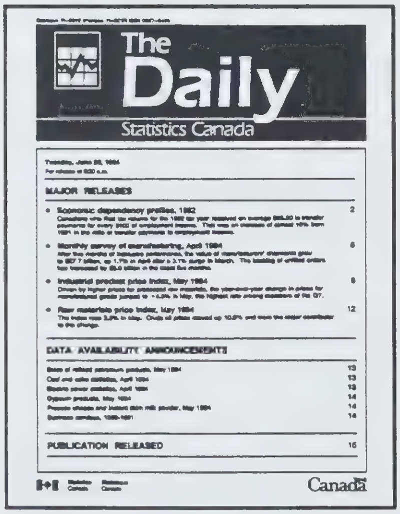
The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,180.9 million in September 1995, up 1.2% from September 1994.

Operating expenses amounted to $926.8 million, up 6.1% from September 1994. Net operating revenues totalled $254.1 million, a 13.4% decrease from September 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The September 1995 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, $9/$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■



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Catalogue number 63-204
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Touriscope: International travel, advance information, September 1995, vol. 11, no. 9
Catalogue number 66-001P
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Health reports, 1995, vol. 7, no. 2
Catalogue number 82-003
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MAJOR RELEASES

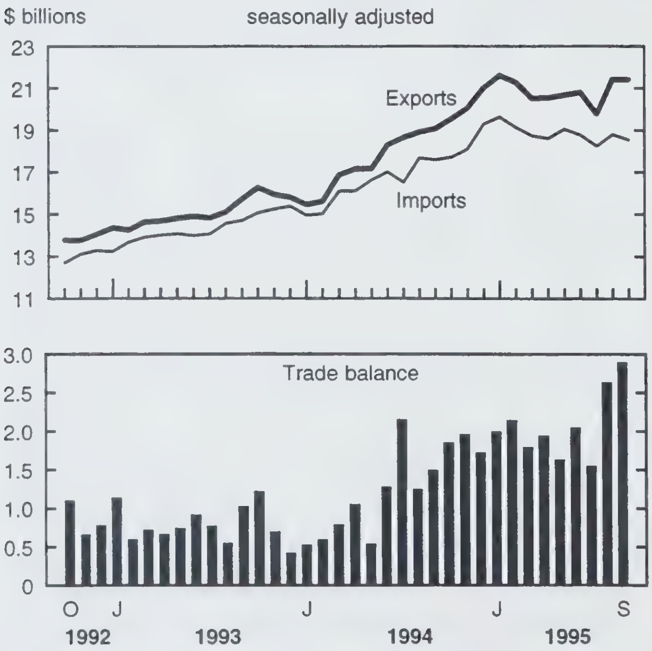
Canadian international merchandise trade
September 1995

Exports held firm at $21.4 billion in September, standing just below January's record high of $21.6 billion. Automotive exports edged back in September after surging in August, but industrial goods, machinery, and forestry products took up the slack. Growing shipments to non-OECD countries contributed much to the increase, as did stronger exports to the European Union.

Imports were down 1.4% to $18.53 billion in September, with fewer goods purchased from trading partners other than the United States and Japan. The declines reflected more moderate trade in automotive products and softer demand for crude oil.

The merchandise trade surplus advanced to a record $2.9 billion in September. Although the surplus with the United States and Japan declined, balances with all other trading partners improved relative to August.

Exports, imports and trade balance



> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services. In the second quarter of 1995, an overall merchandise trade surplus of $5.6 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of $5.7 billion.*

Industrial goods and machinery make up for softer auto exports

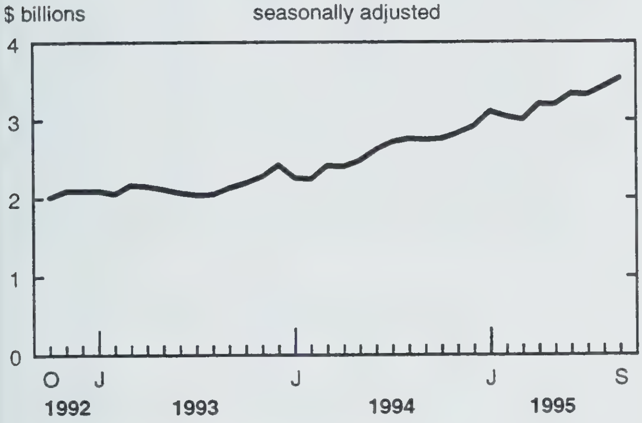
September's exports were buoyed by industrial goods, machinery, and forestry products.

Industrial goods and materials advanced the most (+4.4%), with the largest increases in chemicals, plastics, and fertilizers—mainly to the United States and non-OECD countries. Dampening overall gains were exports of base metals, declining in part because of weaker prices for some metals. During the third quarter, industrial goods exports grew nearly 3%, reflecting faster than expected growth in the U.S. economy.

Machinery and equipment exports climbed for a second consecutive month. Growth was widespread, with much of the underlying strength coming from industrial and agricultural machinery (+8.6%), mostly to the United States. Meanwhile, lower exports of aircraft and specialized transportation equipment served to dampen the overall gain.

Exports of forestry products moved ahead 3.2% in September, as strength in newsprint and pulp fostered a second monthly gain for the sector. Strong worldwide demand kept newsprint producers running at full capacity in September, putting upward pressure on prices. Meanwhile, pulp exports grew 2.9%, reflecting higher sales to customers in Japan. Over the past two years, price growth has contributed to a near tripling in the value of pulp exports. Removing the effect of prices, these exports still grew 47%.

Exports of forestry products



Continued strength in coal shipments to Japan helped bolster energy product exports in September (+3.2%). Lower demand for electricity and crude oil in the United States provided a moderating influence.

Automotive exports moderated in September (-4.9%), after growing by nearly a third in August. Fewer vehicles were shipped to the United States, reflecting in part lower vehicle sales and some production shortfalls in Canada. Exports of cars declined the most (-7.7%), while truck and part shipments fell 1.3% and 1.0% respectively. Overall, automotive exports advanced 3.9% in the third quarter.

Lower imports of autos and crude oil

September's imports included fewer automotive products (-10.6%), as car imports fell 21.1%, and trucks and parts were off 18.2% and 4.2% respectively. The decline followed a strong month for automotive imports in August.

Demand for imported crude oil weakened in September, in particular from the European Union and non-OECD countries, pulling down the energy products sector by 26%.

Moderate gains in machinery and industrial goods helped ease September's overall decline in imports. Machinery and equipment imports advanced (+3.1%)—a large shipment of American-built locomotives crossed the border—while industrial goods imports edged up on higher demand for metal ores and plastics.

Revisions

Merchandise trade data are revised on a continuing basis for every month of the current year. Factors that make revisions necessary include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs documents, replacement of estimated figures with actual values once available, changes to classification of merchandise based on more current information, and updated seasonal adjustments.

Revised data for January 1991 to August 1995 are available in the relevant CANSIM matrices.

Note: Normally, Canada and the United States release their international merchandise trade data simultaneously each month. However, due to the recent budget crisis in Washington, the U.S. Bureau of the Census had to delay release of their September 1995 data until Wednesday, November 22.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data that will be available next week in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182). It will include detailed tables by commodity and country on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, $30/$120). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division (1-800-294-5583). □

Merchandise trade of Canada

	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	July 1995 to Aug. 1995	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995	Jan.-Sept. 1994	Jan.-Sept. 1995	Jan.-Sept. 1994 to Jan.-Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995
	seasonally adjusted, $ current								
	$ millions			% change		$ millions		% change	
Principal trading partners									
Exports									
United States	15,843	17,177	17,135	8.4	-0.2	128,520	150,676	17.2	10.0
Japan	1,049	1,063	1,031	1.3	-3.0	7,011	8,948	27.6	34.8
European Union	1,178	1,178	1,212	0.0	2.9	7,948	11,016	38.6	24.1
Other OECD countries[1]	220	329	309	49.5	-6.1	2,823	2,776	-1.7	-4.9
All other countries	1,484	1,669	1,729	12.5	3.6	10,943	14,617	33.6	21.8
Total	19,775	21,416	21,416	8.3	0.0	157,244	188,033	19.6	12.3
Imports									
United States	13,623	14,112	14,148	3.6	0.3	109,790	126,241	15.0	7.1
Japan	656	631	650	-3.8	3.0	6,092	6,551	7.5	-13.2
European Union	1,755	1,645	1,501	-6.3	-8.8	11,963	15,370	28.5	17.6
Other OECD countries[1]	562	683	591	21.5	-13.5	4,955	6,031	21.7	-20.8
All other countries	1,644	1,723	1,647	4.8	-4.4	14,896	15,340	3.0	1.9
Total	18,240	18,795	18,536	3.0	-1.4	147,696	169,533	14.8	5.4
Balance									
United States	2,220	3,065	2,987	...	...	18,730	24,435	...	...
Japan	393	432	381	...	...	919	2,397	...	...
European Union	-577	-467	-289	...	...	-4,015	-4,354	...	...
Other OECD countries[1]	-342	-354	-282	...	...	-2,132	-3,255	...	...
All other countries	-160	-54	82	...	...	-3,953	-723	...	...
Total	1,535	2,621	2,880	...	...	9,548	18,500	...	...
Principal commodity groupings[2]									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,587	1,573	1,411	-0.9	-10.3	12,871	14,193	10.3	-1.6
Energy products	1,836	1,949	2,011	6.2	3.2	15,785	17,653	11.8	9.9
Forestry products	3,327	3,425	3,534	2.9	3.2	22,649	29,184	28.9	28.7
Industrial goods and materials	3,784	3,912	4,082	3.4	4.3	28,240	35,967	27.4	20.7
Machinery and equipment	4,231	4,408	4,526	4.2	2.7	31,055	38,482	23.9	19.4
Automotive products	4,233	5,474	5,205	29.3	-4.9	41,351	47,220	14.2	-0.6
Other consumer goods	597	616	616	3.2	0.0	4,233	5,173	22.2	25.7
Special transactions trade[3]	830	906	892	9.2	-1.5	6,700	7,751	15.7	9.7
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,131	1,140	1,129	0.8	-1.0	9,104	10,116	11.1	7.4
Energy products	450	798	592	77.3	-25.8	5,450	6,276	15.2	-9.5
Forestry products	178	166	174	-6.7	4.8	1,307	1,581	21.0	10.8
Industrial goods and materials	3,767	3,742	3,752	-0.7	0.3	28,009	34,127	21.8	9.8
Machinery and equipment	6,063	6,187	6,380	2.0	3.1	47,429	56,183	18.5	10.0
Automotive products	3,974	4,284	3,830	7.8	-10.6	35,187	38,119	8.3	-5.4
Other consumer goods	2,101	2,143	2,151	2.0	0.4	17,297	19,363	11.9	5.1
Special transactions trade[3]	474	462	440	-2.5	-4.8	3,629	4,048	11.5	6.5

1 *Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey.*
2 *Figures not adjusted to balance of payments basis.*
3 *Mainly, these are low-valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.*
... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

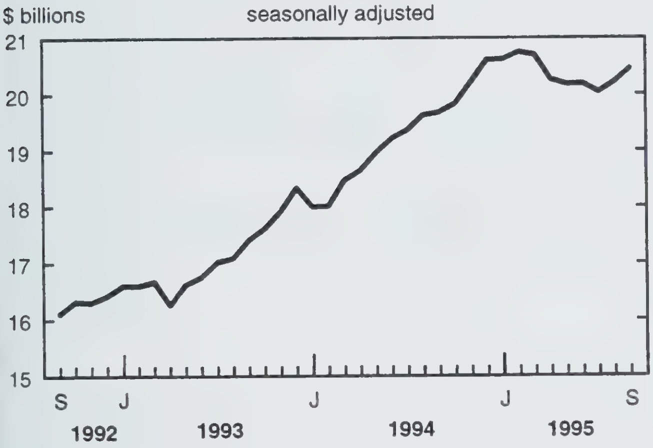
■

Wholesale trade

September 1995 (preliminary)

Wholesale merchants increased sales for a second consecutive month in September (+1.2% to $20.4 billion). The wholesalers' two latest monthly increases contrast with the weak demand they had experienced since the beginning of 1995. Despite the economic slowdown, wholesalers' sales were up 3.9% or $777 million from a year earlier, but were still 1.5% or $301 million below the peak attained in February 1995.

Wholesalers strengthened sales for a second consecutive month in September



Compared with August, sales were higher in 6 of the 11 trade groups (accounting for over 70% of all sales in September). Food products wholesalers made the largest current-dollar contribution to the overall rise (+4.1% or +$138 million), followed by the computers and packaged software group (+4.7% or +$82 million).

Partly offsetting the September increase were wholesalers of industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies (-2.3% or -$73 million). Despite various monthly fluctuations since January, overall sales for this group have remained flat.

Annual wholesale trade data for 1994

Annual wholesale trade data are collected through an additional questionnaire sent once a year to participants in the Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey. The annual survey collects more detailed information. It also collects information from grain and petroleum wholesalers, who are not part of the monthly survey.

Wholesalers played a key role in the economy's strong performance in 1994. According to the 1994 Annual Wholesale Trade Survey, sales increased 12% over 1993. The growth of manufacturing shipments and the depreciation of the Canadian dollar fuelled sales for wholesalers. The strongest increases came from wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (+26%); grain (+21%); farm machinery, equipment and supplies (+17%); and other machinery, equipment and supplies (+16%).

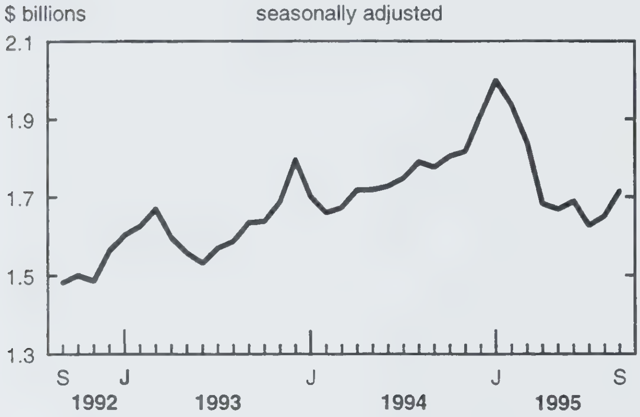
By contrast with 1993, when growth occurred mainly in the Western provinces, the growth in 1994 was more evenly distributed across the country. In Saskatchewan, wholesalers increased revenues by 25% because of a surge in grain and fertilizer sales. Also posting strong increases were wholesalers in Ontario (+15%) and Quebec (+12%), due to a combination of higher sales of raw materials (such as metals and lumber) and manufactured goods (such as paper, industrial machinery and computers).

Sales data for 1994 are now available; additional statistics will be released at a later date. For further information, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division.

The computer and packaged software trade group (includes wholesalers of other types of electronic machinery, equipment and supplies) posted vigorous monthly sales increases in August and September, jumping a total of 10.1% or $165 million from July. These increases were partly related to the launch of Windows 95; some users who upgraded their computer operating system also had to upgrade their computer hardware.

Wholesalers of lumber and building materials increased sales for a second consecutive month (+3.9% or +$64 million). The group's recent solid performance has been partly due to higher prices for lumber, sawmill and other wood products (+1.5%) and to increased exports of forestry products (+6.2%). Despite these recent increases, sales of lumber and building materials were down 14.2% or $284 million below the peak they attained in January 1995.

Lumber sales are up in 1995, but still weak



Increases concentrated in Ontario and Alberta

Although it appears that wholesalers' sales are strengthening after a weak first half in 1995, the improvements are not widespread. Most of the increases over the last three months were concentrated in Ontario and Alberta.

Inventories-to-sales ratio fell to 1.53

In September, wholesalers' inventories were up for a 19th consecutive month (+0.4% to $31.3 billion). Despite the rising inventory levels, higher sales in August and September caused the inventories-to-sales ratio to drop to 1.53, compared with July's peak of 1.54. The ratio indicates that for every $100 worth of sales in September, wholesalers held goods valued at $153 as inventories. A decrease in the ratio implies a higher rate of inventory turnover and lower costs for wholesalers.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The September 1995 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, $18/$180) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540) or Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	Sept. 1994	June 1995[r]	July 1995[p]	Aug. 1995[r]	Sept. 1995[p]	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Sales, all trade groups	**19,672**	**20,186**	**20,033**	**20,211**	**20,449**	**1.2**	**3.9**
Food products	3,523	3,598	3,548	3,403	3,541	4.1	0.5
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,092	1,155	1,161	1,181	1,168	-1.1	6.9
Apparel and dry goods	458	432	436	458	446	-2.7	-2.7
Household goods	615	647	650	669	667	-0.2	8.5
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,283	2,220	2,201	2,196	2,202	0.3	-3.6
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,573	1,640	1,595	1,594	1,608	0.9	2.2
Lumber and building materials	1,776	1,689	1,627	1,651	1,715	3.9	-3.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	474	487	494	525	511	-2.6	7.8
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,067	3,071	3,086	3,148	3,075	-2.3	0.3
Computers and packaged software	1,545	1,681	1,644	1,727	1,809	4.7	17.1
Other products	3,265	3,566	3,591	3,659	3,707	1.3	13.5
Newfoundland	176	187	189	193	192	-0.3	9.1
Prince Edward Island	47	50	37	41	45	8.3	-5.9
Nova Scotia	412	430	450	445	444	-0.4	7.7
New Brunswick	273	293	289	289	283	-1.8	3.9
Quebec	4,340	4,490	4,438	4,465	4,522	1.3	4.2
Ontario	8,432	8,778	8,799	8,812	9,017	2.3	6.9
Manitoba	664	690	631	683	659	-3.5	-0.7
Saskatchewan	607	660	598	663	639	-3.6	5.2
Alberta	1,920	1,851	1,864	1,905	1,915	0.5	-0.3
British Columbia	2,782	2,730	2,711	2,687	2,708	0.8	-2.6
Yukon	8	15	11	13	11	-9.7	49.8
Northwest Territories	12	13	14	15	14	-4.5	16.5
Inventories, all trade groups	**28,691**	**30,836**	**30,944**	**31,192**	**31,315**	**0.4**	**9.1**
Food products	2,248	2,285	2,230	2,242	2,258	0.7	0.4
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,469	1,395	1,410	1,402	1,398	-0.3	-4.8
Apparel and dry goods	1,090	1,030	1,027	1,019	1,011	-0.8	-7.3
Household goods	1,312	1,497	1,504	1,517	1,555	2.5	18.5
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,677	4,325	4,205	4,198	4,127	-1.7	12.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,562	2,870	2,893	2,891	2,936	1.6	14.6
Lumber and building materials	2,885	3,151	3,225	3,207	3,213	0.2	11.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,616	1,502	1,505	1,500	1,508	0.5	-6.7
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,250	6,693	6,771	6,857	6,845	-0.2	9.5
Computers and packaged software	1,746	1,638	1,648	1,757	1,853	5.5	6.2
Other products	3,836	4,450	4,525	4,601	4,609	0.2	20.2

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

OTHER RELEASES

Export and import price indexes
September 1995

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Indexes are listed from January 1986 to September 1995 for the five commodity sections and 62 (exports)/61 (imports) major commodity groups.

Current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986=100) are also available on a customs basis. Indexes are listed from January 1986 to September 1995. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) section indexes. Indexes for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups are also now available on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The September 1995 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Civil aviation financial statistics
Third quarter 1995

Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. reported preliminary basic income of $213 million in the third quarter of 1995, compared with $183 million in the third quarter of 1994. Basic income or loss is measured by combining operating income (before capital gains, miscellaneous items and tax) with interest expenses. Both carriers posted increases in revenue generated per passenger-kilometre and in the number of passenger-kilometres flown in the third quarter of 1995.

Growth was particularly strong in the international sector. Passenger-kilometres flown on international scheduled routes were up 14% in the third quarter of 1995 and 12% for the first nine months of 1995.

The fourth quarter is typically one in which these carriers record a loss. So far this year (first nine months of 1995), the two carriers have had a basic loss of $16 million, compared with an income of $28 million for the same period of 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data for the third quarter of 1995 on civil aviation will be published in the December 1995 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $11/$105). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Campus bookstores
1993/94

Campus bookstores reported $493 million in sales for the academic year 1993/94, a 5.1% increase from the previous year.

The gross margin of campus bookstores decreased to 21.3% of total sales in 1993/94, compared with 22.7% in the previous academic year.

Data on campus bookstores are now available for 1993/94. The 1993/94 issue of *Campus bookstores* (63-219, $24) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Louise Généreux (613-951-3549), Industry Division. ■

Industrial monitor
November 1995

The November 1995 edition of *Industrial monitor* is now available. Its tables present up-to-date statistics on 165 manufacturing industries in 22 sectors.

The *Industrial monitor* can be purchased as a full package (22 sectors) or by industrial sector. The annual subscription is $200 per industrial sector. The annual subscription for the totals of the manufacturing industries (15F0017XPE) costs $50. The full 22-sector package (1500115XPE) is priced at $3,000, a savings of $650. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-9060), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ■

Interprovincial and international trade flows of goods and services

1984-90 annual estimates

Data have been updated for 1990 and revised for the previously released 1984-89 estimates. Detailed information is now available for trade flows among provinces and territories as well as the rest of world for about 50 commodity groupings.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4201-4245 and 4250-4255.

A publication and technical reference paper will be available in three to four months. The 1990 interprovincial trade flows were developed as an integral part of the provincial input-output accounts.

To obtain the 1990 provincial input-output tables or client services regarding the interprovincial input-output model, contact Ronald Rioux (613-951-3697), Consulting and Marketing, Input-Output Divison.

For further information on this release, contact either Ronald Rioux (613-951-3697) or Hans Messinger (613-951-2937), Interprovincial and International Trade Program, Input-Output Division (fax: 613-951-0489). ■

Tea, coffee and cocoa

September 1995

Data for the third quarter of 1995 on production and stocks of tea, coffee and cocoa are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188.

The September 1995 issue of *Production and stocks of tea, coffee and cocoa* (32-025, $10/$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

November 1, 1995

Preliminary data on the stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage as of November 1, 1995, are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Other manufacturing industries, 1993
Catalogue number 47-250
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Farm input price index, third quarter 1995
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: $24/$80; United States: US$29/US$96; other countries: US$34/US$112).

Campus bookstores, academic year 1993/94
Catalogue number 63-219
(Canada: $24; United States: US$29; other countries: US$34).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 22, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

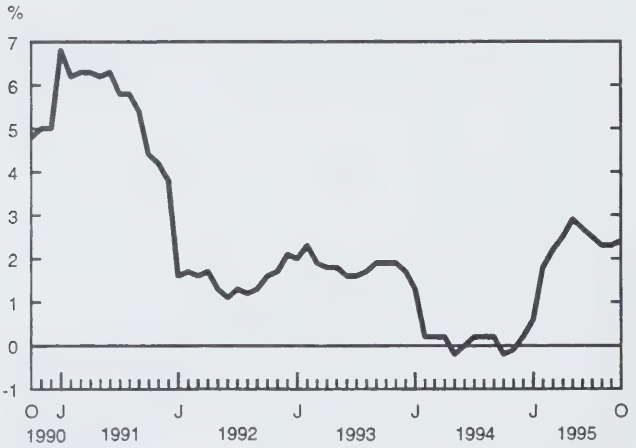
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index
October 1995

Canadians paid 2.4% more for consumer purchases in October 1995 than in October 1994. This was largely due to price increases for new vehicles, vehicle insurance, mortgage loans and paper products.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



The CPI's annual changes have ranged between +2.3% and +2.5% for four months in a row. Rates were lower at the beginning of the year in part because of cigarette tax reductions in 1994. Rates then surged to a peak of +2.9% in May.

New vehicle prices rose in November 1994 and January 1995, contributing significantly to the 2.4% increase in consumer inflation since last year. Vehicle insurance premiums also increased. Mortgage loans were more expensive than a year earlier, largely due to higher interest rates. Higher prices for paper products led to increased prices for household paper supplies.

In several categories, consumers benefited from lower prices than a year earlier. These included piped gas, fresh produce, women's wear and computer equipment.

A 0.1% decline between September and October

Falling prices for traveller accommodation, gasoline, and women's clothing contributed to a 0.1% decline in the CPI between September and October. A 1.7% annual rise in property taxes prevented the CPI from declining further.

In July, rates for traveller accommodation climbed 17.9%. This exceptionally large summer increase was attributed to a noticeable increase in the number of non-resident visitors to Canada and to a decline in the number of Canadians travelling outside the country. The rates for traveller accommodation dropped 9.8% in October, a larger than normal autumn decline. Even so, rates remained well above their level of a year earlier, suggesting that demand was still high. In fact, the tourism numbers for September support this suggestion: they show that residents of overseas countries visited Canada in record numbers.

Motorists benefited from a 1.5% reduction in gasoline prices. Gasoline price wars took place in nearly all the provinces. Except for a brief interruption in September, gasoline prices have fallen without stopping since May. Crude oil prices dropped 10.2% between April and September. The early estimate for October showed a further 4.9% decline.

Prices of women's clothing fell 2.1% in October as many items went on special. Prices increased 1.2% in both August and September; higher prices for cotton, wool and polyester contributed to those increases. Even as women's wear went on special in October, prices increased for men's and children's clothing.

Piped gas rates fell for the fifth month this year. Ontario residents benefited most from the latest reductions. Maintenance and repair charges for homeowners and tenants fell. Most of this was due to price discounts on paint across the country.

Property tax increases put upward pressure on the CPI. The 1.7% annual increase was larger than the 1.3% rise of last year; however, these increases were the lowest since October 1980. Provincial averages ranged from a decline of 1.7% in Nova Scotia to a rise of 3.5% in New Brunswick.

Annual percentage change in property taxes

	1993	1994	1995
Canada	**3.0**	**1.3**	**1.7**
Newfoundland	0.6	0.2	2.5
Prince Edward Island	6.9	3.5	1.8
Nova Scotia	4.1	0.4	-1.7
New Brunswick	4.1	5.7	3.5
Quebec	1.7	0.6	2.1
Ontario	3.0	0.6	1.5
Manitoba	8.5	5.4	3.3
Saskatchewan	2.0	1.6	1.6
Alberta	4.0	2.2	1.0
British Columbia	3.3	3.2	1.6

Note: *The reported property tax changes take into account changes in mill rates as well as revisions to the assessed values of properties. Property taxes include payments to municipalities, regional governments and school boards as well as special levies.*

Significant price advances for paper supplies, personal care supplies and beer purchased from stores occurred in October. Prices of household paper supplies, which increased every month this year, rose a further 2.6%. As a result, prices in October stood 19.7% above their levels of a year earlier. Prices increased for personal care supplies as September's sale prices returned to regular levels. Prices of beer purchased from stores rose, most notably in Ontario and Quebec. These increases were due mostly to higher costs for raw materials and packaging.

Prices for food from stores were unchanged overall. Fresh fruit, beef, turkey, lettuce and coffee prices all fell in October. Higher prices for bakery products, chicken and tomatoes offset these declines. Upward pressure on wheat prices because of a smaller crop in 1995 was a factor behind the rise in the bakery products index.

Provinces at a glance

The increases in provincial CPIs from October 1994 ranged from 1.2% in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to 2.7% in Ontario. A sharp decline in food prices, accompanied by a below-average rise in household operations and furnishings costs and transportation charges, explained the low inflation rate in Nova Scotia. In New Brunswick, sharp declines in the indexes for food and clothing were accompanied by smaller than average increases in transportation costs and prices for household operations and furnishings. In Ontario, consumers saw above-average advances in food prices and transportation charges.

Between September and October, the CPI increased in only three provinces: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7440-7453 and 7477-7478.

The October 1995 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, $10/$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer price index and its major components
(1986=100)

	Oct. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1994	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	unadjusted				
				% change	
All-items	**133.8**	**133.9**	**130.7**	**-0.1**	**2.4**
Food	125.6	125.5	123.2	0.1	1.9
Shelter	134.0	134.1	132.9	-0.1	0.8
Household operations and furnishings	122.4	122.2	119.3	0.2	2.6
Clothing and footwear	132.3	132.7	131.4	-0.3	0.7
Transportation	138.2	138.7	131.3	-0.4	5.3
Health and personal care	135.8	135.4	135.8	0.3	0.0
Recreation, education and reading	145.0	146.2	139.8	-0.8	3.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	144.7	144.2	140.6	0.3	2.9
Goods	126.5	126.6	123.8	-0.1	2.2
Services	142.7	142.9	139.1	-0.1	2.6
All-items excluding food and energy	136.7	136.8	133.2	-0.1	2.6
Energy	126.1	127.6	125.2	-1.2	0.7
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared with 1986	74.7	74.7	76.5		
All-items (1981=100)	177.2				

Consumer price index for the provinces, Whitehorse and Yellowknife
(1986=100)

	Oct. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1994	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	unadjusted				
				% change	
Newfoundland	127.8	127.4	125.8	0.3	1.6
Prince Edward Island	132.6	132.0	129.5	0.5	2.4
Nova Scotia	130.3	130.5	128.7	-0.2	1.2
New Brunswick	129.4	129.5	127.9	-0.1	1.2
Quebec	131.2	131.4	128.2	-0.2	2.3
Ontario	134.8	135.1	131.3	-0.2	2.7
Manitoba	135.9	135.9	132.5	0.0	2.6
Saskatchewan	136.1	135.8	133.6	0.2	1.9
Alberta	133.2	133.2	130.4	0.0	2.1
British Columbia	137.5	137.5	134.9	0.0	1.9
Whitehorse	130.4	131.0	129.2	-0.5	0.9
Yellowknife	133.6	134.1	129.4	-0.4	3.2

■

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales
October 1995

Seasonally adjusted department store sales rose a slight 0.3% in October, following a 0.8% decline in September. Sales for the first 10 months of 1995 were up 4.6% over the same period last year.

Department store sales

	Sept. 1995[r]	Oct. 1995[p]	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions		% change	
Sales	1,172.3	1,175.9	0.3	5.3

[r] *Revised figures*
[p] *Preliminary figures*

Consumers spent more money on goods and services from department stores in October, up 2.3% from a year earlier (unadjusted). Except for February and March, year-over-year sales have increased in each month of 1995 due to gains by the discount department stores.

The major stores rang up sales of $536.9 million in October, a 9.3% drop from October 1994. This decrease followed the small September increase, which was the first year-over-year increase in 1995 for the major stores.

Consumer spending in the discount stores totalled $639.4 million, a 14.6% increase over October 1994. Year-over-year, discount stores sales have increased in every month of 1995 except February. In October, the discounters took in 54.4% of the total department store sales.

Department store retailers in Saskatchewan posted an 8.8% sales increase compared with October 1994, the largest increase at the provincial level. Sales in British Columbia declined 0.1% after six consecutive months of year-over-year increases.

Department store sales including concessions

	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	unadjusted	
	$ millions	% change
Canada	**1,176.3**	**2.3**
Newfoundland	x	x
Prince Edward Island	x	x
Nova Scotia	39.3	2.2
New Brunswick	30.8	2.9
Quebec	212.3	2.0
Ontario	488.3	2.4
Manitoba	50.4	2.5
Saskatchewan	37.5	8.8
Alberta	128.6	3.8
British Columbia, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories	165.9	-0.1

[x] *Confidential data.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10-12) and 113 (series 3).

The October 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Production and disposition of tobacco products
October 1995

Canadian manufacturers made 4.29 billion cigarettes in October, a 14.2% decrease from October 1994. They shipped 3.96 billion cigarettes in October 1995, a 2.8% drop from a year earlier.

Domestic sales (89% of total shipments) gained 3.5% compared with October 1994; exports declined 37.7%. With production higher than shipments, inventories expanded to 4.93 billion cigarettes.

Cigarette production for the first 10 months of 1995 stood at 42.78 billion cigarettes, down 6.6% from the same period a year earlier. Year-to-date shipments fell marginally (-0.5%) from the same period in 1994.

Data on domestic shipments are an aggregate of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers, and are not data on retail sales or final consumption.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The October 1995 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Ten-day period ending October 31, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the 10-day period ending October 31, 1995, increased 7.8% to 6.7 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded increased 4.8% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 438 000 tonnes, a 4.2% decrease from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 8.0%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) increased 6.9% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 212.1 million tonnes, a 2.4% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Business entry and exit estimates

First quarter 1995

The Business Register's estimates from the Business Entry and Exit Survey are now available for the first quarter of 1995. The business entry and business exit estimates have declined since the first quarter of 1994 (-1.8% and -4.7% respectively). Most of this decline can be attributed to the construction, retail trade, and the accommodation, food and beverage services industries. In these industries, the combined net business formation shortfall was about 1,950 businesses. By contrast, the business services industry has remained buoyant, with a positive net business formation of almost 1,000 businesses during the first quarter of 1995.

The entry and exit estimates are available quarterly (by region and industry), covering the first quarter of 1993 through the first quarter of 1995. To facilitate comparisons within industries or regions, estimates of business formations and closures are also available for the same periods.

Due to budgetary constraints, the Business Register program will suspend production of the Business Entry and Exit Survey estimates. If another funding source becomes available, the survey might resume, either on a regular or an ad hoc basis.

For further information on this release, contact Stewart Taylor (613-951-0389), Product Analysis and Data Dissemination Section, Business Register Division. ■

Construction type plywood

September 1995

Manufacturers made 158 673 cubic metres of construction type plywood in September, a 2.4% increase from 154 879 cubic metres in September 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The September 1995 issue of *Construction type plywood* (35-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly survey of manufacturing, September 1995
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $19/$190; United States: US$23/US$228; other countries: US$27/US$266).

Printing, publishing and allied industries, 1993
Catalogue number 36-251
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Primary iron and steel, September 1995
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

The consumer price index, October 1995
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. today

Imports by commodity, September 1995, microfiche version
Catalogue number 65-0070XMB
(Canada: $35/$350; United States: US$42/US$420; other countries: US$49/US$490).

Imports by commodity, September 1995, paper version
Catalogue number 65-0070XPB
(Canada: $75/$750; United States: US$90/US$900; other countries: US$105/US$1,050).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 23, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

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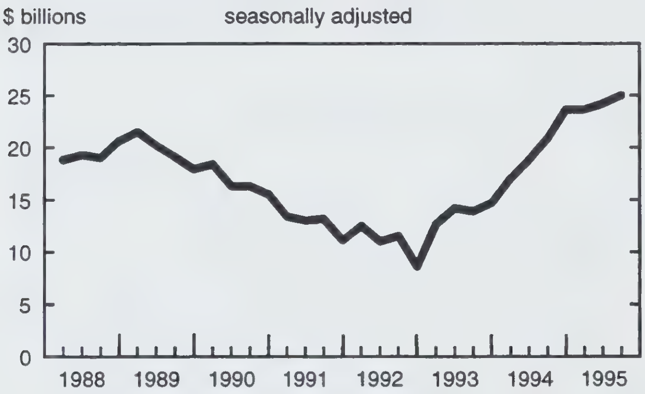
Financial statistics for enterprises

Third quarter 1995

Canadian corporations posted a 3.2% increase in operating profits in the third quarter of 1995. After four quarters of double-digit growth in 1994, profits rose an average of 2% in each of the first three quarters of 1995. Twelve of the twenty-two non-financial industries and four of the eight financial industries improved their profits in the third quarter. Although profit growth has decelerated over the past three quarters, the most recent results were 20% above the levels of a year earlier.

Operating profits



Paper products boosted non-financial profits

Operating profits of non-financial corporations rose 3.5% in the third quarter, following no growth earlier in the year. The paper and allied products industry dominated the overall rise in non-financial profits. In fact, excluding results from the wood and paper industry, non-financial operating profits were unchanged. The electronic equipment and computer industry and the motor vehicles industry also registered healthy profit gains. On the down side, the petroleum and natural gas industry suffered a significant decline in the quarter.

The wood and paper industry continued to prosper, as profits surged 28% to $3.3 billion. The paper and allied products sector benefited from thriving demand and prices to post healthy profit gains. Buoyed by persistently strong global demand, pulp and paper mills kept producing at or near capacity. Strengthening U.S. construction activity has been a boost for Canada's lumber exporters, but the stronger Canadian dollar dampened bottom-line profits. Despite lower borrowing costs, construction activity in Canada remained lethargic, particularly in the residential sector.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The quarterly financial statistics cover the Canadian activities of non-government corporations.*
>
> *Operating profits exclude capital gains or expense deductions for income taxes, interest on borrowing and asset write-offs. Investment income is excluded from the operating profits of non-financial industries, but is included in the operating profits of the financial industries.*

Strong domestic and foreign demand for electronic products lifted profits in the electronic equipment and computer services industry to $0.7 billion, up from $0.2 billion in the second quarter. Sales rose 6.1% to a record $12.5 billion.

Corporations involved in manufacturing and selling motor vehicles and accessories reversed their slump of the two previous quarters and boosted profits 18% to $1.7 billion in the third quarter. The bulk of their gains were attained in the latter part of the quarter, as both retail sales and manufacturers' shipments picked up steam. Auto exports to the United States rebounded in the third quarter following a downward trend earlier in the year.

Profitability in the petroleum and natural gas sector generally hinges on fuel prices, and this was the case in the third quarter. Sluggish crude oil and natural gas prices cut third-quarter profits by 22% to $2.5 billion. Sales slumped $1.3 billion to $24.7 billion, reflecting the lower prices.

Financial industries posted a modest profit rise

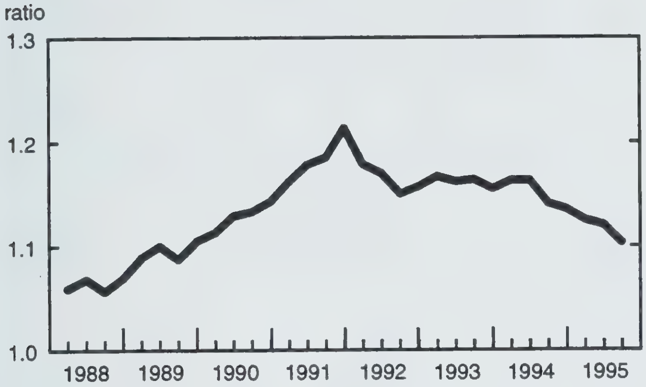
The financial industries achieved a 2.2% advance in operating profits in the third quarter. This slight rise came on the heels of an 18% jump in the second quarter. With these gains, profits in the financial sector surpassed their previous peaks.

The chartered banks' profits continued their upward trend of the past few years, rising to $2.2 billion in the third quarter from $2.0 billion previously. Bank profits have increased in five of the last seven quarters. Notably, their provision for future loan losses, at $0.6 billion, was the lowest since the fourth quarter of 1991.

Debt-to-equity ratio continued to improve

For a fifth straight quarter, the solvency of corporations improved as their debt-to-equity ratio fell to 1.103, from 1.120 in the second quarter and 1.163 early in 1994. Total borrowing rose $1.5 billion in the third quarter, while shareholder equity expanded by $9.4 billion.

Debt-to-equity ratio



The return on equity increased to 8.17% in the quarter, following the second quarter's slide to 8.07%. In 1988, before the recession, corporations were reaping returns of over 14%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3914-3971 and 3974-3981.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises* (61-008, $23/$92) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Sharland (613-951-9843), George Mitchell (613-951-9853) or Bill Potter (613-951-2662), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Selected financial statistics

	Third quarter 1994	Second quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995 to Third quarter 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ billions			% change
Income statement, all industries				
Operating revenue	347.1	356.9	359.1	0.6
Operating profit	20.8	24.2	25.0	3.2
Net profit	8.9	10.5	10.5	-0.5

	Third quarter 1994	Second quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995
Financial ratios			
All industries			
Profit margin (%)	5.98	6.78	6.95
Return on equity (%)	7.11	8.07	8.17
Debt-to-equity (ratio)	1.141	1.120	1.103
Non-financial industries			
Working capital (ratio)	1.265	1.272	1.271
Inventory turnover (ratio)	9.226	8.896	9.026
Receivables turnover (ratio)	8.686	8.411	8.533

■

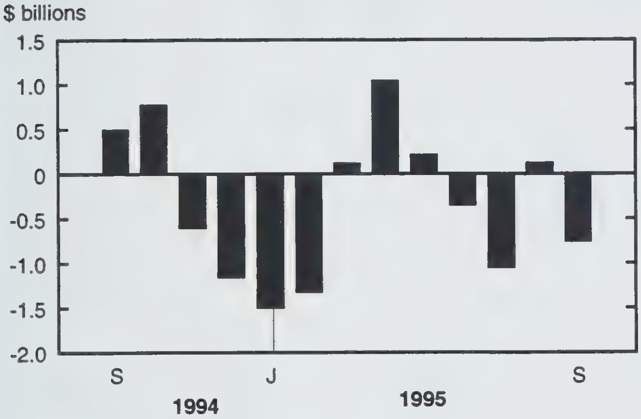
Canada's international transactions in securities

September 1995

In September, foreign investors channelled a small $0.3 billion into Canadian securities as they continued to buy bonds and sell stocks. Their investment in Canadian bonds remained significant at $1 billion, still it was much lower than the substantial $5 billion they bought in each of the previous two months.

Meanwhile, Canadian investors purchased $0.7 billion of foreign securities as they continued to purchase stocks and resumed their investment in bonds.

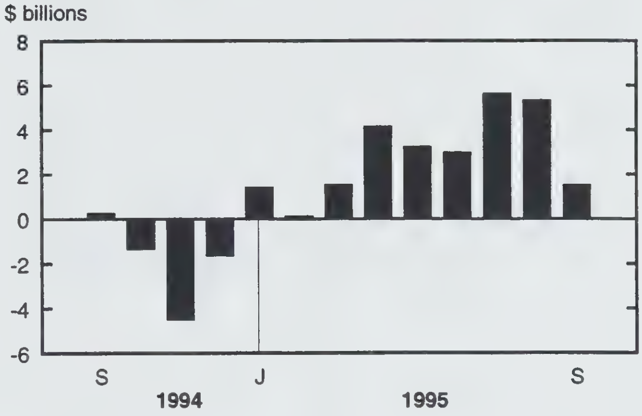
Canadians' investment in foreign securities



Foreign buyers stayed focussed on new Canadian bonds

Foreign investors kept channelling money into new issues of Canadian bonds in September. They purchased $3.7 billion of new issues, redeemed $2.1 billion of maturing bonds, and sold $0.6 billion of outstanding bonds in the secondary market.

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds



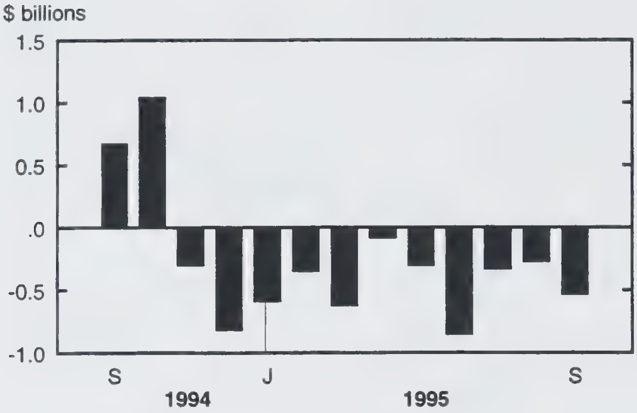
Non-residents' $3.7 billion investment in new issues was spread evenly among federal, corporate and provincial issues. The currency of issue was likewise split between Canadian and U.S. dollars and a variety of other foreign currencies. This contrasted with recent months, when the bulk of new issues were denominated in U.S. dollars and Japanese yen.

Foreigners also sold a small amount ($0.2 billion) of Canadian money market instruments in September, continuing the minor investment–disinvestment flow that has prevailed since June 1995. They purchased $0.2 billion of Government of Canada treasury bills and sold $0.4 billion of other money market paper.

Foreign selling of Canadian stocks continued

Foreign investors sold $0.5 billion worth of Canadian stocks in September, bringing to $5.0 billion their steady withdrawal from that market since November 1994. September's selling was split between U.S. and overseas investors. This differed from the previous two months, when the bulk of selling came from overseas investors. Trading activity with non-residents declined to $6.4 billion, a third consecutive decline from the high of $8.9 billion in June 1995. Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 index rose a small 0.3% in September, well below the strong 4.0% climb in U.S. stocks.

Foreign investment in Canadian stocks



Canadians bought both foreign bonds and stocks

Canadian residents invested $0.7 billion in September in foreign securities: $0.5 billion of foreign bonds (mainly U.S. treasuries) and $0.2 billion in overseas (non.-U.S.) stocks. The investment in foreign stocks in recent years has followed a steady pattern, unlike the pattern for foreign bonds, which has been erratic.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The September 1995 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, $17/$170) will be available in December. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's international transactions in securities

	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Jan.-Sept. 1994	Jan.-Sept. 1995
	$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities, total	**1,682**	**4,685**	**5,662**	**312**	**26,621**	**22,894**
Bonds (net)	2,993	5,599	5,304	1,031	22,566	25,339
Outstanding	1,504	-265	1,434	-606	-7,037	1,363
New issues	3,835	6,966	4,965	3,695	44,070	36,601
Retirements	-2,346	-1,102	-1,095	-2,059	-14,467	-12,625
Money market paper (net)	-460	-583	629	-187	-2,079	1,474
Government of Canada	-1,301	198	1,032	211	305	1,834
Other paper	841	-781	-403	-398	-2,384	-361
Stocks (net)	-851	-331	-271	-532	6,134	-3,919
Outstanding (net)	-934	-417	-400	-593	5,037	-4,712
New issues (net)	83	87	129	61	1,097	794
Canadian investment in foreign securities, total	**-346**	**-1,045**	**119**	**-754**	**-7,706**	**-3,478**
Bonds (net)	-130	-705	762	-539	30	-1,019
Stocks (net)	-216	-340	-643	-215	-7,736	-2,460

Note: *Net is the "sales to" less the "purchase from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

North American Industry Classification System, agreements 4 to 10

Statistics Canada is seeking public comment on the proposed industry structures outlined in agreements 4 to 10 of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)—the industry classification system being developed to replace the current Standard Industrial Classification systems of Canada, the United States and Mexico. The new system's common industry definitions will facilitate economic analyses that cover the economies of the three countries. NAICS will also provide special national detail for areas of particular interest to any one country.

Collaboration by the three countries on a classification system for North America's industries was announced in *The Daily* on June 24, 1994, when public comment was also requested.

These agreements cover agriculture, apparel, food, fabricated metal product manufacturing, machinery, electrical equipment, and transportation equipment.

As part of the ongoing consultation process, comments received by Statistics Canada before December 29, 1995, will be discussed by representatives from the three countries before the NAICS structure is finalized.

To obtain the documentation, contact Mr. Kim Farrall (613-951-4245, fax: 613-951-8578, the Internet: standards@statcan.ca), Standards Division. It can also be downloaded from the Internet (http://www.statcan.ca, select "information by subject", then "Standards").

For further information on this release, contact Shaila Nijhowne (613-951-8577, fax: 613-951-8578), Director, Standards Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending November 18, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 18, 1995, totalled 276 836 tonnes, up 3.2% from 268 177 tonnes a week earlier and up 2.1% from 271 185 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 12 739 099 tonnes, a 4.4% increase from 12 200 279 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

October 1995

Manufacturers shipped 2 877 663 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in October, down 5.9% from 3 057 755 square metres a year earlier, but up 9.2% from the 2 634 444 square metres a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of October 1995 totalled 21 690 668 square metres, a 20.7% decrease from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32-33).

The October 1995 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

September 1995

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 8.3% to 2 274 437 cubic metres in September, down from 2 481 280 cubic metres after revisions in September 1994.

Stocks on hand at the end of September 1995 totalled 3 285 837 cubic metres, up 13.0% from 2 906 897 cubic metres in September 1994.

At the end of September 1995, year-to-date production totalled 20 480 469 cubic metres, up 0.2% from 20 437 696 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except level 1.2, series 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

Data classified according to benchmarks from the 1993 Annual Survey of Manufactures appear in the August and September 1995 issues of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, $11/$110). The September issue will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia

September 1995

Sawmills in British Columbia made 2 687 653 cubic metres of lumber and ties in September, a 3.0% decrease from 2 771 973 cubic metres in September 1994.

For January to September 1995, year-to-date production totalled 24 616 102 cubic metres, a 4.6% decrease from 25 816 242 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (level 1.2, series 2.2 and 3.2).

The September 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $8/$80) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined petroleum products, August 1995
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Railway carloadings, September 1995, vol. 72, no. 9
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

How to order publications

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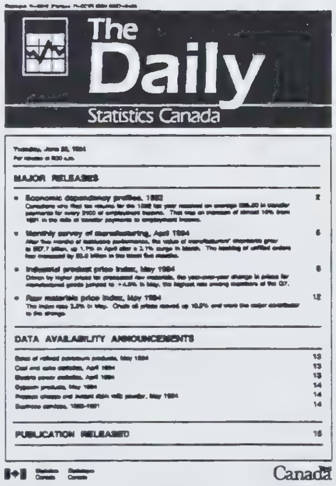
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 24, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

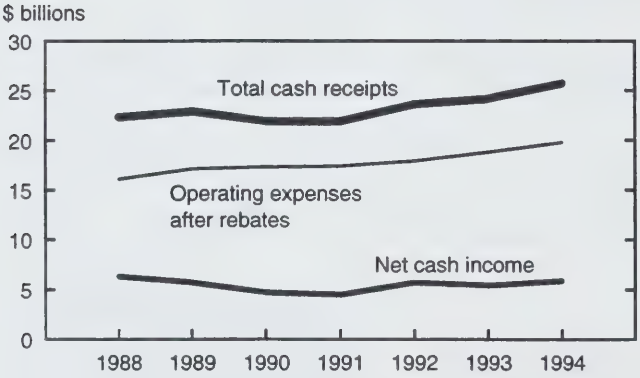
Farm net cash income and farm cash receipts

1994 and January to September 1995

The net cash income of farm businesses reached a six-year high in 1994 as increased revenues outstripped higher operating costs.

Net cash income (the difference between farm cash receipts and operating expenses) rose 11% to $5.9 billion. This was its highest level since 1988, when net cash income hit $6.3 billion on the strength of rising grain and oilseed prices, caused by a continent-wide drought. From 1989 to 1991, net cash income fell as depressed crop prices reduced receipts. Since 1991, receipts and net cash income have rebounded, first because of higher livestock receipts and later due to higher crop prices.

Net income trends



In 1994, an 80% leap in canola revenues pushed cash receipts to $25.7 billion. Large production increases in 1993 and 1994 led to record marketings, which were coupled with high prices due to increasing world demand. The 7% increase in total receipts in 1994 exceeded a 5% increase in operating expenses, which reached $19.8 billion because of higher costs for fertilizer, pesticides, seed and feed.

Note to readers

Net cash income of farm businesses is farm cash receipts less operating expenses. It does not include income in kind, the value of changes in inventories held by farmers, or depreciation expenses. It represents the amount of cash generated by the farm business that is available for debt repayment, investment or withdrawal by the owner. Other measures of net income are available (see table) that may be more suitable for different types of analysis. Disaggregating the data by type and size of farm will show different movements in receipts, expenses and net income.

Farm cash receipts measure the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They are not a measure of profit because expenses have not been deducted. Cash receipts include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments and deferred grain receipts. Program payments measure the value of cheques issued to farmers to support their production, usually under ongoing programs jointly funded by farmers and the federal and provincial governments.

Net farm income

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994
	$ millions		% change
Total cash receipts	**24,167**	**25,737**	**7**
- Operating expenses after rebates	18,780	19,807	5
= Net cash income	5,387	5,930	10
+ Income in kind	217	228	5
- Depreciation charges	3,087	3,260	6
= Realized net Income	2,518	2,897	15
+ Value of inventory change	1,093	734	-33
= Total net income	**3,610**	**3,631**	**1**

Note: *Totals may not add due to rounding.*

Cash receipts rose in the first three quarters of 1995

Cash receipts of farm businesses reached $19.5 billion in the first nine months of 1995, 5% higher than in the same period of 1994. Crop receipts, which jumped 13%, accounted for most of the growth. Livestock receipts rose a modest 1% because of increased hog and dairy revenues. Program payments to farmers fell 30%.

Crop receipts reached $9.3 billion in the first three quarters of 1995, much higher than last year's $8.2 billion for the same period and the previous five-year average of $6.9 billion. Crop farmers have enjoyed much improved growing and market conditions since 1992. Livestock revenue was $9.4 billion, just slightly above the previous year. Program payments, at $795 million, continued to trend down from the high of $2.5 billion in 1992.

Farmers doubled their deferred grain receipts on strong 1994 income

In the first quarter of 1995, farmers in Western Canada liquidated $773 million of grain receipts that had been deferred from the fall of 1994, compared with the $356 million liquidated a year earlier. (When delivering grain, farmers may defer payment to the next calendar year, reducing current year taxable income.) The 13% increase in 1994 net cash income in Western Canada prompted farmers to more than double the amount of grain revenue deferred to 1995.

For the first three quarters of 1995, wheat receipts rose 21% as higher prices (+56%) offset lower deliveries by farmers. A strong price increase (+54%) also drove barley receipts up 37%. Wheat and barley prices have increased steadily this year due to concern about the effect of poor weather on world grain crops and the low level of world stocks. Corn receipts were up 20% because of a 22% increase in marketings.

Higher crop receipts enabled the Prairie provinces' farmers to record strong increases in total cash receipts. Farmers in Saskatchewan led with a 10% increase, followed by those in Manitoba and Alberta at 7% each.

Livestock receipts increased slightly

Livestock revenues for the first three quarters of 1995 increased slightly (+1%) from a year earlier. Hog receipts rose 4%, as improved third-quarter prices accompanied steady slaughter and export marketings. Dairy receipts rose 3% as quantities sold and prices received both showed small increases. Industrial milk quotas for the 1995/96 dairy year (which began August 1) were held to the 1994/95 levels. Cattle and calves receipts showed year-to-date decreases for a second year in a row following the 1993 peak.

Program payments to farmers fell

Program payments fell sharply (-30%) in the first three quarters of 1995 compared with the same period a year earlier. Large drops in Gross Revenue Insurance Plan (-$261 million) and crop insurance (-$118 million) payments reflected higher market returns and better growing conditions. Higher provincial stabilization payments (+$36 million) moderated the overall decline.

Farm cash receipts
January to September

	1994	1995	1994 to 1995
	$ millions		% change
Wheat	1,768.1	2,138.9	21.0
Canadian Wheat Board payments	993.7	997.3	0.4
Barley	377.5	518.5	37.4
Liquidation of deferred grain receipts	356.1	772.8	117.0
Canola	1,353.9	1,364.1	0.8
Corn	324.2	388.5	19.8
Other cereals and oilseeds	748.1	949.7	26.9
Other crops	2,282.5	2,145.8	-6.0
Crops, total	**8,204.1**	**9,275.6**	**13.1**
Cattle and calves	3,540.3	3,492.1	-1.4
Hogs	1,604.0	1,672.7	4.3
Dairy products	2,510.1	2,552.1	1.7
Hens and chickens	785.8	797.4	1.5
Other livestock	867.9	913.5	5.3
Livestock, total	**9,308.1**	**9,427.8**	**1.3**
Gross Revenue Insurance Plan	425.3	164.2	-61.4
Crop insurance	303.0	185.4	-38.8
Provincial stabilization	172.2	208.2	20.9
Tripartite	23.9	22.5	-5.9
Other payments	211.1	214.4	1.6
Payments, total	**1,135.5**	**794.7**	**-30.0**
Total, Canada	**18,647.7**	**19,498.1**	**4.6**

Note: *Totals may not add due to rounding.*

For the third quarter of 1995, the farm input price index showed a 4% increase in the prices of all farm inputs, compared with the third quarter of 1994. The prices of crop production inputs rose 12% on higher fertilizer and pesticide prices. Interest rates were 22% higher than in the same period of 1994. Animal production costs fell 3% as feeder cattle prices dropped.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 171-172, 208-215, 225, 244, 263-272 and 3571-3603.

Agriculture economic statistics supplement (21-603UPE, issue 95-002, $25/$50) will be released in early January. See "How to order publications".

For further information on net farm income, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2448) or Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Agriculture Division.

For further information on net farm income, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2448) or Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Agriculture Division.

The January-September 1995 issue of *Farm cash receipts and product price index* (21-001, $19/$62) will be available in early December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on farm cash receipts, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Characteristics of international travellers

Second quarter 1995

Residents of overseas countries (excludes the United States) made more than 1 million overnight trips to Canada during the second quarter of 1995, 13% more than in the second quarter of 1994. On average, they spent $1,000 per trip, injecting $1 billion into the Canadian economy.

Their average length of stay in Canada was, at 11 nights, almost unchanged from the second quarters of the previous two years. However, their visits were a day and a half shorter than in the second quarter of 1992.

Americans made more than three times as many overnight trips to Canada (3.5 million) as visitors from overseas, but they stayed only one-third as long on average (3.7 nights). Consequently, their spending per trip was also substantially lower, averaging $360.

Among visitors from countries other than the United States, residents of the United Kingdom visited Canada most often (172,000 overnight trips), followed by the Japanese (147,000). Even so, Japanese travellers outspent the Britons by $360 per trip in the second quarter of 1995 ($1,270 compared with $910).

Pleasure was the main reason for more than half the trips made to Canada by residents of overseas countries. Ranking second and third were visits to friends and relatives (27%) and business trips (19%). Of these types of travellers, business travellers spent the most per trip on average, at $1,200.

Among the provinces and territories, Ontario was the most popular destination for visitors from overseas, at 572,000 overnight visits, including 105,000 visits from residents of the United Kingdom, 78,000 from Japan and 55,000 from France.

Note: In this release, the data are unadjusted. Spending by foreigners excludes international transportation fares paid to Canadian carriers, while spending by Canadians excludes international transportation fares paid to foreign carriers.

Various statistical profiles and microdata files detailing the characteristics of international travellers for the second quarter of 1995 are now available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Direct payments in agriculture

1994

Revised data for 1993 and 1994 on direct program payments in agriculture are now available. The series includes data on gross payments, producer-paid premiums, rebates, and net payments by program and province.

Agriculture economic statistics supplement (21-603UPE, issue 95-002, $25/$50) will be released in early January. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm debt outstanding

December 31, 1994

At December 31, 1994, farm debt totalled $24.6 billion, a 4% increase from $23.5 billion in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Agricultural economic statistics supplement (21-603UPE, issue 95-002, $25/$50) will be released in early January. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Farm product prices

September 1995

The prices that farmers receive for their products decreased in six of the seven months up to and including September. In September, the index for all agricultural products stood at 107.2 after reaching a record high of 115.7 in February. In the seven-month period ending in September, crop prices fell on three occasions and livestock and animal product prices fell on five.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The July-September 1995 issue of *Farm cash receipts and farm product price index* (21-001, $19/$62) will be available in early December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products
November 1, 1995

Frozen meat in cold storage as of November 1, 1995, amounted to 38 695 tonnes, compared with 36 174 tonnes a month earlier and 40 598 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Oil pipeline transport
August 1995

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 11 426 312 cubic metres in August, up 2.3% from August 1994; year-to-date receipts to the end of August 1995 (87 640 014 cubic metres) rose 3.0% over the same period in 1994. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products in August (6 222 926 cubic metres) increased 3.5% from August 1994; year-to-date receipts increased 1.3% to 48 305 674 cubic metres.

Pipeline exports of crude oil (5 178 348 cubic metres) increased 3.1% from August 1994; pipeline imports (1 034 055 cubic metres) increased 6.2%. Year-to-date exports of crude at the end of August 1995 (40 115 852 cubic metres) were up 9.7% from 1994; year-to-date imports (6 495 991 cubic metres) decreased 15.5%. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

August deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 334 247 cubic metres, a 1.3% decrease from 1994. August deliveries of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 38.3% to 694 996 cubic metres. At the end of August 1995, year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries totalled 40 735 687 cubic metres, down 3.5% from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The August 1995 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, $11/$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway operating statistics
June 1995

The seven surveyed railways reported a net loss of $1.2 billion in June 1995, as CN reported a write-off of assets as of June 30, 1995.

Operating revenues totalled $608.7 million in June, a 9.0% decrease from June 1994. On a year-to-date basis, operating revenues decreased 1.5% from the same period in 1994.

Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres showed a decrease of 5.1% in June compared with June 1994.

Data for 1994 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The June 1995 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, $12/$120) will be released at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Corrugated boxes and wrappers
October 1995

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 198 208 000 square metres in October, a 3.7% decrease from 205 627 000 square metres in October 1994.

For January to October 1995, domestic shipments totalled 2 029 424 000 square metres (revised), a 0.2% increase from 2 025 150 000 square metres shipped during the same period in 1994.

The October 1995 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Photographers
1993

Aggregate data for 1993 on photographers (SIC 993) are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Michèle LeBel (613-951-3176), Business Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division (fax: 613-951-9920). ■

Other repair services
1993

Aggregate data for 1993 on other repair services (SIC 994) are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Michèle LeBel (613-951-3176), Business Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division (fax: 613-951-9920). ■

Annual survey of manufactures
1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the table below are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5403, 5451, 5456, 5461, 5485, 5584, 6849, 6850 and 6867.

Data for the industries listed in the table will be released in *Beverage and tobacco products industries* (32-251, $38), *Clothing industries* (34-252, $38), *Wood industries* (35-250, $53), *Paper and allied products industries* (36-250, $38), *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38), *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, $38) and *Refined petroleum and coal products industries* (45-250, $38). The publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue number	Contact	Phone (613)
	$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Distillery products (1121)	794.6	854.2	7.6	32-251	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Sweater (2491)	173.7	195.7	12.7	34-252	N. Charron	951-3510
Foundation garment (2496)	167.2	188.4	12.6	34-252	N. Charron	951-3510
Hardwood veneer and plywood (2521)	395.8	493.1	24.6	35-250	B. Pépin	951-3516
Paperboard (2713)	1,529.7	1,927.1	26.0	36-250	B. Pépin	951-3516
Battery (3391)	267.9	213.7	-20.2	43-250	L. Vincent	951-3523
Clay products (from domestic clay) (3511)	90.9	102.3	12.6	44-250	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Clay products (from imported clay) (3512)	93.9	81.1	-13.7	44-250	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Lubricating oil and grease (3612)	568.8	608.7	7.0	45-250	B. Meyer	951-3528

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and disposition of tobacco products, October 1995
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production and stocks of tea, coffee and cocoa, quarter ended September 1995
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: $10/$32; United States: US$12/US$39; other countries: US$14/US$45).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, October 1995
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Science statistics service bulletin: Industrial research and development, 1991 to 1995. November 1995, vol. 19, no. 7
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92; other countries: US$12/US$107).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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RELEASE DATES

Nov. 27 to Dec. 1

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
November		
27	**Industrial product price index**	October 1995
27	**Raw materials price index**	October 1995
28	**International travel account**	Third quarter 1995
28	**Help-wanted index**	November 1995
29	**Employment, earnings and hours**	September 1995
29	**Unemployment insurance**	September 1995
30	**National economic and financial accounts**	Third quarter 1995
30	**Balance of international payments**	Third quarter 1995
30	**Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry**	September 1995
30	**Release dates**	December 1995
December		
1	**Work injuries**	1994
1	**Labour force survey**	November 1995

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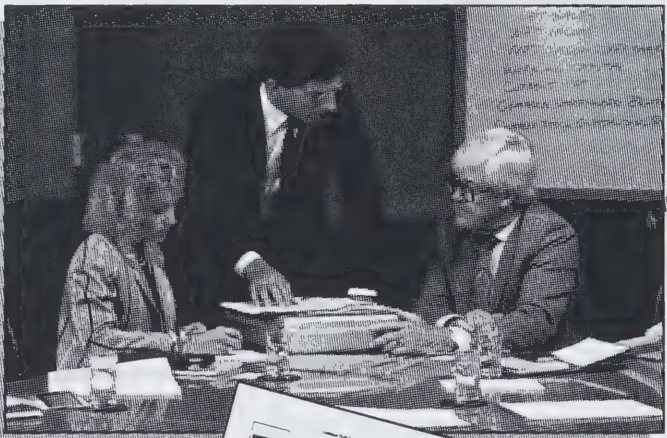

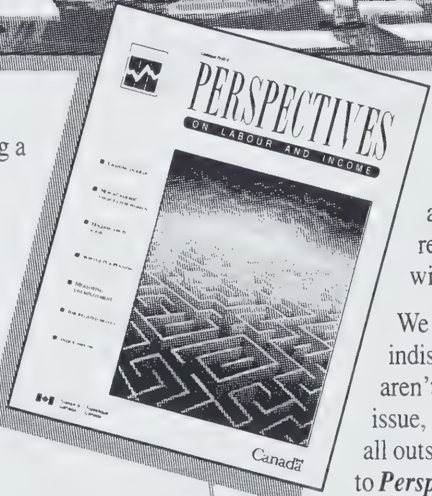

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 27, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

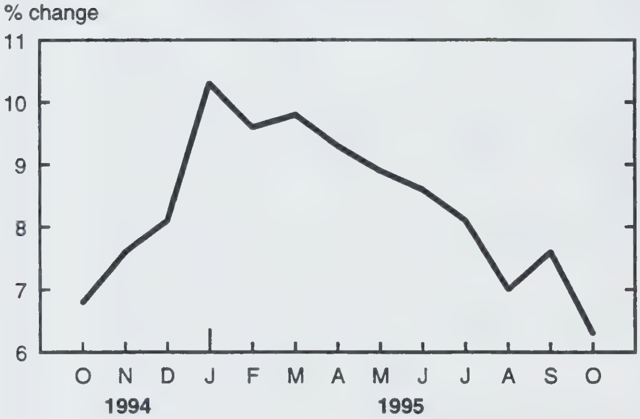
Industrial product price index

October 1995 (preliminary)

Industrial prices were 6.3% higher in October than a year earlier. But, after September's divergence from the trend, the 12-month change in industrial prices resumed its downward movement. Prices were 0.5% lower than in September. Exchange rate movements were central to both the 12-month and the monthly changes.

The 12-month change in industrial prices has been tending downward since January, when it peaked at +10.3%. Exchange rate movements in 1994 and 1995 were responsible for most of the spike in September. Declines in the 12-month price changes of primary non-ferrous metal products, pulp and paper, and chemicals also contributed to October's drop.

The 12-month change in manufacturers' prices resumed its downward trend in October



Between mid-September and mid-October, the value of the Canadian dollar rose 2.2%. This rise meant that manufacturers selling goods priced in U.S. dollars received fewer Canadian dollars for their products. Exporters of motor vehicles, lumber, pulp, paper, and non-ferrous metal products were most affected. If the effect of the Canadian dollar's rise was excluded, the monthly change in industrial prices would have been about -0.1% instead of -0.5%.

Note to readers

The industrial product price index (IPPI) reflects the prices producers receive as goods leave their plants. It does not reflect what consumers pay. Unlike the consumer price index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all costs (including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs) occurring from the time a good leaves a plant until a final user takes possession.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. A rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar therefore affects the IPPI. A 1% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by about 0.2%.

Non-ferrous metal products, lumber and fuels pushed prices down

The most significant sources of downward pressure on industrial prices in October came from non-ferrous metal products (-5.4%), softwood lumber (-4.7%), and gasoline and fuel oil (-2.9%).

The decline in non-ferrous metal products included aluminum products (-5.9%), copper and copper alloy products (-3.2%) and nickel products (-5.3%). Important contributors to these declines were speculative sales of aluminum and copper by commodity and investment funds. The Canadian dollar's rise also contributed to the decline in prices for aluminum and nickel products. Despite these declines, overall prices for primary metal products in Canada were 5% higher in October 1995 than a year earlier. In the United States, where the mix of metals is somewhat different, overall prices for primary metal products were 6.4% higher.

Price declines were general for softwood lumber. In the United States, housing starts declined in both August and September. In Canada, the value of building permits in September dropped 21.4% for non-residential construction and 6.8% for residential construction. In addition, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation reported new home starts, down 10.9% from September, were at their second lowest level since the 1982 recession. The higher Canadian dollar also contributed to the overall decline in softwood lumber prices. In October, while Canadian softwood prices were 11.7% lower than last year, U.S. prices were down 5.7%.

Gasoline and fuel oil prices fell 2.9% in October. This occurred as crude oil prices fell 5.1% and North American gasoline stocks rose.

Dollar partially masked price increases for motor vehicles and paper

In October, an initial estimate is made of the price changes for new motor vehicle models. Domestic prices for automobiles made in Canada showed a 3.6% increase, while export prices of automobiles showed only a 0.7% rise. Much of the difference was due to the increased value of the Canadian dollar.

In the pulp and paper industry, pulp prices rose 3.7% while newsprint declined 0.8%. However, excluding the rise in the Canadian dollar, pulp prices increased 5% while newsprint increased 0.3%.

Perspective

Canadian industrial prices are being affected by weaknesses in the domestic economy, namely a low level of construction and relatively weak auto sales. However, conditions in the United States may provide some support. In the United States, industrial production during the August-to-October period was higher than earlier in the year, and the unemployment rate improved in October.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The October 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $21/$210) will be available at the end of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Industrial product price indexes
(1986=100)

	Relative importance	Oct. 1994	Sept. 1995[r]	Oct. 1995[p]	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	**100.0**	**121.3**	**129.6**	**129.0**	**6.3**	**-0.5**
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	123.4	132.0	131.5	6.6	-0.4
Intermediate goods[1]	**60.4**	**122.4**	**133.9**	**132.9**	**8.6**	**-0.7**
First-stage intermediate goods[2]	13.4	129.0	147.3	146.3	13.4	-0.7
Second-stage intermediate goods[3]	47.0	120.6	130.1	129.1	7.0	-0.8
Finished goods[4]	**39.6**	**119.6**	**123.0**	**123.0**	**2.8**	**0.0**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	121.8	124.2	123.8	1.6	-0.3
Capital equipment	10.4	121.5	124.7	125.1	3.0	0.3
All other finished goods	19.3	117.6	121.5	121.4	3.2	-0.1
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	117.6	121.7	120.6	2.6	-0.9
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	122.9	125.4	126.0	2.5	0.5
Beverages	2.0	126.1	128.2	128.0	1.5	-0.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.2	172.3	172.3	4.9	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	122.0	128.1	127.7	4.7	-0.3
Textile products	2.2	113.3	118.6	118.6	4.7	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	116.3	118.7	118.7	2.1	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	156.4	158.0	154.4	-1.3	-2.3
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	122.5	125.3	125.3	2.3	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	124.3	168.3	169.2	36.1	0.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	145.6	177.2	176.6	21.3	-0.3
Primary metal products	7.7	125.0	134.6	131.3	5.0	-2.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	121.1	128.6	128.5	6.1	-0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.2	123.5	126.8	126.6	2.5	-0.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	116.1	119.3	119.7	3.1	0.3
Electrical and communications products	5.1	115.5	117.8	117.5	1.7	-0.3
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	116.9	123.7	123.7	5.8	0.0
Petroleum and coal products[5]	6.4	92.0	94.6	92.4	0.4	-2.3
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	128.1	132.9	132.3	3.3	-0.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	119.4	123.5	123.2	3.2	-0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	89.8	98.6	95.8	6.7	-2.8

1 *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
2 *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
3 *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
4 *Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*
5 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

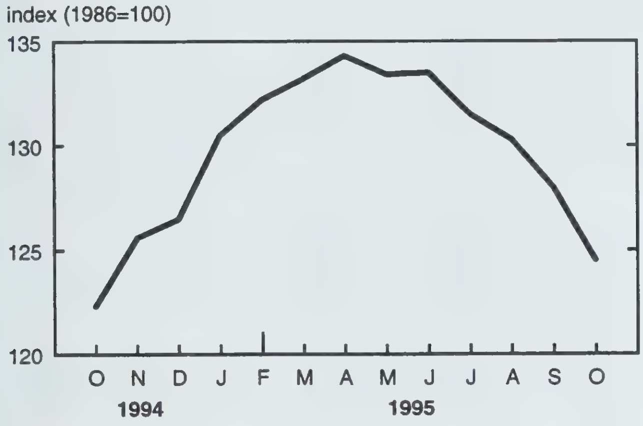
■

Raw materials price index

October 1995 (preliminary)

In October, manufacturers paid significantly less for their raw materials. Overall prices dropped 2.7%, mainly due to crude oil, wood and metals. This marked the fourth successive month of declining raw material prices.

Raw material prices dropped again in October



On an annual basis, raw material price changes have been declining since January 1995. In October, the 12-month change was only +1.8%, compared with +18.4% in January. If the present downward trend continues, November could bring a negative annual price change—the first since late 1993.

Excluding mineral fuels, raw material prices declined 2.0% in October, and the 12-month change fell to +3.1% from +5.5% in September.

Crude oil prices fell to 1995 low

Crude oil prices fell 5.1% in October, down almost 15% since April and practically back to their October 1994 level. The fall in prices was due mainly to reduced demand from oil refineries and to increased supply from most of the producing areas, particularly the North Sea. As oil refineries enjoy increased sources of supply, inventories can be set at much lower levels. If all sources of supply follow through with increased production, and if Iraq returns to the world market, then further downward pressure will be put on oil prices.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The raw materials price index (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in world markets. Also, unlike the industrial product price index, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.*

Wood prices weakened further

Wood prices weakened by more than 15% between June and October. In October, the monthly and annual declines were both the same at 3%. The lumber industry faced lower construction activity in North America. Intense demand for pulpwood has recently slowed. As well, inventories for wood chips have reached comfortable levels, taking some pressure off pulpwood prices. Demand for newsprint remained strong, with potential price increases on the horizon. However, to economize operations, newspaper publishers have moved to narrower and lighter paper (for example, from 48.8 grams to 45 grams per square metre).

Metal prices moved down

Overall metal prices declined 3% in October. Leading the way were copper (-3.1%), aluminum materials (-8.4%), and gold (-2.9%). Sales by commodity and investment funds have dampened metal prices recently. Copper prices have been affected by the weak housing and automotive industries. Aluminum materials appear to be subject to high inventories and weak order books, particularly in Japan. As well, the aluminum market is probably anticipating a gradual reactivating of smelter capacity shut by a pact (Memorandum of Understanding) that was made by aluminum-producing countries as they tried to regulate the world supply of aluminum.

Platinum prices fell almost 9% in October, leading gold and silver prices lower. The weakness in metal prices becomes even more pronounced with the declining prices for scrap metals—copper, aluminum, lead, and even iron and steel scrap. Most noticeably, copper and copper alloy scrap prices dropped in October (-8%). In the near future, metal prices may show only moderate strength as new supplies of metals come on the market.

Grains and oilseed prices rose

In October, prices rose for grains (+4.5%) and oilseeds (+2.1%). Wheat (+6%) and soybeans (+5.5%) were the major contributors. As an indicator of higher

wheat prices, the Canadian Wheat Board's asking price climbed to $230 per tonne in October, from $191 a year earlier. Higher grain prices mostly reflected very strong demand for wheat, because of worldwide shortages, and the export tax on grains imposed by the European Union, in order to conserve their own supplies. Offsetting the higher prices for grains and oilseeds in the vegetable product category were lower prices for potatoes (-27%), raw tobacco, coffee and sugar.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The October 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $21/$210) will be available at the end of December. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Raw materials price index
(1986=100)

	Relative importance	Oct. 1994	Sept. 1995[r]	Oct. 1995[p]	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	**100.0**	**122.3**	**128.0**	**124.5**	**1.8**	**-2.7**
Mineral fuels	31.7	102.5	105.8	100.6	-1.9	-4.9
Vegetable products	10.3	116.7	128.7	127.2	9.0	-1.2
Animals and animal products	25.5	104.9	112.4	111.7	6.5	-0.6
Wood	13.1	205.0	204.9	199.0	-2.9	-2.9
Ferrous materials	3.6	119.4	124.0	120.9	1.3	-2.5
Non-ferrous metals	13.2	130.8	140.3	135.5	3.6	-3.4
Non-metallic minerals	2.6	101.5	106.6	106.6	5.0	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	68.3	131.5	138.4	135.6	3.1	-2.0

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending November 7, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending November 7, 1995, decreased 6.3% to 4.8 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 7.7% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 320 000 tonnes, a 13.6% decrease from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 6.9%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 6.8% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 217.2 million tonnes, a 2.0% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of office furniture products

Third quarter 1995

For the quarter ended September 30, 1995, shipments of office furniture products totalled $235.6 million, up 26.3% from $186.5 million in the third quarter of 1994.

Data for the third quarter of 1995 on manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products are now available. Data by province of destination and export data are also available.

The third quarter issue of *Shipments of office furniture products* (35-006, $10/$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Department store sales and stocks

October 1995

Data for October 1995 on department store sales and inventories by merchandise department are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

The October 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian international merchandise trade,
September 1995
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $19/$182; United States: US$22/US$219; other countries: US$26/US$255).

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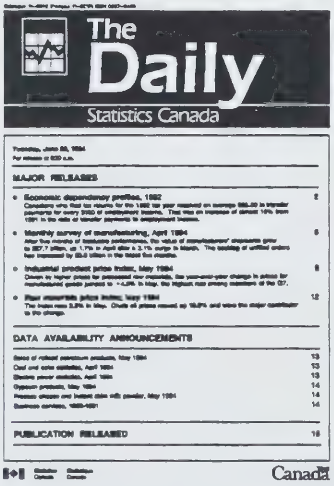
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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 28, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

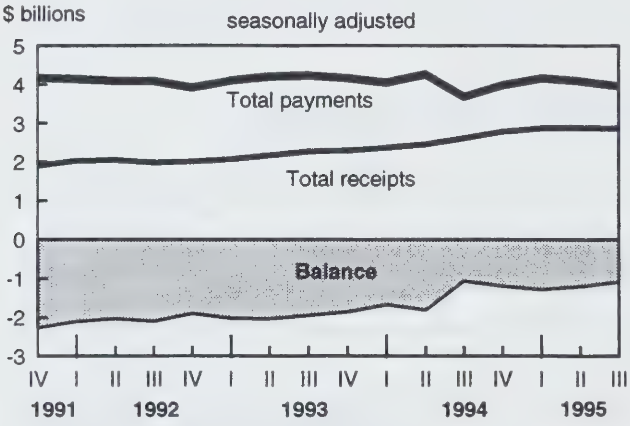
International travel account

Third quarter 1995 (preliminary)

In the third quarter of 1995, Canada's international travel account deficit decreased 9.8% from the previous quarter, to $1.1 billion. The travel account deficit peaked at $2.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1991.

Decreased spending by Canadians travelling abroad contributed to the reduction in the travel account deficit as did record spending by overseas visitors in Canada.

The travel account balance improved as Canadians spent less abroad



Total receipts from visitors to Canada were unchanged from the second quarter, at $2.9 billion. However, overseas residents - who continued to visit Canada in increasing numbers - spent a record $1.3 billion, thus improving the travel account balance.

In 1994, the international travel account deficit represented 25.8% of the current account deficit. That share stood at 31.5% when the international travel account deficit peaked in 1992 at $8.2 billion.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Unless otherwise stated, data used in this release are seasonally adjusted.*

Overseas visitors spent record amount in Canada

Spending by visitors from overseas reached an unprecedented level during the third quarter of 1995. The 2.4% increase in receipts from overseas continued the upward trend which began in mid-1991. Spending by overseas residents now represents 47% of total spending by visitors to Canada, compared with 27% a decade ago.

Canadians travelling overseas reduced their spending by 1.2%, to $1.6 billion. However, they continued to outspend visitors from overseas by $244 million. Nonetheless, this deficit is the smallest since the third quarter of 1986.

Deficit with the United States decreased

While Americans decreased their spending in Canada by 2.8% during the third quarter, Canadians reduced their spending in the United States even more (-4.5%).

The net result was a 7.3% improvement in the travel account deficit with the United States. This difference, at $846 million, was well below the $1.9 billion peak reached in the fourth quarter of 1991. At that time, the Canadian dollar stood at US88 cents, compared with US74 cents in the third quarter of 1995.

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International travel receipts and payments

	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995[r]	Second quarter 1995[r]	Third quarter 1995[p]
	seasonally adjusted[1]						
	$ millions						
United States							
Receipts	1,371	1,363	1,428	1,573	1,626	1,563	1,519
Payments	2,581	2,662	2,183	2,398	2,536	2,476	2,365
Balance	-1,210	-1,299	-755	-826	-910	-913	-846
All other countries							
Receipts	994	1,085	1,178	1,203	1,243	1,316	1,348
Payments	1,460	1,598	1,489	1,578	1,619	1,611	1,592
Balance	-467	-513	-310	-375	-376	-295	-244
Total, all countries							
Receipts	2,364	2,448	2,606	2,776	2,869	2,879	2,867
Payments	4,041	4,260	3,672	3,976	4,155	4,087	3,957
Balance	-1,677	-1,812	-1,065	-1,201	-1,286	-1,208	-1,090

	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995[r]	Third quarter 1995[p]
	unadjusted						
	$ millions						
United States							
Receipts	692	1,422	2,586	1,034	843	1,610	2,726
Payments	2,778	2,889	2,194	1,963	2,765	2,726	2,321
Balance	-2,086	-1,467	392	-929	-1,922	-1,116	405
All other countries							
Receipts	480	1,142	2,140	698	590	1,383	2,487
Payments	1,577	1,497	1,696	1,355	1,704	1,571	1,783
Balance	-1,097	-355	444	-657	-1,114	-188	704
Total, all countries							
Receipts	1,172	2,564	4,726	1,732	1,433	2,993	5,213
Payments	4,355	4,386	3,890	3,318	4,469	4,297	4,104
Balance	-3,183	-1,822	836	-1,586	-3,036	-1,304	1,109

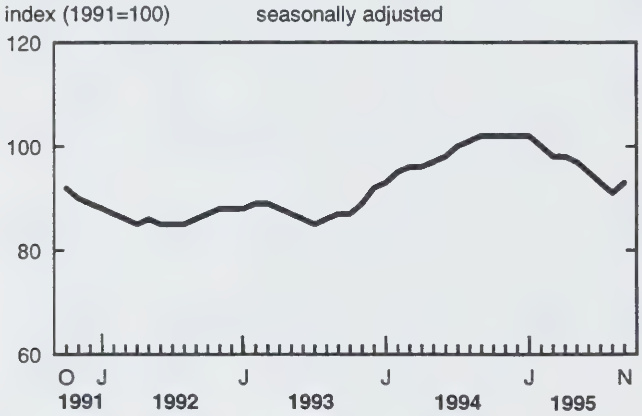
1 *Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Help-wanted index
November 1995

For the first time in 12 months, the help-wanted index (1991=100) increased in November. It advanced 2% to 93. After gaining 15% in 1994, the index stalled at 102 between November 1994 and March 1995. Then, between March and October 1995, it declined 11%.

The help-wanted index increased 2% in November



The help-wanted index is an indicator of the intent of employers to hire new workers. The increase in November is in line with the moderate rise reported by the composite index of leading indicators.

Note to readers

The help-wanted index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. In these labour markets, the help-wanted index reflects the changes in the demand for labour. However, since not all jobs are filled through help-wanted ads, the index represents only a part of all hiring.

The help-wanted indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

In November, the index advanced in all regions except Quebec, where it remained unchanged. The Prairies led with an increase of 5%, followed by a 3% gain in both the Atlantic provinces and British Columbia, and a rise of 1% in Ontario.

These increases followed three months of declines in both Ontario and the Prairie provinces, four in Quebec and seven in British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8 and 9).

Help-wanted indexes for the surveyed metropolitan areas are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Carole Fraser (613-951-4039), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted index
(1991=100)

	Nov. 1994	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995
	seasonally adjusted					
					% change	
Canada	**102**	**93**	**91**	**93**	**-9**	**2**
Atlantic provinces	104	99	102	105	1	3
Quebec	101	98	96	96	-5	0
Ontario	105	100	97	98	-7	1
Prairie provinces	96	85	83	87	-9	5
British Columbia	83	72	71	73	-12	3

■

OTHER RELEASES

Deliveries of major grains
October 1995

October grain deliveries returned to more normal volumes after a peak in September. Farmers' marketings for the first three months of the 1995/96 crop year were down 4% from the same period of 1994/95. The decline is mainly the result of large reductions in canola and, to a lesser extent, flaxseed marketings. Increases in the 1995/96 barley deliveries helped offset the oilseed declines.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The October issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released in January. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Crushing statistics
October 1995

Canadian oilseed processors reported crushing 221 000 tonnes of canola in October. Oil production was 92 000 tonnes and meal production, 140 000 tonnes. These volumes are almost identical to those in September. The crush for the first three months of the 1995/96 crop year is only marginally below the same period a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The October 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released in January. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Domestic and international shipping
April to June 1995 (preliminary)

Canadian ports handled 98.8 million tonnes of domestic and international cargo during the second quarter of 1995, an increase of 5.6% from the same period in 1994. For the first half of 1995, a total of 160.0 million tonnes were handled, 8.7% more than in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 145 and 146.

Preliminary statistics for April to June 1995 will be published in the Vol. 11, no. 9 issue of *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, $11/$80), which will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Doug O'Keefe (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Aggregate measures of productivity
Revisions and updates

Detailed productivity data for 1992 as well as revisions of aggregate figures for 1993 and 1994 are now available. These new data incorporate revisions due to the completion of 1991 final and 1992 preliminary input-output tables, as well as ensuing revisions to 1993-1994 real GDP data and labour compensation.

Because of revisions to capital stock data, multifactor productivity and KLEMS database were also revised from 1961 to 1992. In addition, the new capital stock data increased the detailed data base from 111 to 122 industries.

These revised data have substantiated the results presented in the last release of April 21, 1995, and show little correction at the aggregated levels for the most recent years as well as for the long term trends.

Beyond detailed information for the different multifactor productivity measures and the KLEMS data base (capital, labour, energy, materials and services inputs) available from Input-Output Division, labour productivity data and related variables are now available for 152 industries from 1961 to 1992. This new database corresponds to the L level of the Input-Output tables and is available on request.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7896-7899 and 7916-7938.

These data and related information will be available in the 1994 issue of *Aggregate productivity measures* (15-204E, $44). See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654), Input-Output Division (fax: 613-951-0489).

Aggregate measures of productivity and labour cost

	Business sector			
	Multifactor productivity	Real GDP per hour worked	Hourly compensation	Unit labour cost
	indices (1986 = 100)			
1961	70.1	51.9	13.4	25.9
1975	90.4	81.9	41.8	51.0
1982	90.7	90.9	83.4	91.8
1990	97.0	101.3	125.0	123.5
1991	95.8	102.4	132.2	129.2
1992	95.9	104.1	136.3	131.0
1993	96.8	105.2	136.4	129.7
1994	99.2	107.5	138.4	128.8
	annual rate of change (%)			
1961-1994	1.1	2.2	7.3	5.0
1961-1975	1.8	3.3	8.5	5.0
1975-1982	0.0	1.5	10.4	8.8
1982-1991	0.6	1.3	5.3	3.9
1990-1991	-1.2	1.1	5.8	4.6
1991-1992	0.1	1.7	3.1	1.4
1992-1993	0.9	1.1	0.1	-1.0
1993-1994	2.5	2.2	1.5	-0.7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oil pipeline transport, August 1995
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Consumer prices and price indexes,
January-March 1995
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $24/$80; United States: US$29/US$96; other countries: US$34/US$112).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
∞

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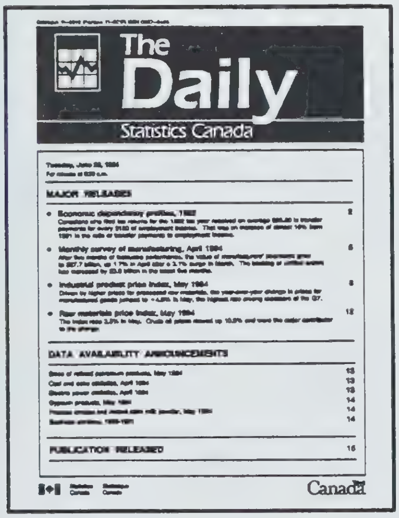
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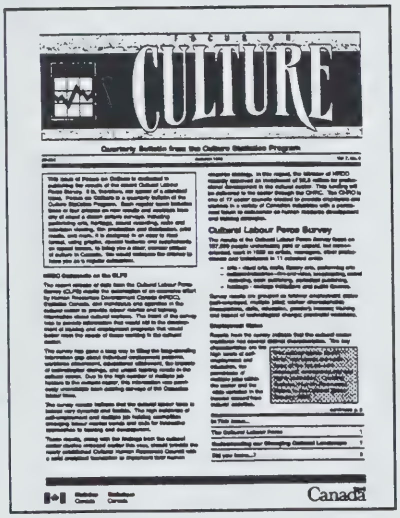
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on following page)



Focus on culture

Autumn 1995

The Autumn 1995 issue of *Focus on culture*, a quarterly bulletin, features a major article on Canada's cultural labour force based on a detailed Culture Statistics Program survey commissioned by Human Resources Development Canada.

The article analyses many characteristics of the 1993 cultural labour force, including levels of education (45% of those surveyed had university degrees), employment status (29% were self-employed), technological change and related training, income and multiple job holdings.

This issue of *Focus*, which combines text with a number of tables, represents the only published version of these data that Statistics Canada will be producing.

The Autumn 1995 (vol. 7, no. 3) issue of *Focus on culture* (87-004, $8/$26) is now available. See "How to order publications". For further information on this release, contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6864), Culture Statistics Program.

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

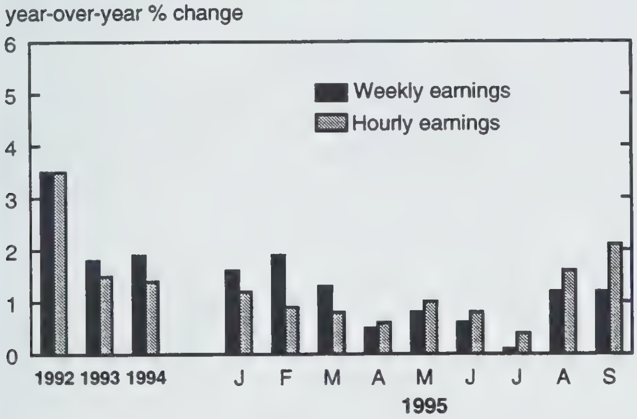
Employment, earnings and hours

September 1995 (preliminary)

Employees' earnings rose slightly in September to $575.74 per week. Earnings have fluctuated from month to month since the beginning of the year and now stand $4.88 (+0.9%) higher than in January 1995. Earnings growth was the result of higher hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour, as weekly hours have remained at essentially the same level since January.

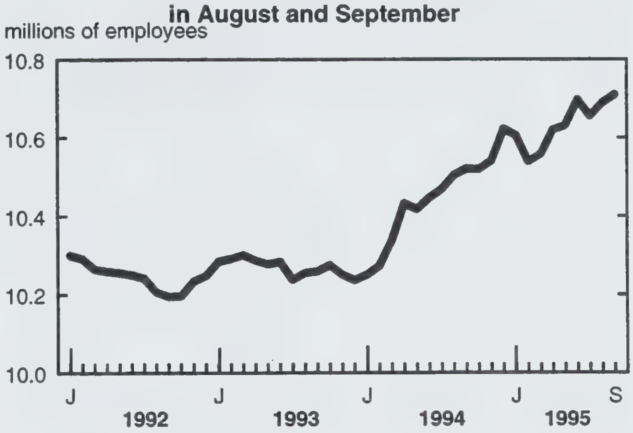
The most substantial earnings increases in September were registered by employees in construction, business services, and logging and forestry services. Public administration and insurance and real estate agencies were the only two industries where employees' earnings fell slightly.

Hourly earnings strengthened in September



Businesses added 22,000 employees to their payrolls in September, bringing employment levels to 10,710,000. Since the beginning of the year, businesses employed 105,000 more employees in September than in January 1995, with half of the overall increase occurring during the past two months. Employment gains in September were concentrated among manufacturers, while employment reductions were registered in education and trade.

Employment growth resumed in August and September



Provincially, employment gains were concentrated in Quebec and Ontario.

Manufacturers lead employment gain

During the past two months, manufacturers have expanded employment by 32,000, following seven months when manufacturers did not register any notable employment gains. In September, manufacturing industries employed 1,693,000 workers, the highest level in the past four years. The employment gain was bolstered by robust exports and also coincided with record manufacturing shipments in August and September. The recent employment gains were mainly in Ontario and the September increase was led by manufacturers of wood and food products.

The increased activity in this industry was also reflected in average weekly earnings which rose by $10.78 during the past two months to $697.83. This increase more than offset declines registered throughout the first seven months of the year.

The number of hours worked per week for employees paid by the hour was unchanged between August and September at 38.3 hours, a drop of half an hour since the start of the year.

A pause in the declining trend in public administration employment

The number of employees in public administration appears to have stabilized since July at 683,000. Despite this pause, public administration employment

has registered an average monthly decline of 2,000 employees since January 1995. The number of employees in federal and provincial administration continued to decline in September, while an increase in local administration offset these declines.

Following several months of offsetting monthly movements between January and August, employees' weekly earnings fell $4.39 in September to $746.82.

Third consecutive decline in education

The number of employees working in education and related industries, particularly in elementary and secondary schools, fell in September. The cumulative decline since June is now at 43,000 and was most pronounced in Ontario and Quebec.

Employees' weekly earnings rose $12.70 between June and September. This substantial growth followed nearly two years of stability in earnings.

Pause in trade industries

After increasing by 9,000 in August, the number of employees in wholesale trade industries slipped by 2,000 in September. The number of employees in wholesale trade remained virtually unchanged from May 1995. This contrasts with the preceding long period of growth which began in February 1994. This slowdown in employment growth parallels the drop in wholesale sales evident since the beginning of the year. Employment growth may resume, however, as sales have rebounded during the past two months.

Weekly earnings for wholesale trade employees rose $2.34 to $626.37 in September. This was the second consecutive monthly increase in weekly earnings.

After having peaked in June at 35.7 hours, the number of hours worked per week for employees paid by the hour has since stabilized around 35.2 hours.

For the first time in seven months, the number of employees in retail trade establishments declined. Despite this monthly drop, employment growth which started in October 1994 has resulted in a gain of 48,000 retail trade employees. Retail sales during the past four months, however, have strengthened, suggesting that employment growth may resume.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from the standard tables in *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, $31/$310) and *Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours 1983-1994* (paper version: 72F0002XPB, $75; diskette: 72F0002XDB, $100; paper and diskette: 10-3000XZB, $150), as well as by custom tabulation. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087, the Internet: philpat@statcan.ca), Labour Division. □

Average weekly earnings[1]

Industry group (1980 SIC)	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995[r]	Sept. 1995[p]	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
	$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**568.77**	**574.28**	**575.74**	**0.3**	**1.2**
Logging and forestry	753.15	741.10	748.51	1.0	-0.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	967.27	999.70	1,005.14	0.5	3.9
Manufacturing	688.14	696.04	697.83	0.3	1.4
Construction	672.14	671.06	683.95	1.9	1.8
Transportation, communication and other utilities	719.21	730.32	731.96	0.2	1.8
Wholesale trade	607.52	624.03	626.37	0.4	3.1
Retail trade	342.82	344.60	345.98	0.4	0.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	633.52	657.67	658.15	0.1	3.9
Business services	623.16	620.33	629.94	1.5	1.1
Education-related services	670.51	677.45	679.24	0.3	1.3
Health and social services	505.71	499.37	504.42	1.0	-0.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	228.79	233.66	235.41	0.7	2.9
Public administration	752.88	751.21	746.82	-0.6	-0.8
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	542.22	532.47	533.72	0.2	-1.6
Prince Edward Island	452.18	472.02	484.37	2.6	7.1
Nova Scotia	496.71	488.95	491.42	0.5	-1.1
New Brunswick	505.11	508.01	519.06	2.2	2.8
Quebec	548.20	544.75	550.29	1.0	0.4
Ontario	606.38	611.63	614.70	0.5	1.4
Manitoba	503.17	506.90	511.77	1.0	1.7
Saskatchewan	490.61	495.78	497.48	0.3	1.4
Alberta	556.38	552.08	552.31	0.0	-0.7
British Columbia	578.40	600.33	599.49	-0.1	3.6
Yukon	697.48	674.32	696.58	3.3	-0.1
Northwest Territories	694.81	715.80	725.74	1.4	4.5

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
1 *For all employees.*

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	July 1995	Aug. 1995r	Sept. 1995p	July 1995 to Aug. 1995	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**10,654**	**10,688**	**10,710**	**0.3**	**0.2**
Logging and forestry	68	67	69	-1.5	3.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	131	131	130	0.0	-0.8
Manufacturing	1,661	1,675	1,693	0.8	1.1
Construction	438	439	440	0.2	0.2
Transportation, communication and other utilities	844	850	853	0.7	0.4
Wholesale trade	646	655	653	1.4	-0.3
Retail trade	1,389	1,400	1,394	0.8	-0.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	644	644	641	0.0	-0.5
Business services	607	607	605	0.0	-0.3
Education-related services	935	925	905	-1.1	-2.2
Health and social services	1,198	1,196	1,198	-0.2	0.2
Accommodation, food and beverage services	761	771	778	1.3	0.9
Public administration	683	683	683	0.0	0.0
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	147	147	148	0.0	0.7
Prince Edward Island	43	44	45	2.3	2.3
Nova Scotia	300	300	300	0.0	0.0
New Brunswick	240	241	243	0.4	0.8
Quebec	2,547	2,558	2,568	0.4	0.4
Ontario	4,189	4,209	4,216	0.5	0.2
Manitoba	404	404	403	0.0	-0.2
Saskatchewan	316	316	314	0.0	-0.6
Alberta	1,034	1,038	1,039	0.4	0.1
British Columbia	1,397	1,402	1,402	0.4	0.0
Yukon	12	12	12	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	23	23	23	0.0	0.0

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

■

Unemployment insurance

September 1995 (preliminary)

During the first three quarters of 1995, Canadians were paid $10.7 billion (unadjusted) in unemployment insurance benefits (including regular and special benefits), down 14.6% from the same period last year. This was the lowest amount paid in the January-to-September period since 1990 when $9.9 billion was paid. The most important reason for the decline was a 16.2% drop in the average number of beneficiaries.

In September, Canadians collected $859.3 million in benefits, down 15.0% from September 1994. Comparing the same month in previous years, this was the lowest amount paid since September 1989 when $735.7 million was paid.

Average weekly benefit increased slightly

In September, the average weekly benefit paid to beneficiaries receiving regular and special benefits increased 1.5% to $255.43 (unadjusted) from September 1994. The average weekly benefit ranged from $232.60 in Prince Edward Island to $312.34 in the Northwest Territories.

Average weekly payment for UI beneficiaries[1]

	Sept. 1995
	unadjusted
	$
Canada	**255.43**
Newfoundland	234.58
Prince Edward Island	232.60
Nova Scotia	246.71
New Brunswick	239.11
Quebec	247.40
Ontario	268.77
Manitoba	234.46
Saskatchewan	236.96
Alberta	259.91
British Columbia	268.47
Yukon	296.13
Northwest Territories	312.34

1 *Beneficiaries include all claimants who are paid regular benefits or special benefits.*

Note to readers

Unless noted, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted.

The majority who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive regular benefits (73.0% in September). In order to qualify for regular benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable of and available for work, and be unable to find suitable employment.

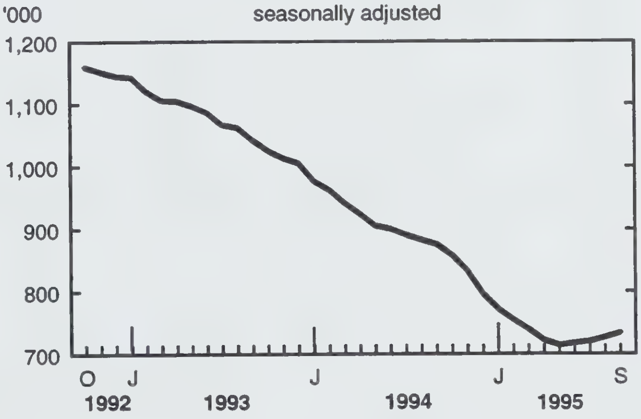
In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (e.g., training, maternity, sickness and fishing).

Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

The number of beneficiaries increased in September

The number of Canadians receiving regular UI benefits advanced 1.1% to 734,000 in September. The trend for the number of beneficiaries has been increasing since June 1995. This followed a general decline that started in mid-1992.

The number of beneficiaries* has been increasing since June



* *Receiving regular benefits.*

Increases were observed in all provinces and territories except Ontario (-1.9%) and Quebec (-0.7%). The increases ranged from 0.8% in British Columbia to 8.7% in the Northwest Territories.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular UI benefits

	Sept. 1995	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	**734,180**	**1.1**
Newfoundland	39,570	1.2
Prince Edward Island	10,110	1.9
Nova Scotia	37,560	2.6
New Brunswick	42,190	2.9
Quebec	252,830	-0.7
Ontario	172,810	-1.9
Manitoba	19,720	2.1
Saskatchewan	15,410	2.2
Alberta	51,710	2.1
British Columbia	82,430	0.8
Yukon	1,320	3.5
Northwest Territories	1,300	8.7

Number of claims increased

In September, 256,000 individuals submitted applications (claims) for unemployment insurance benefits, down 3.9% from August but still an increase of 5.5% from September 1994. Since mid-1994, the number of claims received has fluctuated around an upward trend. On an unadjusted basis, for the period from January to September 1995, 2,126,000 people submitted claims, 2.7% higher than the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The September 1995 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, $16/$160), containing data for July, August and September, will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Number of beneficiaries[1]

	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995
	unadjusted	
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	8,100	-2.1
Halifax	8,700	-20.0
Saint John	4,150	-7.6
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	7,400	-8.6
Québec	23,590	-11.9
Sherbrooke	4,590	-11.9
Trois-Rivières	5,440	-10.5
Montréal	101,430	-15.0
Hull	7,520	-7.7
Ottawa	12,730	-10.7
Oshawa	4,350	-24.6
Toronto	82,430	-16.7
Hamilton	10,500	-22.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	7,080	-20.9
Kitchener	6,130	-10.4
London	6,450	-12.2
Windsor	4,710	-10.3
Sudbury	3,490	-18.3
Thunder Bay	2,510	-23.0
Winnipeg	13,040	-15.7
Regina	2,650	-12.5
Saskatoon	3,760	-13.6
Calgary	17,270	-13.0
Edmonton	19,150	-19.4
Vancouver	38,350	-9.0
Victoria	6,010	-4.1

1 *Beneficiaries include all claimants who receive regular benefits (for example, because of layoff) or special benefits (for example, in case of sickness)*

Unemployment insurance statistics

	Sept. 1994	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
					% change
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	875	720r	726p	734p	1.1
Amount paid ($'000)	945,492	790,754	777,328	763,045	-1.8
Weeks of benefits ('000)	3,754	3,084	3,064	3,006	-1.9
Claims received ('000)	242	260	266	256	-3.9

	Sept. 1994	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995
	unadjusted				
					% change
All beneficiaries ('000)	870	811r	854p	733p	-15.7
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	673	622r	666p	535p	-20.4
male ('000)	354	327r	317p	279p	-21.1
female ('000)	319	295r	349p	256p	-19.7
Claims received ('000)	228	265	212	232	1.7
Amount paid ($'000)	1,010,529	928,390	1,062,457	859,302	-15.0
Weeks of benefits ('000)	3,931	3,477	4,046	3,266	-16.9
Average weekly benefit ($)	251.63	254.64	255.62	255.43	1.5

	Year-to-date (January to September)		
	1994	1995	1994 to 1995
			% change
All beneficiaries, average ('000)	1,163	975p	-16.2
Regular beneficiaries, average ('000)	943	756p	-19.9
Claims received ('000)	2,071	2,126	2.7
Amount paid ($'000)	12,492,336	10,663,887	-14.6
Weeks of benefits ('000)	46,693	39,134	-16.2
Average weekly benefit ($)	258.83	260.75	0.7

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
Note: *"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (for example, because of layoff) or special benefits (for example, in case of sickness).*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Short-term expectations survey

Every month for five years, Statistics Canada has canvassed a group of economic analysts (on average 17) for one-month-ahead forecasts of key economic indicators. Participants in this survey forecast the year-over-year changes in the consumer price index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports. They also forecast the monthly change in gross domestic product at constant prices.

An evaluation of the accuracy of the mean forecast in the March 1993 issue of *Canadian economic observer* showed it to be superior to a mean naive forecast, and suggested that the quality of the forecasts improved over time.

- The mean forecast for November's consumer price index is a year-over-year change of +2.3%. Opinions range from a minimum change of +2.0% to a maximum of +2.4%. The mean forecast for October (+2.3%) slightly underestimated the outcome (+2.4%).
- The forecasters estimate November's unemployment rate to be 9.5 % (minimum 9.3%, maximum 9.6%). In October, the mean forecast (9.4%) matched the outcome.
- The mean forecast of exports in October is $21.2 billion, up from $21.1 billion in September. Opinions range from a minimum of $20.2 billion to a maximum of $22.0 billion. The mean forecast of imports for October is $18.5 billion. Forecasts range from a minimum of $17.5 billion to a maximum of $19.0 billion. The current forecast represents a decrease of $0.4 billion from the previous month's forecast, which overestimated the outcome of $18.5 billion.
- The mean forecast for real GDP in October is a 0.1% increase. Opinions range widely from a minimum of -0.2% to a maximum of +0.3%. The September forecast was predicted to +0.1%.

The next release will be on January 3, 1996.

For a set of tables, or for further information on this release, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

Sales of refined petroleum products

October 1995 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 191 600 cubic metres in October 1995, up 2.3% from October 1994. The largest sales increases were recorded for petrochemical feedstocks (+81 800 cubic metres or +29.3%) and aviation turbo fuels (+51 200 cubic metres or 13.3%). Partly offsetting these advances was a decline in the demand for all other refined products (-63 000 cubic metres or -7.1%), and heavy fuel oil (-36 600 cubic metres or -6.4%).

Sales of refined petroleum products

	Oct. 1994	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**7 030.0**	**7 191.6**	**2.3**
Motor gasoline	2 901.0	2 983.1	2.8
Diesel fuel oil	1 648.2	1 715.0	4.1
Light fuel oil	365.1	344.4	-5.7
Heavy fuel oil	568.5	531.9	-6.4
Aviation turbo fuels	384.0	435.2	13.3
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	279.0	360.8	29.3
All other refined products	884.2	821.2	-7.1
	Jan.-Oct. 1994	Jan.-Oct. 1995	Jan.-Oct. 1994 to Jan.-Oct. 1995
Total, all products	**68 830.6**	**70 287.7**	**2.1**
Motor gasoline	29 280.0	29 505.1	0.8
Diesel fuel oil	15 180.6	15 900.6	4.7
Light fuel oil	4 587.5	4 075.5	-11.2
Heavy fuel oil	5 362.7	5 257.4	-2.0
Aviation turbo fuels	3 959.7	4 281.5	8.1
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	2 956.3	3 711.9	25.6
All other refined products	7 503.8	7 555.7	0.7

[1] *Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.*

During the first 10 months of 1995, sales increased for five of the seven major product groups. Strong sales of diesel fuel oil reflected higher demand by railways and the truck transport industry. Increased sales of petrochemical feedstocks reflected greater demand by the petrochemical industry; the sales of this product rose over the last 22-month period ending in October.

Sales of heavy fuel oil have declined mainly because of decreased use of the product by electric utilities. Lower-priced natural gas is displacing heavy fuel oil in the production of electricity.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The October 1995 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, $20/$200) will be available the third week of January 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information about this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas

September 1995

In September, a rise in exports to the United States led to a solid 6.0% increase in natural gas production compared with September 1994. Crude oil production also rose in September 1995, increasing 3.4% from a year earlier.

Natural gas production rose after three months of moderate year-over-year advances. Crude oil production strengthened in September following a modest increase of 0.7% in August. In the first nine months of 1995, production of crude was up 3.6% from the same period in 1994.

Natural gas exports rose 12.4% from September 1994. Exports have been rising since early 1991, due in part to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities.

Exports of crude oil declined 0.6% from September 1994, the first major year-over-year decrease since March 1994. Exports have been rising in recent months, helped by pipeline expansion that has allowed increased exports to the United States, especially to refineries in the Chicago area. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The September 1995 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, $18/$180) will be available the last week of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude oil and natural gas

	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	9 358.9	9 679.5	3.4
Exports	4 745.9	4 717.7	-0.6
Imports[2]	3 326.7	2 758.4	-17.1
Refinery receipts	7 856.5	7 346.9	-6.5
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	10 913.8	11 567.5	6.0
Exports	5 777.2	6 494.4	12.4
Canadian sales[4]	3 509.9	3 522.3	0.4

	Jan. to Sept. 1994	Jan. to Sept. 1995	Jan.-Sept. 1994 to Jan. -Sept. 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	82 218.9	85 165.0	3.6
Exports	41 997.8	45 328.7	7.9
Imports[2]	27 284.9	25 587.8	-6.2
Refinery receipts	67 594.1	65 806.5	-2.6
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	101 353.7	109 477.5	8.0
Exports	52 197.5	58 562.5	12.2
Canadian sales[4]	44 290.3	45 369.7	2.4

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differs from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for re-export.*
3 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4 *Includes direct sales.*

■

Post-censal estimates of census families, Canada, provinces and territories

July 1, 1995

The preliminary post-censal 1995 estimates of the number of census families, as well as updated estimates for 1993 and 1994, are now available.

These post-censal estimates were grouped by the following characteristics: size and structure (husband-wife and lone-parent); structure and age group of children; age of husband and age of wife; lone-parent families by family size, sex and age group of parent; and lone-parent families by number of persons in families and average family size by sex of parent.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6342-6343 and 6513.

These data will be published next spring in *Annual demographic statistics, 1995* (91-213, $60). See "How to order publications".

For further information about the methodology of estimates for families contact Margaret Michalowski (613-951-2328) or Ronald Raby (613-951-9582), Demography Division. For information about other demographic statistics, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. You may also contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Gypsum products

October 1995

Manufacturers shipped 20 583 000 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in October 1995, down 11.4% from 23 238 000 square metres in October 1994 and up 8.6% from 18 951 000 square metres in September 1995.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of October 1995 totalled 193 360 000 square metres, down 9.3% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The October 1995 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Pack of processed peas

1995

Data for 1995 on the pack of processed peas are now available.

Pack of processed peas (32-235, $14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The sugar situation, October 1995
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Construction type plywood, September 1995
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills East of the Rockies, September 1995
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, September 1995
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$96; other countries: US$12/US$112).

Quarterly shipments of office furniture products, Quarter ended September 30, 1995
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: $10/$32; United States: US$12/US$39; other countries: US$14/US$45).

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, October 1995
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Focus on culture, Autumn 1995
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: $8/$26; United States: US$10/US$32; other countries: US$12/US$37).

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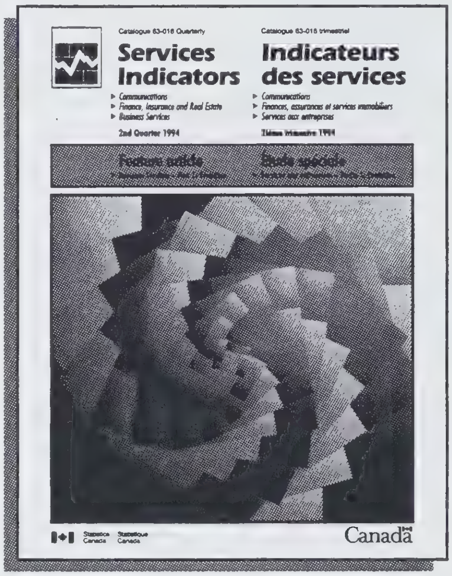

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 30, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

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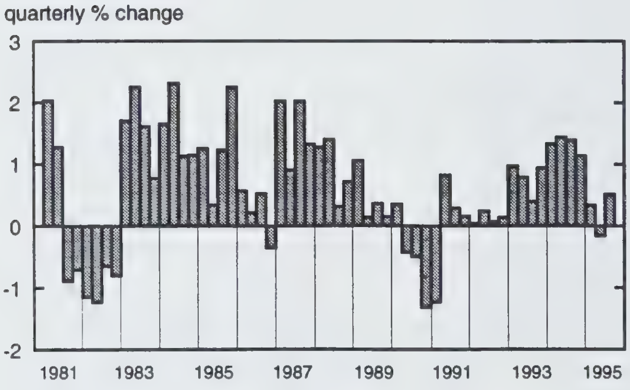
National economic and financial accounts

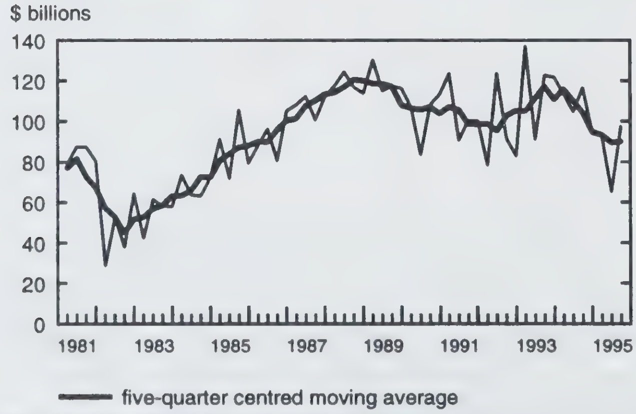
Third quarter 1995

Real gross domestic product grew 0.5% in the third quarter of 1995 and financial market borrowing strengthened, both following a slight downturn of economic activity in the second quarter.

GDP at 1986 prices



Total funds raised by domestic sectors



Real GDP growth[1]

	GDP at 1986 prices		
	%change	Annualized %change	Year-over year % change
First quarter 1994	1.3	5.4	3.5
Second quarter 1994	1.4	5.9	4.2
Third quarter 1994	1.4	5.7	5.2
Fourth quarter 1994	1.1	4.6	5.4
First quarter 1995	0.3	1.4	4.4
Second quarter 1995	-0.2	-0.6	2.7
Third quarter 1995	0.5	2.1	1.9

[1] *The "% change" is the growth rate from one period to the next. The "annualized % change" is the % change compounded to an annual rate. The "year-over-year % change" is the growth of a given quarter compared to the same quarter in the previous year.*

A resurgence of growth in the United States, which boosted Canadian exports, was the primary reason for the rebound.

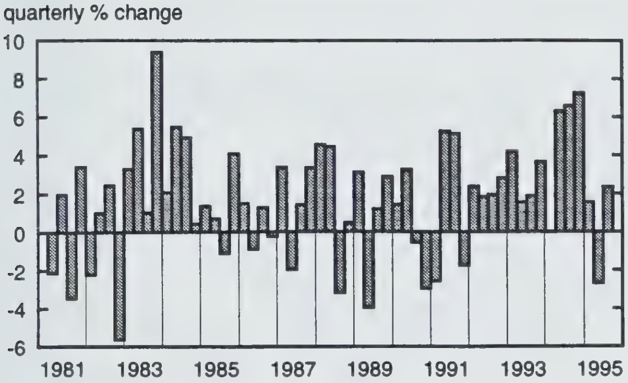
Aside from rising exports, the economy remained quite weak. Final domestic demand continued to languish for a third consecutive quarter. Business investment in plant and equipment, residential construction and government expenditure all declined in volume terms. On the positive side, domestic consumer spending picked up modestly. Business inventories piled up further, although at a slower rate than in the first half of the year. Imports were essentially unchanged, reflecting generally weak domestic demand.

Financial market borrowing recovered somewhat, after plunging to its lowest level in over a decade during the previous quarter. A downward drift in interest rates contributed to the rebound. Corporate financing and government borrowing accounted for most of the increase.

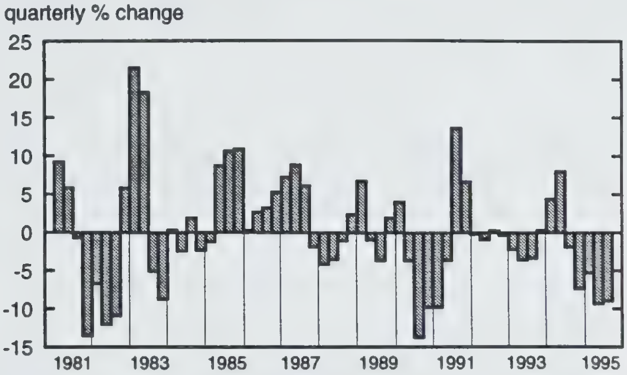
Exports bounce back

In the United States, business investment outlays, consumer spending on durable goods and housing construction all advanced substantially in the third quarter. Largely as a result, Canadian exports increased 2.4% in volume.

Exports of goods at 1986 prices



Business investment in new residential construction at 1986 prices



Office machines and equipment accounted for about 60% of the total rise in exports. Large increases were also recorded for television and telecommunications equipment, petroleum and coal products, natural gas, consumer goods and business services. Exports of motor vehicles and parts declined for the second consecutive quarter.

Imports edged up 0.2% in real terms. The slight increase reflected, on the one hand, higher imports of office machines and equipment, petroleum and coal products, communications equipment and business services, and on the other hand, lower imports of machinery, aircraft and parts, and crude petroleum.

Construction continues to fall

Total construction activity dropped further in the third quarter. Residential investment fell, while non-residential construction expenditure increased marginally.

New residential construction decreased further, bringing the total decline over the past five quarters to 29%. Residential mortgage borrowing dropped 46% over the same period. Spending on alterations and improvements also decreased during the third quarter, while residential transfer costs rose 16%, reflecting a stronger housing resale market.

Non-residential construction by businesses grew a slight 0.2%. Both commercial and industrial building construction turned up, while engineering construction dipped for the third consecutive quarter.

Machinery and equipment investment turns down

Business capital spending on machinery and equipment turned down by 2.2%, after nine consecutive quarters of substantial growth. The third-quarter drop was attributable to sharply lower outlays for industrial machinery and transportation equipment, following extraordinary increases in the previous quarter. Purchases of office machines and equipment, motor vehicles and telecommunications equipment increased.

Inventories accumulate further

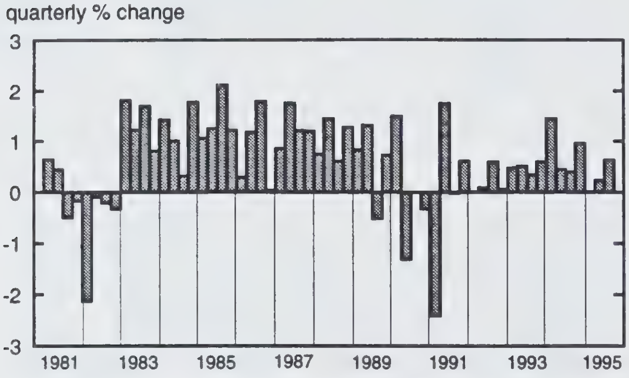
Business non-farm inventories continued to accumulate in the third quarter, although at a slower rate than in the first two quarters of the year. The buildup was reflected in a continuing expansion of business trade accounts. Manufacturers halved their rate of accumulation, as electrical product and primary metal producers reduced inventory investment. Wholesale and retail businesses built up stocks at about the same rate as in the previous quarter.

Farm inventories also rose. There was a notable accumulation of grain in commercial channels, while farm-held stocks grew less rapidly than in the previous quarter.

Consumer spending rises

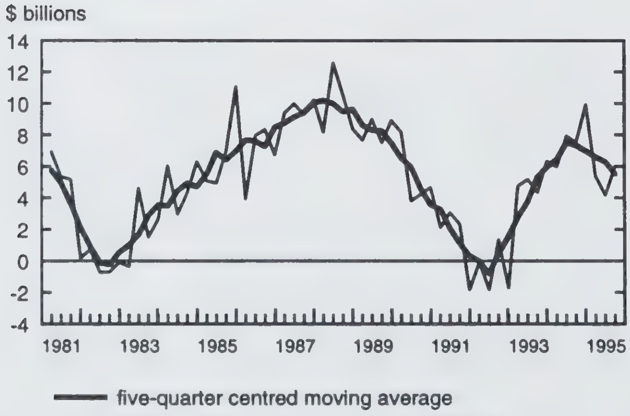
After stalling in the first half of 1995, personal expenditure increased 0.6% in the third quarter. Lower interest rates were an important factor in encouraging consumer demand and were reflected in higher personal sector borrowing.

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services at 1986 prices



However, real disposable income dipped 0.7% in the third quarter, following a 0.2% slide the previous quarter. The personal savings rate dropped from 7.5% in the second quarter to 6.3% in the third.

Consumer credit borrowing



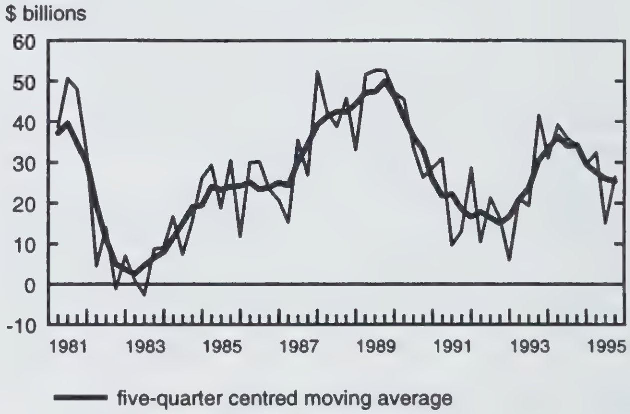
The advance in consumer spending was mostly the result of higher spending on durable goods, motor vehicles in particular. There were smaller increases in expenditures for non-durable goods and services.

Demand for funds bounces back

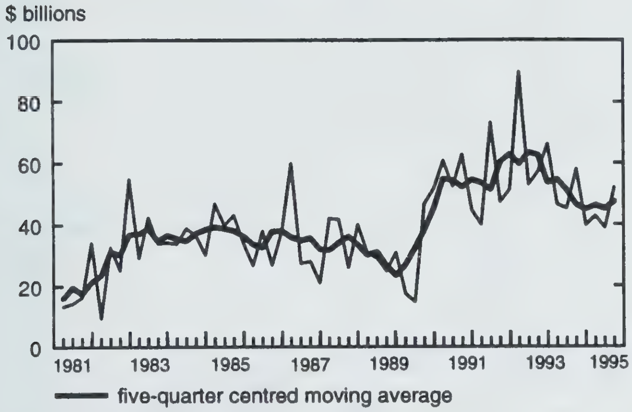
Borrowing on financial markets bounced back in the third quarter as the economy strengthened and interest rates edged down. There was a major shift back to short-term financial instruments.

Personal sector borrowing increased modestly and corporate financing was up sharply, partly due to takeover activity. Governments also took advantage of lower interest rates by stepping up their borrowing activity, despite a drop in the public sector deficit.

Corporate financing



Total government borrowing



Labour income and profits up

Labour income rose 0.5% in the third quarter. Employment and average hours worked changed little, so that the increase in income was attributable entirely to higher average wage rates.

Corporation profits strengthened, advancing 5.5% after slipping in the second quarter. Profits now represent 8.6% of GDP, up from a low of 4.8% in the fourth quarter of 1991. In comparison, the share of labour income in GDP fell from 56.7% to 53.8% over the same period. Wood and paper producers and manufacturers of electronic equipment and motor vehicles accounted for a large part of the third-quarter profit increase.

Inflation steady

The GDP chain price index increased 0.6% in the third quarter, about the same pace as in the previous four quarters. Prices actually paid by consumers, businesses and governments grew less rapidly than this, as indicated by the 0.3% rise in the final domestic demand price index. Costs were held down by lower import prices, which are netted out of the overall GDP chain price index. Consumer prices rose 0.4%, business fixed investment prices increased 0.3%, government goods and services prices dropped 0.1% and export prices edged down 0.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-726, 728-744, 748-750, 6701-6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 7404-7408 and 7433-7434.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *National economic and financial accounts, quarterly estimates* (13-001, $35/$140) will be released in December. Detailed printed tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted quarterly national accounts and financial flows statistics, plus supplementary analytical tables and charts, are available immediately.

At 8:30 a.m. on release day, the complete quarterly national accounts and financial flows data sets are available on microcomputer diskette. The diskettes are also available at lower cost seven days after the official release date.

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information call 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer, National Accounts and Environment Division.

For further information on this release, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer, National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Gross domestic product, income-based

	1991	1992	1993	1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995 to third quarter 1995
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions							% change at quarterly rates
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	382,378	391,619	398,163	410,298	419,424	420,472	422,612	0.5
Corporation profits before taxes	34,829	35,060	42,135	57,357	65,840	64,268	67,816	5.5
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	56,211	55,457	53,530	56,410	59,392	58,760	58,124	-1.1
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	1,644	1,730	2,544	2,030	3,328	4,692	4,020	-14.3
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	36,072	37,235	39,958	40,970	41,256	41,320	41,512	0.5
Inventory valuation adjustment[2]	1,955	-2,556	-2,778	-4,840	-7,832	-3,160	-1,988	1,172
Net domestic income at factor cost	513,089	518,545	533,552	562,225	581,408	586,352	592,096	1.0
Indirect taxes less subsidies	79,878	84,389	88,731	93,662	95,108	95,956	96,852	0.9
Capital consumption allowances	82,331	85,305	87,904	92,973	94,816	95,464	96,208	0.8
Statistical discrepancy[2]	1,179	1,883	2,668	1,193	2,516	672	472	-200
Gross domestic product at market prices	**676,477**	**690,122**	**712,855**	**750,053**	**773,848**	**778,444**	**785,628**	**0.9**

1 *Includes military pay and allowances.*
2 *The change column reflects actual change in millions of dollars for these items.*

Gross domestic product, expenditure-based

	1991	1992	1993	1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995 to third quarter 1995
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions at current prices							% change at quarterly rates
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	411,960	422,515	436,542	452,859	461,744	465,852	470,540	1.0
Durable goods	53,662	54,000	56,376	60,591	62,396	61,808	63,752	3.1
Semi-durable goods	37,692	37,974	39,143	41,552	42,840	42,908	43,044	0.3
Non-durable goods	109,506	111,310	114,364	115,420	117,152	118,540	118,752	0.2
Services	211,100	219,231	226,659	235,296	239,356	242,596	244,992	1.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	144,885	150,390	152,158	150,758	151,268	150,624	148,368	-1.5
Government investment in fixed capital	16,431	16,106	15,816	16,765	17,952	17,764	18,176	2.3
Government investment in inventories[1]	-37	-40	-4	-1	164	-36	-68	-32
Business investment in fixed capital	115,570	112,759	113,068	122,427	123,236	123,576	121,108	-2.0
Residential construction	39,947	43,820	43,081	45,271	40,904	39,704	39,836	0.3
Non-residential construction	35,168	29,734	30,162	32,889	34,552	33,360	33,696	1.0
Machinery and equipment	40,455	39,205	39,825	44,267	47,780	50,512	47,576	-5.8
Business investment in inventories[1]	-3,198	-3,661	1,107	2,823	7,544	8,196	7,864	-332
Non-farm[1]	-3,250	-2,950	-146	2,958	7,480	7,140	6,080	-1,060
Farm and grain in commercial channels[1]	52	-711	1,253	-135	64	1,056	1,784	728
Exports of goods and services	164,849	181,189	209,370	249,371	288,272	282,000	285,040	1.1
Merchandise	140,233	155,403	181,251	217,853	253,688	248,020	250,428	1.0
Non-merchandise	24,616	25,786	28,119	31,518	34,584	33,980	34,612	1.9
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	172,805	187,254	212,534	243,756	273,816	268,864	264,928	-1.5
Merchandise	136,616	149,201	171,929	202,807	230,140	225,708	222,284	-1.5
Non-merchandise	36,189	38,053	40,605	40,949	43,676	43,156	42,644	-1.2
Statistical discrepancy[1]	-1,178	-1,882	-2,668	-1,193	-2,516	-668	-472	196
Gross domestic product at market prices	**676,477**	**690,122**	**712,855**	**750,053**	**773,848**	**778,444**	**785,628**	**0.9**
Final domestic demand	688,846	701,770	717,584	742,809	754,200	757,816	758,192	0.0
	$ millions at 1986 prices							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	333,396	337,619	342,858	353,175	356,864	357,700	359,948	0.6
Durable goods	47,741	48,045	49,465	51,887	52,752	52,104	53,460	2.6
Semi-durable goods	29,643	29,739	30,419	32,150	33,116	33,160	33,148	-0.0
Non-durable goods	86,521	87,581	88,898	91,598	92,372	92,352	92,692	0.4
Services	169,491	172,254	174,076	177,540	178,624	180,084	180,648	0.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	116,958	118,126	118,660	116,621	116,292	115,820	114,064	-1.5
Government investment in fixed capital	16,231	16,217	16,334	17,264	18,320	17,988	18,336	1.9
Government investment in inventories[1]	-32	-35	-3	-	140	-32	-60	-28
Business investment in fixed capital	107,005	105,202	105,761	113,669	114,884	115,364	113,724	-1.4
Residential construction	30,511	32,908	31,517	32,463	29,644	28,580	28,196	-1.3
Non-residential construction	30,212	25,730	25,861	27,196	27,732	26,536	26,592	0.2
Machinery and equipment	46,282	46,564	48,383	54,010	57,508	60,248	58,936	-2.2
Business investment in inventories[1]	-2,395	-3,731	1,009	2,759	6,716	7,304	5,712	-1,592
Non-farm[1]	-2,753	-2,611	58	2,831	6,664	6,508	4,596	-1,912
Farm and grain in commercial channels[1]	358	-1,120	951	-72	52	796	1,116	320
Exports of goods and services	166,687	179,426	198,093	226,271	252,040	245,136	251,012	2.4
Merchandise	146,479	158,332	176,016	201,951	225,992	219,916	225,112	2.4
Non-merchandise	20,208	21,094	22,077	24,320	26,048	25,220	25,900	2.7
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	181,831	192,000	208,856	230,874	251,820	248,256	248,740	0.2
Merchandise	146,042	156,411	173,703	197,329	217,404	213,740	214,472	0.3
Non-merchandise	35,789	35,589	35,153	33,545	34,416	34,516	34,268	-0.7
Statistical discrepancy[1]	-967	-1,519	-2,134	-949	-1,988	-524	-368	156
Gross domestic product at market prices	**555,052**	**559,305**	**571,722**	**597,936**	**611,448**	**610,500**	**613,628**	**0.5**
Final domestic demand	573,590	577,164	583,613	600,729	606,360	606,872	606,072	-0.1

1 *The change column reflects actual change in millions of dollars for these items.*
\- *Nil or zero.*

National accounts price and volume indexes

	1991	1992	1993	1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995 to third quarter 1995
	using seasonally adjusted data							
	implicit price indexes (1986=100)							% change at quarterly rates
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	123.6	125.2	127.4	128.2	129.4	130.2	130.7	0.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	123.9	127.3	128.2	129.3	130.1	130.1	130.1	-
Government investment in fixed capital	101.2	99.3	96.8	97.1	98.0	98.8	99.1	0.3
Business investment in fixed capital	108.0	107.2	106.9	107.7	107.3	107.1	106.5	-0.6
Exports of goods and services	99.0	100.9	105.7	110.1	114.4	115.0	113.6	-1.2
Imports of goods and services	95.1	97.5	101.7	105.5	108.7	108.3	106.5	-1.7
Gross domestic product	**121.9**	**123.4**	**124.7**	**125.5**	**126.6**	**127.5**	**128.0**	**0.4**
Final domestic demand	120.1	121.6	123.0	123.6	124.4	124.9	125.1	0.2
	chain price indexes (1986=100)							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	124.1	126.0	128.4	129.5	130.7	131.5	132.0	0.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	124.2	127.6	128.7	129.6	130.5	130.4	130.3	-0.1
Government investment in fixed capital	105.6	106.1	106.5	108.4	110.5	112.5	114.1	1.4
Business investment in fixed capital	112.5	112.9	114.9	118.3	120.9	120.6	121.0	0.3
Exports of goods and services	102.6	105.3	110.9	116.4	122.4	122.4	122.2	-0.2
Imports of goods and services	97.4	101.6	107.9	114.3	119.5	118.9	117.8	-0.9
Gross domestic product (excluding inventories)	**123.3**	**124.7**	**126.3**	**127.5**	**129.1**	**129.8**	**130.6**	**0.6**
Final domestic demand	121.5	123.4	125.4	126.8	128.2	128.7	129.1	0.3
	chain volume indexes (1986=100)							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	111.9	113.1	114.7	118.0	119.2	119.5	120.3	0.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	116.7	117.7	118.0	116.0	115.4	114.9	113.3	-1.4
Government investment in fixed capital	124.6	121.5	119.1	123.7	129.7	126.7	128.3	1.3
Business investment in fixed capital	115.3	111.5	109.4	115.1	113.9	114.2	111.3	-2.5
Exports of goods and services	120.2	128.6	141.8	160.3	177.1	172.8	175.1	1.3
Imports of goods and services	134.9	140.5	151.1	164.2	177.6	175.5	174.1	-0.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	**110.4**	**111.3**	**113.3**	**118.1**	**120.4**	**120.3**	**120.8**	**0.4**
Final domestic demand	113.8	114.1	114.7	117.4	117.9	118.0	117.6	-0.3

\- *Nil or zero.*

Financial market summary table

	1991	1992	1993	1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995 to third quarter 1995
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions							actual change
Persons and unincorporated business	**18,745**	**23,353**	**23,910**	**23,334**	**20,028**	**14,328**	**17,340**	**3,012**
Funds raised								
Consumer credit	1,426	-576	5,147	7,832	5,388	4,180	6,004	1,824
Bank loans	-258	953	1,218	-343	1,672	896	2,144	1,248
Other loans	-1,024	1,084	611	-145	-84	-208	88	296
Mortgages	18,600	21,941	16,837	15,910	13,068	9,448	9,056	-392
Bonds	1	-49	97	80	-16	12	48	36
Non-financial private corporations	**20,577**	**13,455**	**28,269**	**34,723**	**32,356**	**15,080**	**26,408**	**11,328**
Funds raised								
Bank loans	4,645	7,440	-999	5,746	1,800	11,492	820	-10,672
Other loans	2,947	-1,331	-157	3,476	-604	1,348	-3,116	-4,464
Other short-term paper	-10,685	-13,143	4,365	1,123	19,108	-17,096	2,300	19,396
Mortgages	7,484	8,119	3,676	456	-2,992	-1,240	744	1,984
Bonds	8,402	4,068	6,398	6,958	8,760	9,340	14,656	5,316
Shares	7,784	8,302	14,986	16,964	6,284	11,236	11,004	-232
Non-financial government enterprises	**9,254**	**4,451**	**-476**	**1,907**	**-2,572**	**-2,752**	**1,644**	**4,396**
Funds raised								
Bank loans	-2,641	-96	-881	806	-276	-688	-220	468
Other loans	-585	41	-556	384	-100	-8	144	152
Other short-term paper	3,507	864	956	-1,319	1,476	516	956	440
Mortgages	-16	-40	-2	-16	-20	-16	-16	-
Bonds	8,258	2,846	8	2,184	-3,796	-2,776	1,020	3,796
Shares	731	836	-1	-132	144	220	-240	-460
Federal government	**30,163**	**25,558**	**34,837**	**26,211**	**27,148**	**28,004**	**37,224**	**9,220**
Funds raised								
Other loans	-1	-1	-4	-2	-4	-32	20	52
Canada short-term paper	10,028	12,714	12,864	-8,017	23,704	-11,348	1,208	12,556
Canada saving bonds	1,864	-1,425	-3,260	889	-1,800	-560	440	1,000
Marketable bonds	18,272	14,270	25,237	33,341	5,248	39,944	35,556	-4,388
Other levels of government	**24,902**	**27,271**	**31,592**	**21,072**	**15,584**	**10,800**	**14,688**	**3,888**
Funds raised								
Bank loans	119	221	-130	381	204	-164	232	396
Other loans	192	664	895	814	1,704	1,152	620	-532
Other short-term paper	-423	3,849	799	-1,366	-2,348	-680	2,132	2,812
Mortgages	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial bonds	22,493	20,895	28,162	20,126	16,056	10,332	11,952	1,620
Municipal bonds	2,487	1,717	1,864	1,140	-4	168	-260	-428
Other bonds	34	-77	2	-23	-28	-8	12	20
Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors	**103,641**	**94,088**	**118,132**	**107,247**	**92,544**	**65,460**	**97,304**	**31,844**
Consumer credit	1,426	-576	5,147	7,832	5,388	4,180	6,004	1,824
Bank loans	1,865	8,518	-792	6,590	3,400	11,536	2,976	-8,560
Other loans	1,529	457	789	4,527	912	2,252	-2,244	-4,496
Canada short-term paper	10,028	12,714	12,864	-8,017	23,704	-11,348	1,208	12,556
Other short-term paper	-7,601	-8,430	6,120	-1,562	18,236	-17,260	5,388	22,648
Mortgages	26,068	30,022	20,511	16,350	10,056	8,192	9,784	1,592
Bonds	61,811	42,245	58,508	64,695	24,420	56,452	63,424	6,972
Shares	8,515	9,138	14,985	16,832	6,428	11,456	10,764	-692

\- *Nil or zero.*

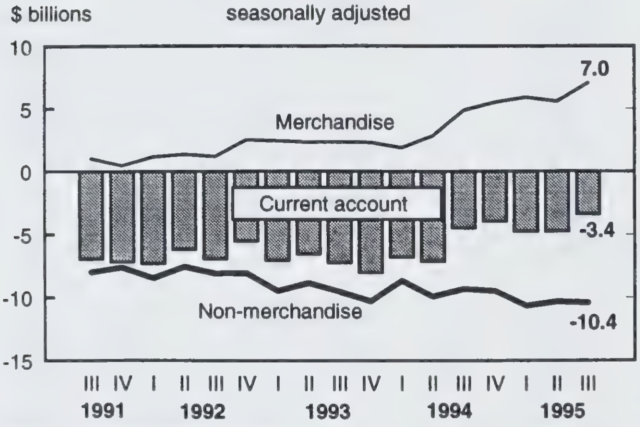
■

Canada's balance of international payments

Third quarter 1995

Canada's current account deficit fell to $3.4 billion in the third quarter of 1995, its lowest quarterly level in eight years. The decline in net spending abroad stemmed entirely from trade in goods: Canadians bought less from abroad while exporting more. This raised the merchandise trade surplus by over 25% to its highest recorded level.

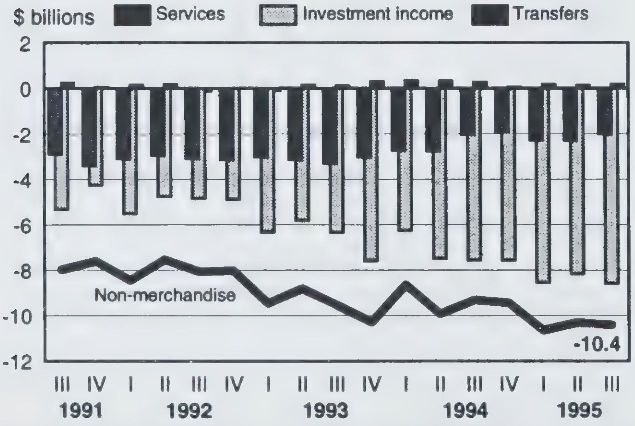
Current account balance



The deficit from other current transactions increased slightly, due mainly to higher profits earned in Canada by foreign multinationals.

Non-merchandise balances

seasonally adjusted



Among capital transactions, non-residents invested heavily in Canadian bonds and increased by a record amount their direct investment capital in Canada. Partly offsetting this was a second consecutive large net outflow from the foreign currency operations of Canadian banks and a further increase in Canada's official reserves, the third rise in a row. The Canadian dollar continued to appreciate against major currencies during the quarter; in August 1995, it reached its highest level in 18 months against the U.S. dollar.

Merchandise surplus jumps to new record

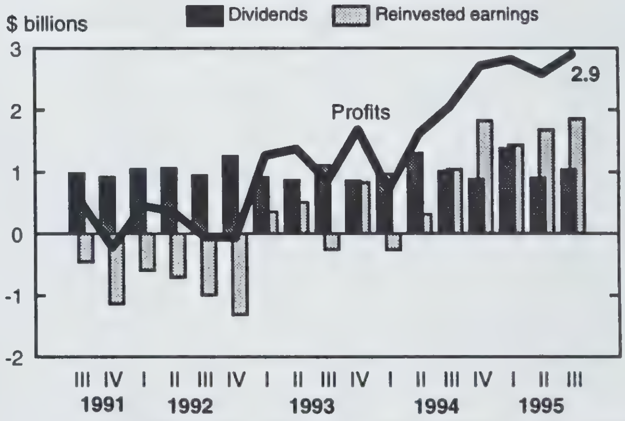
The trade surplus in goods jumped to $7.0 billion, up $1.1 billion from the previous high of $5.9 billion established two quarters ago. The increase was largely due to lower purchases from countries other than the United States. The surplus with the United States edged down from its record level with both imports and exports increasing after a small drop in the previous quarter.

Foreign multinationals earn higher profits in Canada

The Canadian profits of foreign multinationals reached a six-year peak of $2.9 billion in the third quarter of 1995. Profits are now approaching the historical highs of over $3 billion per quarter recorded in the late 1980s. The forestry sector led the increase during the current quarter.

Profit on direct investment in Canada

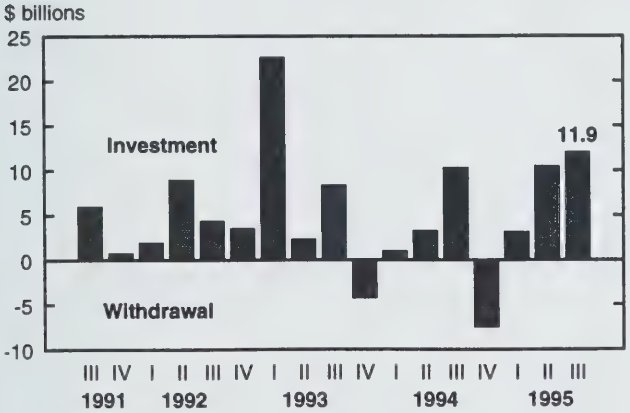
seasonally adjusted



Foreign investment in Canadian bonds second highest on record

Against a background of declining interest rates, non-residents again invested heavily in Canadian bonds, channelling as much as $11.9 billion during the quarter, their second largest investment on record. Two-thirds of the investment was in new federal and provincial issues. As was the case for most of 1994 and 1995, some three-quarters of new issues sold to non-residents in the third quarter were denominated in foreign currencies, with the balance in Canadian dollars.

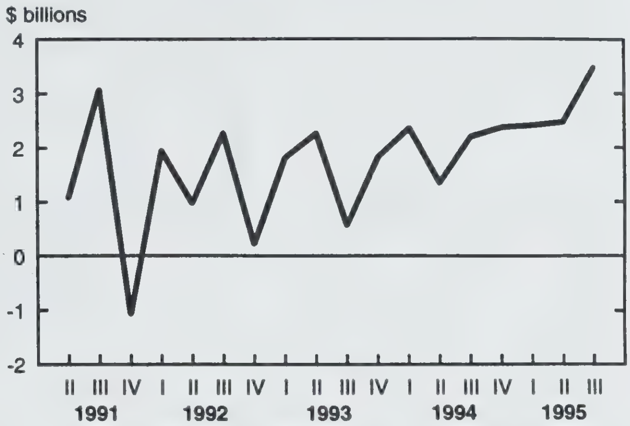
Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian bonds



Foreign direct investment in Canada soars

Foreign direct investment in Canada increased by a record $3.5 billion. Foreign direct investors channelled $2.4 billion of long-term capital into Canada, reinvested $2.2 billion of their profits from Canadian operations and withdrew $1.1 billion in short-term capital. Most of the long-term capital originated from countries of the European Union whose investors both purchased and sold existing businesses in Canada.

Direct investment in Canada



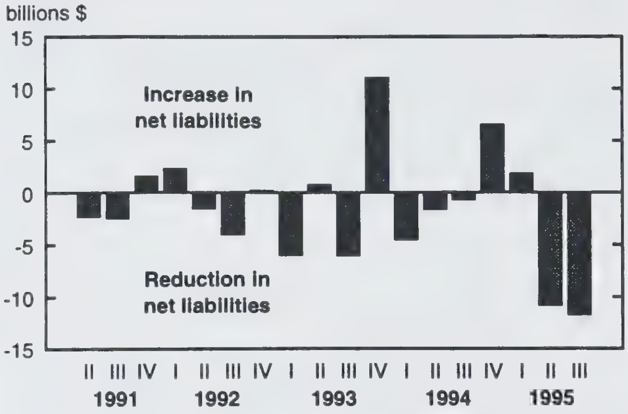
Continuous foreign withdrawal from Canadian stocks

Non-residents sold $1.1 billion more Canadian stocks than they purchased in the third quarter of 1995, continuing the trend started a year earlier. Over that period, they withdrew a total of $4.0 billion from Canada, in sharp contrast to the $18 billion they had moved into Canadian stocks over most of 1993 and 1994.

Record amount of capital channelled abroad through banks

As much as $11.7 billion of capital was channelled abroad through the banks' foreign currency operations, surpassing the previous quarter's record of $10.8 billion. The current quarter net outflow reflected a mixture of inter-bank operations with their affiliates abroad and lower deposits from other non-residents. The net outflow was widespread geographically.

Canadian banks' net foreign currency liabilities



Available on CANSIM: matrices 1364, 1370, 2323-2329, 2331-2339, 2343-2349, 2353-2355 and 2357.

The third quarter 1995 issue of Canada's balance of international payments (67-001 $36/$120) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613) 951-9055, Balance of Payments Division. □

Balance of international payments

	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995	1993	1994
	unadjusted						
	$ millions						
Current account							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	53,854	61,106	63,014	64,749	59,568	181,251	217,854
Non-merchandise							
Services	9,947	7,254	7,060	8,783	10,956	28,118	31,519
Investment income[1]	3,052	3,531	3,444	3,840	3,868	9,980	11,824
Of which: reinvested earnings	106	188	165	214	411	-643	302
Transfers	1,326	1,018	1,127	1,096	1,197	4,616	4,869
Total non-merchandise receipts	14,325	11,804	11,631	13,719	16,021	42,715	48,213
Total receipts	68,179	72,910	74,645	78,468	75,590	223,966	266,066
Payments							
Merchandise imports	50,214	54,311	57,643	59,137	53,131	171,928	202,807
Non-merchandise							
Services	10,134	9,736	11,057	10,930	10,861	40,606	40,949
Investment income[1]	10,644	10,562	12,055	12,608	12,398	36,049	40,719
Of which: reinvested earnings	1,471	826	1,580	2,257	2,184	1,432	2,926
Transfers	941	972	1,152	900	959	4,177	3,890
Total non-merchandise payments	21,719	21,270	24,263	24,439	24,218	80,832	85,558
Total payments	71,933	75,581	81,906	83,576	77,348	252,760	288,365
Balances							
Merchandise	+3,640	+6,795	+5,372	+5,612	+6,438	+9,323	+15,046
Non-merchandise	-7,394	-9,466	-12,632	-10,719	-8,196	-38,118	-37,345
Total current account	-3,754	-2,671	-7,260	-5,108	-1,758	-28,794	-22,299
Capital account[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	-2,073	-1,758	-801	-1,582	-416	-7,490	-6,526
Of which: reinvested earnings	-106	-188	-165	-214	-411	+643	-302
Portfolio securities							
Foreign bonds	+299	+494	-1,949	+1,411	-481	-4,070	+525
Foreign stocks	-1,249	-1,479	-747	-514	-1,198	-9,818	-9,216
Government of Canada assets							
Official international reserves	-4,919	+4,613	-2,921	-170	-1,778	+598	+1,630
Loans and subscriptions	-304	-670	-310	-386	-39	-286	-1,893
Non-bank deposits abroad	-998	-2,101	+1,928	-2,962	-328	-755	-2,639
Other claims	+1,803	+1,777	+942	+3,548	+752	+2,685	+5,332
Total Canadian claims, net flow	-7,442	+876	-3,858	-655	-3,489	-19,137	-12,787
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	+2,188	+2,365	+2,403	+2,470	+3,473	+6,425	+8,239
Of which: reinvested earnings	+1,471	+826	+1,580	+2,257	+2,184	+1,432	+2,926
Portfolio securities							
Canadian bonds	+10,221	-7,415	+3,033	+10,372	+11,934	+28,929	+15,150
Canadian stocks	+1,798	-79	-1,554	-1,232	-1,133	+12,056	+6,056
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents[3]	-654	+6,486	+1,802	-10,772	-11,687	-251	-214
Money market instruments:							
Government of Canada paper	-7,068	+2,426	+3,250	-2,857	+1,441	+10,939	+2,731
Other paper	-3,167	+558	+321	+900	-1,582	-1,643	-1,826
Allocation of special drawing rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	+359	+692	+633	-367	-1,016	+635	+992
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+3,677	+5,034	+9,889	-1,486	+1,430	+57,090	+31,128
Total capital account, net flow	-3,765	+5,910	+6,031	-2,140	-2,059	+37,953	+18,341
Statistical discrepancy	+7,519	-3,239	+1,230	+7,248	+3,817	-9,159	+3,958

1 *From 1983, includes reinvested earnings accruing to direct investors.*
2 *A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.*
3 *When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.*
- *Nil or zero.*

Current account

	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995	1993	1994
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	56,644	60,609	63,422	62,005	62,607	181,251	217,854
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	2,606	2,776	2,868	2,880	2,867	8,804	10,194
Freight and shipping	1,985	2,074	2,119	2,105	2,115	6,343	7,635
Business services	2,804	2,910	3,127	2,990	3,159	11,046	11,689
Government transactions	204	219	224	212	210	759	830
Other services	285	298	308	308	302	1,167	1,171
Total services	7,884	8,276	8,645	8,495	8,653	28,118	31,519
Investment income[1]							
Interest	1,332	1,550	1,730	1,840	1,714	3,700	5,143
Dividends	1,487	1,829	1,656	1,836	1,604	6,923	6,379
Reinvested earnings	106	188	165	214	411	-643	302
Total investment income	2,925	3,567	3,551	3,891	3,729	9,980	11,824
Transfers:							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	461	323	375	318	316	1,671	1,752
Personal and institutional remittances	368	345	412	357	378	1,303	1,427
Canadian withholding tax	392	372	454	399	439	1,642	1,690
Total transfers	1,221	1,039	1,241	1,074	1,133	4,616	4,869
Total non-merchandise receipts	12,031	12,883	13,437	13,460	13,515	42,715	48,213
Total receipts	68,674	73,492	76,859	75,464	76,122	223,966	266,066
Payments							
Merchandise imports	51,791	55,111	57,535	56,427	55,571	171,928	202,807
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	3,672	3,976	4,156	4,087	3,957	16,681	15,949
Freight and shipping	1,846	1,987	2,047	2,039	1,944	6,431	7,234
Business services	3,809	3,645	4,103	4,065	4,158	15,087	15,409
Government transactions	347	346	369	349	353	1,489	1,393
Other services	239	242	244	249	249	918	964
Total services	9,913	10,196	10,919	10,788	10,661	40,606	40,949
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	8,178	8,185	9,040	9,234	9,170	30,039	32,658
Dividends	1,265	1,128	1,630	1,142	1,293	4,578	5,135
Reinvested earnings	1,045	1,829	1,434	1,676	1,858	1,432	2,926
Total investment income	10,488	11,141	12,104	12,052	12,322	36,049	40,719
Transfers:							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	92	93	94	96	96	340	362
Personal and institutional remittances	341	341	354	354	357	1,308	1,361
Official contributions	437	487	536	418	433	2,245	1,871
Foreign withholding tax	75	73	77	75	73	283	296
Total transfers	945	994	1,061	942	958	4,177	3,890
Total non-merchandise payments	21,346	22,332	24,083	23,782	23,941	80,832	85,558
Total payments	73,137	77,443	81,619	80,209	79,512	252,760	288,365
Balances							
Merchandise	+4,853	+5,499	+5,886	+5,578	+7,036	+9,323	+15,046
Non-merchandise:							
Services	-2,029	-1,920	-2,273	-2,293	-2,007	-12,487	-9,430
Investment income[1]	-7,563	-7,574	-8,553	-8,161	-8,593	-26,069	-28,895
Transfers	+276	+45	+180	+132	+174	+439	+979
Total non-merchandise	-9,316	-9,449	-10,646	-10,322	-10,426	-38,118	-37,345
Total current account	-4,463	-3,950	-4,760	-4,744	-3,390	-28,794	-22,299

[1] *From 1983, includes reinvested earnings accruing to direct investors.*

Note: *Figures may not add due to rounding.*

■

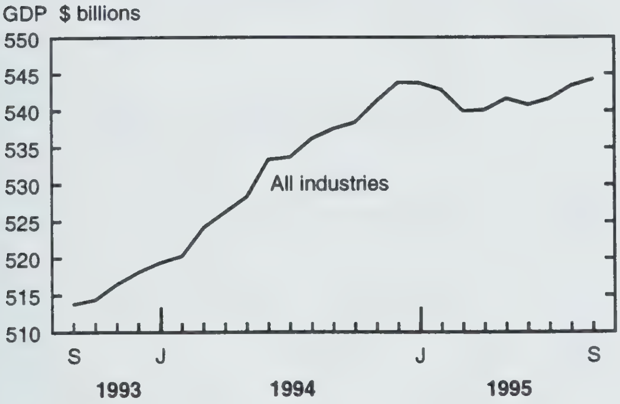
Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

September 1995

Economic activity rose moderately in September when gross domestic product at factor cost advanced 0.2%. This followed similar gains in the previous two months. The increases during the summer offset losses during the first semester. Production in September reached a level slightly higher than its most recent peak in December 1994.

> ***Note to readers:***
>
> *Gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry is the value added by factors of production when they transformo inputs purchased from other industries into output.*
>
> *Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

Production expands at a steady pace



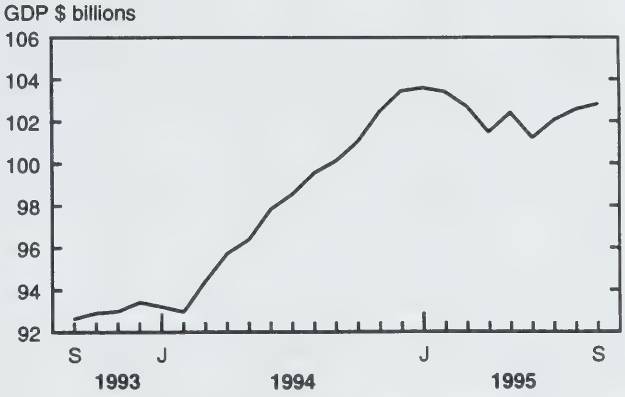
Production in manufacturing and mining grew for a third consecutive month, while activity in construction improved again after rebounding in August. Increases in community, business and personal services; transportation and storage; and wholesale trade added to the overall gain.

Output by utilities fell the most, reflecting lower production of electricity. Retail sales and output in the finance group also receded, but only marginally.

Manufacturers raise output moderately

Manufacturers raised output 0.3%, after increases of 0.8% in July and 0.5% in August. With these gains, manufacturing production advanced 0.8% in the third quarter, but remained short of its first quarter level. Manufacturers continued to accumulate stocks of finished goods, although at a much slower pace than in the first and second quarters.

Manufacturers still recovering



Manufacturers of transportation equipment contributed the most to the gain in September. Producers of miscellaneous transport equipment (mainly recreational vehicles) boosted output sharply following large cutbacks in July and August. Manufacturers of motor vehicles and parts also increased production by 0.7% and 1.3% respectively. Despite improved sales of motor vehicles in North America, markets are still considered fragile. As a result, some producers of motor vehicles slowed their activity to control inventories and avoid complete closures.

Production of electrical and electronic products rose 0.7%. Manufacturers of office machinery, who boosted output 6.0%, were responsible for the gain. Foreign demand for office machinery and equipment rose sharply in August and September, while domestic investment in these products accelerated in the third quarter. Production of other types of electronic equipment slumped following strong gains in the previous two months.

Manufacturers of paper products raised output 1.1% in September with newsprint production accounting for most of the gain. Exports of newsprint to the United States rebounded after easing somewhat

in the previous two months. Benefitting from the high demand, newsprint producers were able to increase their prices a further 5.7%.

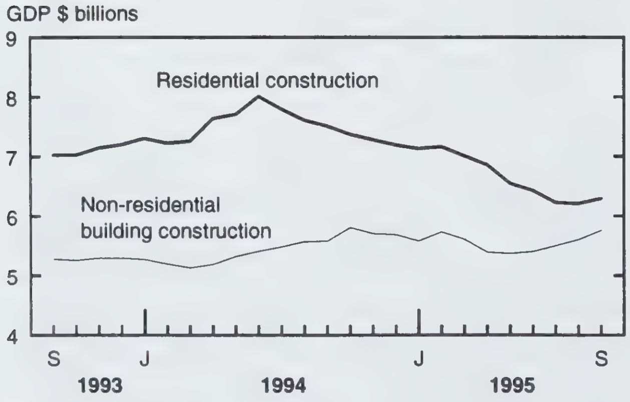
Tire production, curtailed by a labour dispute, accounted for a 7.3% drop in rubber production.

Elsewhere, manufacturers of chemical, wood, and refined petroleum products all contributed to the gain in manufacturing. Cutbacks by manufacturers of fabricated metal products and textiles offset some of these gains.

Construction activity firms up

Construction activity increased 0.9% after gaining 0.3% in August. Construction of non-residential buildings rose 2.8%, its fourth consecutive increase. Activity on industrial projects advanced the most.

Tentative recovery in home building



Home building rose 1.3% following several significant declines earlier this year. The gain reflects a pickup in the construction of single and double dwellings. Oversupply of unsold homes, a factor which has constrained growth in this industry, fell markedly for a second consecutive month. In October, starts of single and double dwellings were almost unchanged, and fewer row dwellings and apartments were started, suggesting that the recovery in home building will be slow.

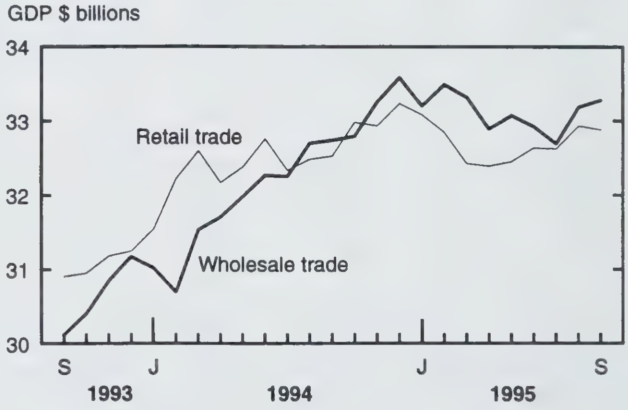
Widespread gains in transportation and storage

Transportation and storage services increased 0.8%, reflecting advances in transportation, pipeline and storage services. Air transport led the gain in transportation but increases in rail and truck services also contributed. Higher carloadings of grain largely contributed to the advance in rail transport. Storage activities rebounded 6.0%, reflecting a surge in receipts at grain elevators.

Recovery continues in wholesale trade

Wholesalers enjoyed a 0.3% increase in sales, which approached the level at the start of the year. Wholesalers of food, and computers and software recorded the largest gains. Sales of lumber and building material rose for a second consecutive month, mirroring the improvement in home building. Lower sales of apparel, hardware and petroleum products moderated the overall increase.

Wholesale trade strengthens



Consumers spend less

Retail sales edged down 0.2% after increasing 0.9% in August. Sales of automotive products slipped in September after leading the gain in August. Sales by retailers of clothing sagged again, while furniture and appliance dealers experienced a slight decline following some firming in July and August.

Other industries

Community, business and personal services rose 0.4% in September. Increases in accommodation and food services, computer services and to a lesser extent in health services accounted for most of the advance.

A 0.7% gain in the mining sector was concentrated in the production of crude petroleum, which had softened during the previous two months. Excluding crude petroleum and natural gas, output in the mining sector edged down 0.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The September 1995 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, $14/140) will be released in December.

For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	Sept. 1994	July 1995[r]	Aug. 1995[r]	Sept. 1995[p]	June 1995 to July 1995	July 1995 to Aug. 1995	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions				% change			
Total economy	**537,615**	**541,657**	**543,410**	**544,237**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**1.2**
Goods-producing industries	185,942	186,460	187,198	187,683	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9
Services-producing industries	351,673	355,197	356,212	356,553	-0.0	0.3	0.1	1.4
Business sector	**445,050**	**449,870**	**451,774**	**452,698**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**1.7**
Goods	184,989	185,531	186,270	186,750	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0
Agriculture	11,462	11,132	11,180	11,191	-0.0	0.4	0.1	-2.4
Fishing and trapping	912	926	783	836	1.6	-15.4	6.8	-8.3
Logging	2,742	2,909	3,043	3,020	1.6	4.6	-0.7	10.1
Mining	23,566	23,627	23,760	23,921	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.5
Manufacturing	100,129	102,064	102,575	102,832	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.7
Construction	29,590	27,777	27,864	28,120	-0.9	0.3	0.9	-5.0
Other utility industries	16,589	17,096	17,064	16,830	0.5	-0.2	-1.4	1.4
Services	260,061	264,339	265,505	265,948	0.0	0.4	0.2	2.3
Transportation and storage	23,744	23,829	23,791	23,989	-0.1	-0.2	0.8	1.0
Communications	21,614	22,869	22,725	22,721	1.2	-0.6	-0.0	5.1
Wholesale trade	32,744	32,691	33,183	33,278	-0.7	1.5	0.3	1.6
Retail trade	32,530	32,621	32,931	32,880	-0.0	0.9	-0.2	1.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	84,183	85,946	86,110	86,046	0.3	0.2	-0.1	2.2
Community, business and personal services	65,247	66,383	66,765	67,034	-0.1	0.6	0.4	2.7
Non-business sector	**92,565**	**91,787**	**91,636**	**91,539**	**-0.1**	**-0.2**	**-0.1**	**-1.1**
Goods	953	929	929	934	0.0	0.0	0.5	-2.0
Services	91,612	90,859	90,707	90,605	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-1.1
Government services	33,381	32,638	32,554	32,486	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-2.7
Community and personal services	54,822	54,866	54,836	54,784	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Other services	3,410	3,355	3,318	3,335	-1.2	-1.1	0.5	-2.2
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	141,237	143,717	144,328	144,516	0.7	0.4	0.1	2.3
Non-durable manufacturing	43,989	44,093	43,764	43,782	0.5	-0.7	0.0	-0.5
Durable manufacturing	56,140	57,971	58,811	59,050	1.1	1.5	0.4	5.2

[r] *Revised figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*

OTHER RELEASES

Government revenue and expenditure (SNA basis)

Third quarter 1995

Detailed revenue and expenditure estimates on a system of national accounts (SNA) basis for the quarter ended September 30, 1995 are now available. Data are available for the federal, provincial, and local governments. Revised detailed estimates for the quarters ended June 30, 1995 and March 31, 1995 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711-2713.

For further information on this release, contact James Temple (613-951-1832) or Robert Loggie (613-951-1809), Public Administration Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For further information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Advanced technology use in Canadian manufacturing establishments

This paper describes the characteristics that are related to the *incidence* of technology usage (whether an advanced technology is used) and the *intensity* of technology usage (the number of advanced technologies that are used). The paper finds that technology usage is higher for larger plants; and for plants that have been growing more rapidly, are foreign-controlled, are older, and that have access to R & D facilities or are located in innovative industries. The findings conform broadly to the results of similar studies done for the U.S. manufacturing sector and complements an earlier study, (Research paper #75, *Technology use and industrial transformation; empirical perspectives*) that described the pattern of technology use and its effects on market share growth, labour productivity, and wage rates.

Research paper #85, *Advanced technology use in Canadian manufacturing establishments* is now available. For further information on this release, contact the Analytical Studies Branch (613-951-4676, Internet: www.statcan.ca). ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending November 25, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 25, 1995 totalled 257 306 tonnes, down 7.1% from the week-earlier 276 836 tonnes and up 4.8% from the year-earlier 245 540 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 12 996 405 tonnes, a 4.4% increase from 12 445 819 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Electric power statistics

September 1995

Net generation of electricity in September increased to 39 292 gigawatt hours, up 0.1% from September 1994. Exports decreased 27.3% to 3 293 gigawatt hours and imports decreased from 930 gigawatt hours to 247 gigawatt hours.

Generation at hydro stations rose 2.8% to 20 777 gigawatt hours. Nuclear stations generated 7 769 gigawatt hours, a decline of 3.9%. Thermal conventional stations generated 7 474 gigawatt hours, up 0.7%.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of September 1995 totalled 394 858 gigawatt hours, down 0.8% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (34 693 gigawatt hours), declined 11.3% and year-to-date imports (5 954 gigawatt hours), rose 9.3% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The September 1995 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, $11/$110) will be available the first week of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics
September 1995

Coal production totalled 6 556 kilotonnes in September, up 10.2% from September 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of September stood at 55 884 kilotonnes, up 4.1% from the previous year.

Exports rose to 3 217 kilotonnes in September, up 23.9% from September 1994 and imports decreased 7.5% to 1 451 kilotonnes. Exports to Japan, the biggest consumer of Canadian coal, rose 52.2% to 1 654 kilotonnes during the same period. For January to September 1995, exports totalled 25 235 kilotonnes, 8.8% above last year.

Coke production decreased to 268 kilotonnes in September, down 14.6% from September 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The September 1995 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, $11/$110) will be available the first week of December 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Rigid insulating board
October 1995

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 337 000 square metres (12.7 mm basis) in October 1995, a 10.1% increase from 3 031 000 square metres in October 1994.

For January to October 1995 shipments totalled 28 626 000 square metres, a 10.2% decrease from 31 877 000 square metres in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The October 1995 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder
October 1995

Production of process cheese in October totalled 5 592 685 kilograms, down 34.7% from September 1995 and up 10.0% from October 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of October 1995 totalled 63 940 047 kilograms, up from 62 355 223 (revised) the previous year.

Production of instant skim milk powder in October 1995 totalled 364 026 kilograms, up 3.9% from September 1995 and up 5.1% from October 1994. Year-to-date production for 1995 totalled 2 974 938 kilograms, compared with 2 994 627 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The October 1995 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Farm taxation data
1994 (preliminary)

Preliminary farm revenue and expense information from farm taxation data, is now available for the 1994 tax year. The information is available by farm type and revenue class. This information covers all provinces for both unincorporated and incorporated farms. Final data should be available in March 1996.

For further information on this release, contact Gaétan St-Louis (613-951-8722), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The dairy review, July-September 1995
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $35/$115; United States: US$42/US$138; other countries: US$49/US$161).

Railway operating statistics, vol. 75, no. 6, June 1995
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $12/$120; United States: US$15/US$144; other countries: US$17/US$168).

Telephone statistics, September 1995
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $9/$90; United States: US$11/US$108; other countries: US$13/US$126).

Wholesale trade, September 1995
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $18/$180; United States: US$22/US$216; other countries: US$26/US$252).

Labour force information, for the week ending October 14, 1995
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. Friday, December 1

Science statistics service bulletin: Total spending on research and development in Canada, 1971 to 1995 and provinces, 1979 to 1993
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92; other countries: US$12/US$107).

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RELEASE DATES: DECEMBER 1995

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
December 1995		
1	**Labour force survey**	November 1995
4	**Building permits**	October 1995
4	**RRSP room**	1995
5	**Perspectives on labour and income**	
6	**International adult literacy survey**	1994
6	**Industrial capacity utilization rates**	Third quarter 1995
7	**Field crop reporting series: November crop production estimates**	
7	**Estimates of labour income**	September 1995
8	**Work injuries**	1994
8	**New housing price index**	October 1995
11	**Services indicators**	Third quarter 1995
12	**New motor vehicle sales**	October 1995
13	**Composite index**	November 1995
13	**Charititable donors**	1994
14	**Consumer price index**	November 1995
14	**Canadian economic observer**	December 1995
15	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	October 1995
15	**1996 Release dates**	
18	**Monthly survey of manufacturing**	October 1995
18	**Canadian social trends**	Winter 1995
19	**Earnings of men and women**	1994
20	**Canadian international trade**	October 1995
20	**Retail trade**	October 1995
20	**Households' unpaid work: measurement and valuation**	1992
21	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	October 1995
21	**Wholesale trade**	October 1995
21	**Unemployment insurance**	October 1995
22	**Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry**	October 1995
22	**Employment, earnings and hours**	October 1995

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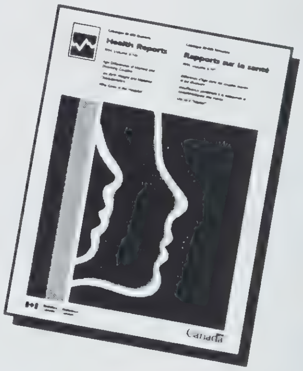

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 1, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

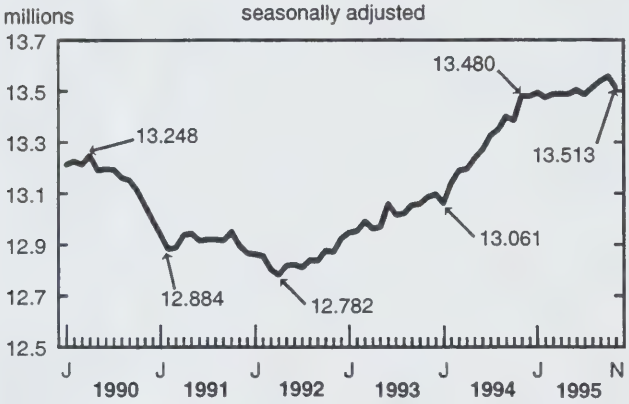
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour force survey

November 1995

Employment fell by 44,000 in November, offsetting over half the gains of the previous three months. With the pause in employment growth earlier in the year, this drop leaves employment only 34,000 (+0.3%) above its 1994 year-end level. November's employment decline was accompanied by a sharp drop in labour force participation, especially among youths, leaving the unemployment rate unchanged at 9.4%.

Employment



Youth employment remains volatile

The labour market situation among 15- to 24-year-olds remained unstable in November. Youth employment fell by 40,000 following an increase of 41,000 the month before. The number of youths in the labour force also decreased (-44,000), resulting in a 1.2 percentage point decline in their participation rate to 61.2%. This is their lowest participation rate in 20 years.

Labour Force Survey: 50 years already!

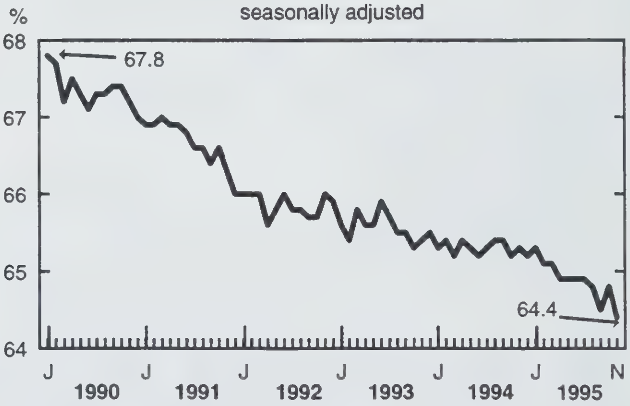
For the 50th anniversary of the Labour Force Survey, an article describing the evolution of the Canadian labour market over the last 50 years will be released in the November 1995 issue of The labour force *(71–001, $23/$230).*

The article follows the baby boom generation from its entry into the labour force to its movement towards retirement and its impact on following generations, the increasing participation of women in the labour force, the declining participation of men aged 55 and over, and the dramatic shift to a labour market dominated by service-producing industries.

Fewer full-time jobs for adult women

Full-time employment fell by 64,000 in November. Most of the losses occurred among adult women, cancelling out the gains of the preceding five months. An upturn in part-time employment among adult women helped compensate for part of these losses. Among adult men, full-time employment increased in November, offsetting the previous month's decline.

Participation rate



Trends by industry

In November, employment in the goods-producing sector declined by 27,000. The drop was concentrated mainly in manufacturing and other primary industries. Manufacturing industries shed 21,000 jobs in November, cutting in half the gains recorded during the first 10 months of the year. November's employment decline of 12,000 in other primary industries offset almost all the gains observed in this sector since the beginning of the year.

In transportation, communications and other utilities, the addition of 16,000 jobs in November was enough to make up for the losses experienced during the two preceding months. Employment in this industry has grown by 64,000 jobs so far this year, an average of 6,000 jobs per month.

Unemployment rate

seasonally adjusted

Employment in finance, insurance and real estate fell by 13,000, continuing a declining trend that has been evident since June. However, the employment level is still higher than it was at the beginning of the year.

Provincial labour markets

In November, employment declined by 6,000 in New Brunswick, bringing job losses since the December 1994 peak to 11,000. In Quebec, November's loss of 23,000 jobs cancelled out September and October's growth, and reduced the province's net employment gain for the year to 21,000. After a period of steady growth from August 1994 to August 1995 (+22,000), employment in Manitoba suffered its third straight monthly decline in November, bringing losses over the past three months to 13,000. British Columbia's employment losses in November, combined with losses in October, reduced employment in this province by 21,000 since the peak attained last September. Other provinces showed no significant change in employment levels.

LFS information line

Get the commentary and key survey estimates as soon as they are released at 7:00 a.m. on release day. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded information.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For a summary, *Labour force information, for the week ending November 11, 1995* (71-001P, $10/$100) is available today, as is a facsimile version (71-001PF, $300 annually). The November 1995 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, $23/$230) will be available the third week of December. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on January 5, 1996.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour force characteristics

	Nov. 1995	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
	seasonally adjusted		
		change	
Labour force ('000)	14,911	-60	-2
Employment ('000)	13,513	-44	33
Full-time ('000)	11,256	-64	9
Part-time ('000)	2,257	20	24
Unemployment ('000)	1,398	-16	-35
Unemployment rate (%)	9.4	0.0	-0.2
Participation rate (%)	64.4	-0.4	-0.9
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.4	-0.2	-0.6

	Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
	unadjusted		
			change
Labour force ('000)	14,792	14,804	-12
Employment ('000)	13,478	13,438	41
Full-time ('000)	11,149	11,132	17
Part-time ('000)	2,330	2,306	23
Unemployment ('000)	1,314	1,367	-53
Unemployment rate (%)	8.9	9.2	-0.3
Participation rate (%)	63.9	64.8	-0.9
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.2	58.8	-0.6

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, aged 15 years and over

	Nov. 1995	Oct. 1995	Nov. 1994	Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994	Nov. 1995	Oct. 1995	Nov. 1994	Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
	Labour force ('000)					Participation rate (%)				
Canada	**14,911**	**14,971**	**14,913**	**14,792**	**14,804**	**64.4**	**64.8**	**65.3**	**63.9**	**64.8**
Newfoundland	233	241	245	227	240	51.3	53.1	53.7	50.0	52.6
Prince Edward Island	69	70	68	68	66	65.6	66.4	65.2	64.2	63.8
Nova Scotia	438	438	433	434	431	59.7	59.8	59.5	59.2	59.3
New Brunswick	347	353	359	340	352	57.9	58.9	60.2	56.9	59.1
Quebec	3,599	3,633	3,612	3,571	3,588	61.8	62.4	62.6	61.3	62.2
Ontario	5,732	5,735	5,743	5,702	5,713	65.4	65.5	66.5	65.0	66.1
Manitoba	557	561	565	554	563	65.5	65.9	66.8	65.0	66.5
Saskatchewan	494	494	495	488	489	65.8	65.8	66.3	65.0	65.6
Alberta	1,498	1,494	1,481	1,489	1,471	72.0	71.9	72.3	71.6	71.8
British Columbia	1,942	1,948	1,906	1,918	1,891	65.3	65.7	65.6	64.5	65.1
	Employment ('000)					Employment/population ratio (%)				
Canada	**13,513**	**13,557**	**13,480**	**13,478**	**13,438**	**58.4**	**58.6**	**59.0**	**58.2**	**58.8**
Newfoundland	196	197	194	192	192	43.2	43.4	42.5	42.2	42.3
Prince Edward Island	61	61	58	59	56	57.6	57.8	55.5	56.0	53.5
Nova Scotia	389	388	380	388	379	53.0	52.9	52.2	52.9	52.1
New Brunswick	309	315	317	305	312	51.6	52.6	53.2	51.0	52.4
Quebec	3,203	3,226	3,194	3,181	3,179	55.0	55.4	55.3	54.6	55.1
Ontario	5,255	5,240	5,249	5,267	5,250	59.9	59.8	60.8	60.1	60.8
Manitoba	514	520	519	513	520	60.4	61.1	61.3	60.2	61.4
Saskatchewan	459	460	464	454	459	61.1	61.3	62.1	60.5	61.5
Alberta	1,378	1,380	1,369	1,376	1,365	66.3	66.4	66.8	66.2	66.6
British Columbia	1,760	1,772	1,736	1,743	1,725	59.2	59.7	59.7	58.6	59.4
	Unemployment ('000)					Unemployment rate (%)				
Canada	**1,398**	**1,414**	**1,433**	**1,314**	**1,367**	**9.4**	**9.4**	**9.6**	**8.9**	**9.2**
Newfoundland	37	44	51	35	47	15.9	18.3	20.8	15.5	19.6
Prince Edward Island	8	9	10	9	11	12.2	13.0	15.0	12.8	16.1
Nova Scotia	49	50	53	47	52	11.2	11.4	12.2	10.7	12.1
New Brunswick	38	38	42	35	40	11.0	10.8	11.7	10.3	11.3
Quebec	396	407	418	390	409	11.0	11.2	11.6	10.9	11.4
Ontario	477	495	494	435	464	8.3	8.6	8.6	7.6	8.1
Manitoba	43	41	46	41	43	7.7	7.3	8.1	7.4	7.6
Saskatchewan	35	34	31	34	30	7.1	6.9	6.3	7.0	6.1
Alberta	120	114	112	113	106	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.2
British Columbia	182	176	170	175	165	9.4	9.0	8.9	9.1	8.8

Note: *Provincial estimates may differ from the national total due to independent seasonal adjustment.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Total population estimates for census divisions and census metropolitan areas
July 1, 1995

The preliminary post-censal estimates of population for census divisions and census metropolitan areas as of July 1, 1995, as well as the updated estimates for July 1, 1993 and 1994, are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6190-6201 and 6230-6241.

These data will be published next spring in *Annual demographic statistics, 1995* (91-213, $65). See "How to order publications".

These data may be obtained by contacting Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division, or the nearest Regional Reference Centre. For information on methodology, contact Rosemary Bender (613-951-2324), Demography Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review
September 1995

Grain prices were generally up in October due to lower U.S. production estimates and strong world demand for wheat and coarse grains.

A temporarily weaker Canadian dollar led to some export business in the domestic oilseed sector. However, more market strength was derived from a low year-end soybean stock estimate. .

The September 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144), which contains the October situation report, will be released in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Asphalt roofing
October 1995

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 127 272 metric bundles in October, a 10.6% increase from 2 826 940 (revised) metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

For January to October 1995, shipments amounted to 31 195 060 (revised) metric bundles, a 10.8% decrease from 34 978 190 (revised) metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The October 1995 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Specified domestic electrical appliances
October 1995

Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 42,166 kitchen appliances in October 1995.

Year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances totalled 373,645 units.

The October 1995 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, $6/$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric lamps
October 1995

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 31,507,000 light bulbs and tubes in October, a 25.0% increase from 25,198,000 in October 1994.

Year-to-date sales at the end of October 1995 totalled 228,969,000 light bulbs and tubes, a decrease of 2.1% from 233,871,000 a year earlier.

The October 1995 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, $6/$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

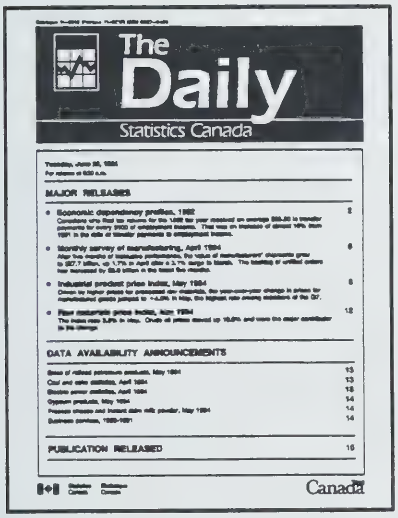
For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Pack of processed beans, green and wax
1995

Data for 1995 on pack of processed beans, green and wax, are now available.

Pack of processed beans, green and wax, 1995 (32-238, $14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASES

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm cash receipts and farm product price index, January-September 1995
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: $19/$62; United States: US$23/US$75; other countries: US$27/US$87).

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, August 1995
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $18/$180; United States: US$22/US$216; other countries: US$26/US$252).

Pack of processed peas, 1995
Catalogue number 32-235
(Canada: $14; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20).

Gypsum products, October 1995
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Aviation service bulletin, November 1995, vol. 27, no. 11
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $11/$105; United States: US$13/US$126; other countries: US$15/US$147).

Electric power statistics, September 1995
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

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RELEASE DATES

December 4-8

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
4	**Building permits**	October 1995
4	**RRSP room**	1995
5	**Perspectives on labour and income**	Winter 1995
6	**International adult literacy survey**	1994
6	**Industrial capacity utilization rates**	Third quarter 1995
7	**Field crop reporting series: November crop production estimates**	
7	**Estimates of labour income**	September 1995
8	**Work injuries**	1994
8	**New housing price index**	October 1995

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 4, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

INDEX: November 1995

RRSP contribution limit (room)
1995

The 1995 edition of the databank of RRSP contribution limits (room) is now available. Today's release of demographic and financial data will be of particular interest to researchers, policy planners, financial institutions and marketers.

Small area data on RRSP room are produced annually for many levels of postal geography, including cities and towns, and areas as small as letter-carrier walks.

For further information on this databank, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

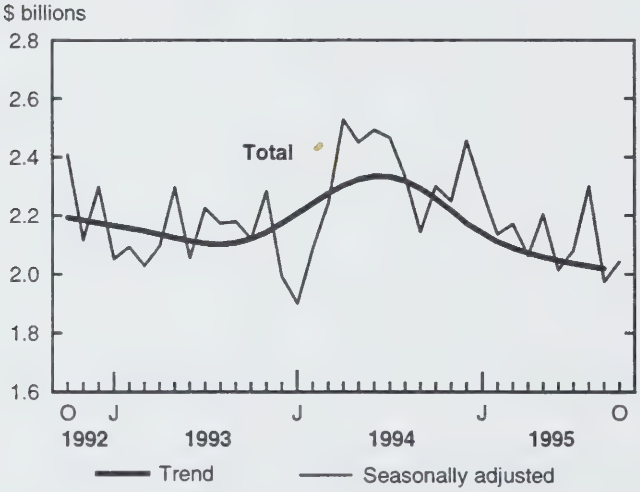
Building permits
October 1995

Construction permits for housing posted their third increase in four months, suggesting that a year-long slide in residential building intentions may be bottoming out.

In October, municipalities issued $1.2 billion in permits for new housing, up 8.8% from September. This increase more than offset September's decline. However, housing permits were still 16% below their October 1994 level.

October's advance in housing — only the fourth this year — led the monthly increase in the total value of building permits, which amounted to $2.0 billion (+3.5%). The upswing in housing intentions coincided with a recent increase in the Conference Board of Canada's index of consumer attitudes, which rose 1.7% in the third quarter of 1995.

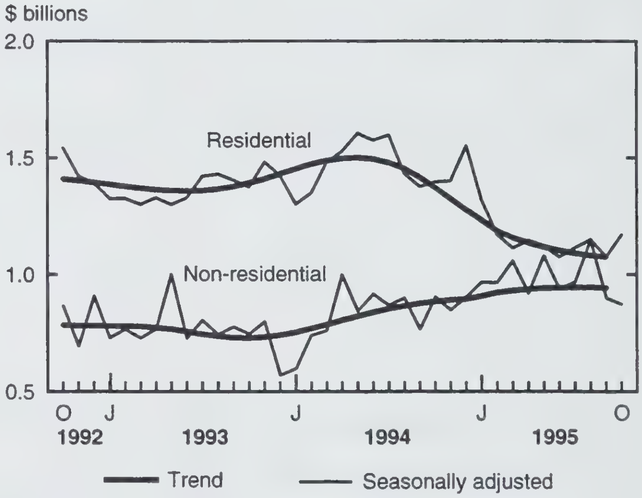
Total value of permits up 3.5%



In contrast, non-residential construction intentions recorded their second consecutive monthly decline in October, dropping 2.9% to $0.9 billion.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.*
>
> *The Building and Demolitions Permits Monthly Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 93% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.*
>
> *The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g, waterworks, sewers, culverts, etc.) and land.*
>
> *The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.*

Housing permits post highest increase of 1995



Housing permits post highest increase of 1995

In October, housing intentions posted their highest increase of 1995, practically offsetting all losses recorded since February 1995.

Although far below last year's brief recovery period, which peaked at $1.6 billion in May 1994, the value of residential construction permits has shown some very encouraging signs over the last four months. Those increases coincided with the composite leading indicator's housing index, which has increased in each of the past four months.

This month's gain was attributable to the multi-family dwelling intentions component, which soared 51.9% to $0.4 billion. In contrast, single-family dwelling construction intentions, which had been on the rise for the past three months, dipped 3.3% to $0.8 billion in October.

The recent upsurge in housing permits contrasts sharply with the year-to-date drop in housing construction intentions, down 21.7% compared with the same period in 1994. This is reflected in the latest results of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's survey on starts. For October 1995, it reported the lowest level of housing starts (96,900 units) since the recessionary levels of 1982.

Among the provinces, Ontario (+13.4%), British Columbia (+14.2%), Quebec (+3.1%) and Manitoba (+24.4%) posted the best performances in October, mainly on the strength of multi-family dwelling construction intentions. In contrast, Saskatchewan (-29.2%), Alberta (-4.2%), the Northwest Territories (-99.8%) and New Brunswick (-10.8%) experienced declines due to both residential components.

Non-residential construction intentions down but still strong

The value of non-residential permits posted its second consecutive monthly decline, falling 2.9% in October to $0.9 billion.

This month's setback was due to all three components: industrial (-3.0%), commercial (-2.7%) and institutional (-3.0%). Despite these recent drops, the value of non-residential building intentions from January to October, led by the industrial component, rose 18.3% over the same period last year.

This confirms data released in *The Daily* on July 26, 1995 ("Private and public investment, 1995 revised intentions") which showed that businesses and governments planned to increase their investment by 7.2% in plant and equipment in 1995 over 1994.

In October, the only increases in the value of non-residential projects were recorded in Ontario (+14.9%), British Colombia (+28.3%), and Quebec (+1.9%). These advances all followed major declines in September. The largest declines occurred in the Yukon (-95.5%), Alberta (-24.4%), Manitoba (-46.1%) and Saskatchewan (-48.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22 and 24-32), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The October 1995 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, $24/$240) will be released soon. See "How to order publications".

The November estimates will be released January 8, 1996.

For further information, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

Region and type of construction	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions		% change	
Canada	**1,974**	**2,043**	**3.5**	**-11.2**
Residential	1,076	1,170	8.8	-16.3
Non-residential	899	873	-2.9	-3.4
Newfoundland	22	18	-18.1	8.5
Residential	13	14	4.2	-2.0
Non-residential	9	4	-50.3	60.9
Prince Edward Island	8	7	-11.3	7.9
Residential	3	4	37.9	-14.8
Non-residential	6	4	-35.8	50.6
Nova Scotia	50	55	10.0	-19.6
Residential	33	38	15.7	-5.3
Non-residential	17	17	-1.1	-40.2
New Brunswick	42	32	-23.6	-24.1
Residential	21	19	-10.8	-2.6
Non-residential	21	14	-36.1	-41.7
Quebec	400	410	2.4	-17.3
Residential	178	184	3.1	-36.3
Non-residential	222	226	1.9	9.1
Ontario	668	762	14.0	-5.7
Residential	384	436	13.4	-14.0
Non-residential	284	326	14.9	8.2
Manitoba	53	44	-16.4	-9.6
Residential	22	28	24.4	17.2
Non-residential	30	16	-46.1	-34.8
Saskatchewan	43	26	-40.2	-36.3
Residential	18	13	-29.2	-13.3
Non-residential	25	13	-48.3	-49.8
Alberta	247	213	-13.9	-9.8
Residential	128	122	-4.2	-9.2
Non-residential	119	90	-24.4	-10.5
British Columbia	396	469	18.6	-9.9
Residential	272	310	14.2	-10.1
Non-residential	124	159	28.3	-9.4
Yukon	41	5	-88.4	58.7
Residential	2	3	73.0	88.4
Non-residential	39	2	-95.5	24.7
Northwest Territories	4	2	-58.4	-87.2
Residential	2	0	-99.8	-99.9
Non-residential	2	2	-15.2	-81.2

Note: *Data may not add to totals due to rounding.*

■

RRSP contribution limit (room)

1995

> ***Definitions***
>
> *New room is the contribution allowed for the current year. For 1995, new room equals 18% of 1994 earned income to a maximum $14,500, minus pension adjustments.*
>
> *Unused room is the RRSP entitlement for years after 1990 which can be carried forward to subsequent years.*
>
> *Total RRSP room is the sum of unused room carried forward from previous years and new room in the current year.*

Canadians will be able to claim greater deductions of registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) contributions in their 1995 tax returns than in previous years. In 1995, the RRSP room limit allowable for tax deductions is $153.8 billion, 22% higher than in 1994 and 57% higher than in 1993.

Taxfilers using only part of RRSP entitlement

In 1994, Canadians were eligible to contribute $126.3 billion to RRSPs but only 14.5% ($18.3 billion) was used. The $108 billion of unused RRSP room was carried forward to 1995.

In 1995, new RRSP room represented less than one-third (30%) of total room compared with 34% in 1994 and 43% in 1993. Taxfilers are using only part of their RRSP deduction entitlements. Consequently, the unused RRSP deduction being carried forward is becoming a larger portion of total RRSP room.

Total RRSP contributions for 1994 totalled $20.9 billion. Contributions to RRSPs include rollovers from retiring allowances, which amounted to $2.6 billion in 1994. Rollovers do not count against existing RRSP room.

1995 RRSP contribution limit (room)

	Unused room	New room	Total room
	$ billions		
1993	55.9	41.9	97.9
1994	83.0	43.3	126.3
1995	108.0	45.8	153.8

For 1995, taxfilers will be allowed an average RRSP deduction of $3,214 in new room. The maximum new room amount for 1995 is $14,500 compared with $13,500 for 1994 and $12,500 for 1993. Eighty percent of taxfilers have more than $1,000 in new room for 1995. More than half of taxfilers have more than $2,500 in new room, one quarter have more than $4,000 in new room, and 3% have a new room amount of $10,000 or more.

The average age of taxfilers with new room was 39. Women made up 46% of this group.

By comparing new RRSP room to total room, taxfiler's usage of RRSP entitlements can be assessed. Higher proportions of new RRSP room to total room signifies that taxfilers are using their RRSP entitlement for tax deduction and are carrying forward relatively low amounts.

Mid-size communities (areas with 500 taxfilers or more) were ranked by proportion of new room to total room. Rockcliffe Park, Ontario recorded the highest proportion (54%). For this area, out of every $100 of RRSP entitlement for income tax deduction, $54 was new entitlement, compared with $30 for Canada. Hampstead, Westmount, and Mont-Royal — all cities within the province of Quebec — ranked second, third and fourth with $49, $48, and $47, respectively, for every $100 of total RRSP room.

A detailed explanation of the tax-assistance rules affecting retirement savings, and extensive analysis on the use of RRSP room and the accumulation of savings in the various tax-assisted retirement programs over the 1991-93 period will be presented in the Winter 1995 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001E, $17/$56), to be released December 5. See "How to order publications". For further information on this publication, contact Jeffrey Smith (613-951-6894).

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. □

Top 10 communities by proportion of new room to total room, 1995

	Number of persons with room	Unused room	New room	New room to total room	Average new room
		$ millions		%	$
Rockcliffe Park, Ont.	1,030	9.4	5.0	54	5,398
Hampstead, Que.	4,480	43.5	21.5	49	5,430
Westmount, Que.	11,180	104.9	50.0	48	5,074
Mont-Royal, Que.	10,840	98.2	46.6	47	4,890
West Vancouver, B.C.	22,610	215.0	95.3	44	4,815
Baie-d'Urfé, Que.	2,180	20.0	8.8	44	4,480
East Riverside-Kinghurst, N.-B.	470	4.2	1.8	43	4,249
Priddis, Alb.	750	7.2	3.1	43	4,528
Montreal-Ouest, Que.	2,940	27.7	11.7	42	4,399
Beaconsfield, Que.	10,370	99.5	41.4	42	4,416
Canada	**16,195,010**	**153,808.1**	**45,765.2**	**30**	**3,214**

■

OTHER RELEASES

Impaired driving
1994

Impaired driving continues to decline in Canada. The rate of persons charged with impaired operation of a motor vehicle, vessel or aircraft per 100,000 persons aged 16 years and older fell 7% from 1993 to 1994, the 11th straight annual decrease. The 1994 national rate of 384 persons charged per 100,000 residents aged 16 years and older was 47% below the 1984 rate.

In 1994, 87,838 persons were charged with offences related to the impaired operation of a motor vehicle, vessel or aircraft. Of those charged, 90% were males. The proportion of females charged increased from 8% in 1984 to 10% in 1994. By age group, people aged 25 to 40 had the highest rate of impaired driving charges.

The provincial rates of impaired driving varied from 297 in Ontario to 2,190 in the Yukon. Rates were lowest in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec, where they were also below the national level.

Juristat: Impaired driving — Canada, 1994, vol. 15, no. 14 (85-002, $10/$90) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, please contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, (613-951-9023, toll-free: 1-800-387-2231). ■

Cement
October 1995

Manufacturers shipped 1 114 283 tonnes of cement in October, down 5.4% from 1 178 480 tonnes (revised) in October 1994, and down 5.3% from 1 176 801 tonnes in September 1995.

For January to October 1995, shipments totalled 9 081 336 tonnes, up 1.7% from 8 932 946 tonnes (revised) during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The October 1995 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Rigid insulating board, October 1995
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Paper and allied products industries, 1993
Catalogue number 36-250
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Gas utilities, August 1995
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$200; other countries: US$23/US$230).

Electric power statistics, 1994
Catalogue number 57-206
(Canada: $29; United States: US$35; other countries: US$41).

Retail trade, September 1995
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Canada's international transactions in securities, September 1995
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $17/$170; United States: US$21/US$204; other countries: US$24/US$238).

Juristat: Impaired driving — Canada, 1994, Vol. 15, no. 14
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $10/$90; United States: US$12/US$108; other countries: US$14/US$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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November 1995

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Accidents	1988-1993	November 20, 1995
Advanced technology use in Canadian manufacturing establishments		November 30, 1995
Aggregate measures of productivity	Revisions and updates	November 28, 1995
Annual survey of manufactures	1994	November 3, 1995
	1994	November 10, 1995
	1994	November 17, 1995
	1994	November 24, 1995
Apartment building construction price indexes	Third quarter 1995	November 3, 1995
Average prices of selected farm inputs	October 1995	November 16, 1995
Building permits	Third quarter 1995 and September 1995	November 6, 1995
Business conditions survey, manufacturing industries	October 1995	November 2, 1995
Business entry and exit estimates	First quarter 1995	November 22, 1995
Campus bookstores	1993/94	November 21, 1995
Canada's alcohol and other drugs survey	1994	November 17, 1995
Canada's balance of international payments	Third quarter 1995	November 30, 1995
Canada's international transactions in securities	September 1995	November 23, 1995
Canadian economic observer	November 1995	November 16, 1995
Canadian international merchandise trade	September 1995	November 21, 1995
Cement	September 1995	November 1, 1995
Cereals and oilseeds review	August 1995	November 10, 1995
Characteristics of international travellers	Second quarter 1995	November 24, 1995
Civil aviation financial statistics	Third quarter 1995	November 21, 1995
Civil aviation operating statistics	September 1995	November 7, 1995
Coal and coke statistics	September 1995	November 30, 1995
Composite index	October 1995	November 15, 1995
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Subject	Reference period	Release date
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	October 1995	November 23, 1995
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Motor carriers of freight—small for-hire carriers and owner-operators	1993	November 9, 1995
National economic and financial accounts	Third quarter 1995	November 30, 1995
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Non-residential building construction price indexes	Third quarter 1995	November 1, 1995
North American Industry Classification System, agreements 4 to 10		November 23, 1995
Oil pipeline transport	August 1995	November 24, 1995
Other repair services	1993	November 24, 1995
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Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard	September 1995	November 14, 1995
Passenger bus and urban transit	First quarter 1995	November 8, 1995
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Post-censal estimates of census families, Canada, provinces and territories	July 1, 1995	November 29, 1995
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Potato production	1994 and 1995	November 17, 1995
Practices in support of quality services in the federal public service	1995	November 6, 1995
Process cheese and instant skim milk powder	October 1995	November 30, 1995
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Production and disposition of tobacco products	October 1995	November 22, 1995
Production and value of honey and maple products	1995 and 1994	November 14, 1995
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies	September 1995	November 23, 1995
Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia	September 1995	November 23, 1995
Projections of households and families	1994-2016	November 9, 1995
Pulpwood and wood residue	September 1995	November 8, 1995
Railway carloadings	September 1995	November 15, 1995
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	Seven-day period ending October 21, 1995	November 10, 1995
	Ten-day period ending October 31, 1995	November 22, 1995

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 5, 1995
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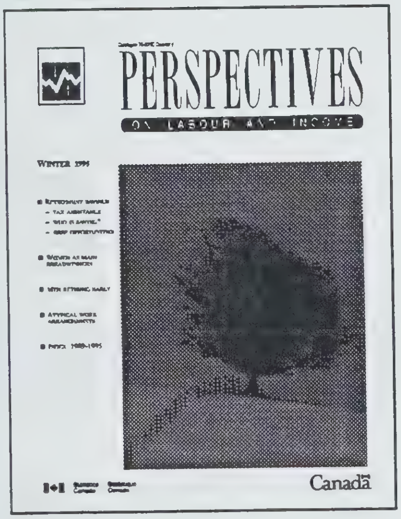
MAJOR RELEASES



Perspectives on labour and income

Winter 1995

The winter 1995 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income*, released today, presents three articles addressing pension topics based on data from income tax files. These studies look at tax rules for pensions and RRSPs, the characteristics of people who are saving for retirement, and the extent to which individuals are making use of their RRSP contribution allowance. Other articles examine couples in which wives earn more than their husbands, the financial situation of men who retire early, and the growth of non-standard work.

Each quarter, *Perspectives* draws on many data sources to explore emerging income issues and developments in the labour market.

The winter 1995 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001E, $17/$56) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeffrey Smith (613-951-6894) or Doreen Duchesne (613-951-6893), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canada's culture, heritage and identity

1995 edition

Canada's culture, heritage and identity: A statistical perspective, a new publication released today, provides annual information on the nation's cultural fabric.

The 107-page statistical compendium replaces eight former publications. It is an invaluable tool for students, teachers, policy-makers and members of the cultural sector – a sector which plays an important social and economic role in Canada.

The publication provides basic data on Canadian identity and cultural diversity, culture in homes, government financial support and cultural exports.

In addition, it profiles individual cultural sectors, such as book and periodical publishing, performing arts and music, visual arts, radio and television, and film and video production.

Canada's culture, heritage and identity: A statistical perspective (87-211, $30) is now available. See "How to order publications". For more information, contact Mary Allen (613-951-1544, fax: 613-951-9040), Culture Statistics Program.

MAJOR RELEASES

Women as main wage earners

The importance of women as the main wage earners in the family has been growing since 1967, but the trend has become more pronounced in recent years. In 1993, wives were the primary wage earners in one-quarter of dual-earner families and the breadwinners in one-fifth of single-earner couples.

Wives who earn more than their husbands

The proportion of dual-earner families in which wives' earnings exceeded those of their husbands has risen from 11% to 25% over the last 26 years. But this growth has been uneven. Between 1967 and 1982, the percentage rose from 11% to 18%. Throughout most of the 1980s, the rate hovered at about 19%. Then, within five years, the proportion of wives who earned more than their husbands jumped six percentage points, from 19% in 1989 to 25% in 1993 (almost 931,000 families).

The growing percentage of wives who earn more than their husbands reflects in part the long-term movement of women into higher paying managerial and professional occupations and their accumulated job experience. It also mirrors the much slower rise in men's average earnings over the same period. However, the rapid increase in wives as primary earners during the 1990-92 recession suggests that many became the main breadwinners by default when their husbands lost their jobs.

Even though women have replaced men as primary earners in many families, in general they do not match men's earning power. In 1993, the average employment income of primary-earner wives ($31,000) was about 30% less than that of primary-earner husbands ($43,250).

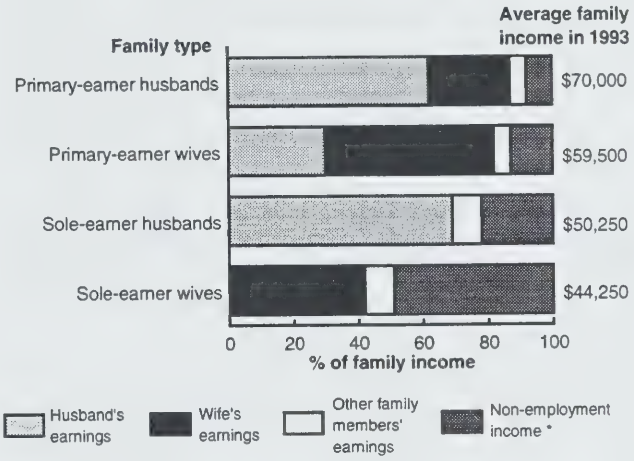
This disparity played itself out in all the major occupation groups. Although primary-earner wives were more likely than primary-earner husbands to be employed in managerial or professional occupations (48% compared with 35%), they made almost one-third less.

Of those primary-earner wives who were neither managers nor professionals, almost 80% worked in clerical, sales or service jobs, with average earnings ranging from $24,000 to $30,000. In contrast, 60% of non-managerial, non-professional primary-earner husbands worked in blue-collar occupations, and reported average earnings of $37,000 to $40,000.

More wives are sole earners

Families in which the wife is the only spouse earning employment income have also become more common. In 1993, they accounted for 20% of husband-wife couples with a single earner (298,000 families), up from 2% in 1967. This increase can be traced principally to the general aging of the population, as men are generally older than their wives, and thus retire sooner.

When the wife is the sole earner, non-employment income is significant



Source: Survey of Consumer Finances

* *Includes government transfer payments, private pensions, annuities, investment income, and other money income such as scholarships and alimony.*

Sole-earner wives reported average employment income of $18,250 in 1993, while sole-earner husbands made almost twice as much, at $34,750. Despite this dramatic gap in breadwinners' earnings, families in which wives were the only employed spouses recorded average family incomes of $44,250 in 1993, only about 12% less than that reported by families with sole-earner husbands ($50,250).

The much smaller gap in family incomes is due to the significant role of non-employment income: in 1993, almost half the family income in situations where the wife was the sole earner came from sources such as government transfer payments, private pensions and investments. In contrast, when the husband was the sole earner, only about one-fifth of family income came from sources other than employment.

Wives' earnings keep families above low income cut-offs

Where the wife was the primary earner, her employment income was crucial to the family's economic well-being. In 1993, about 7% of families with primary-earner wives had incomes that fell below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs (LICO); without the wives' earnings, almost half of all such families would have been in this situation.

On the other hand, in families where the wife was the secondary earner, her effect on the family's LICO status was quite small. In 1993, 9% of such families would have fallen below the LICO without the wife's (secondary) earnings, as opposed to the 4% that actually did.

This release is based on an article appearing in the winter 1995 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001E, $17/$56), which is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release contact Susan Crompton (613 951-0178), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division, or Leslie Geran (613- 951-5243), Health Statistics Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Productivity growth, plant turnover and restructuring in the Canadian manufacturing sector

This study focuses on the extent to which the productivity slowdown experienced by the Canadian manufacturing sector in the late 1980s was related to a change in the nature and intensity of competition.

Normally, productivity is enhanced as the competitive process shifts market share from the less successful, less productive firms to more successful, more productive firms. The slower growth in productivity in the late 1980s could, therefore, have occurred because either less market share was being shifted from less to more productive firms or the productivity differences between the growing and declining groups were lower than previously.

The paper concludes that the intensity of firm turnover remained just as high in the late 1980s as in the 1970s. Much of this increase occurred because of higher entry rates. However, there is evidence that the productivity of the new smaller firms that entered the industry in the late 1980s increasingly fell behind the rest of the population. This would have served to slow productivity growth.

Research paper #87, *Productivity growth, plant turnover and restructuring in the Canadian manufacturing sector*, is now available. For further information on this release, contact the Analytical Studies Branch (613- 951-4676, Internet: www.statcan.ca). ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending November 14, 1995

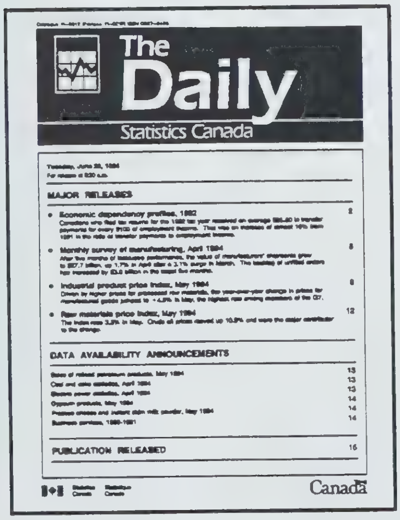
Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending November 14, 1995, decreased 6.0% to 4.6 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 6.3% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 310 000 tonnes, an 11.1% decrease from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures show an increase of 6.5%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 6.4% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 222.1 million tonnes, a 1.8% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■



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Editor: Anna Kemeny (613-951-1197)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, October 1995
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Specified domestic electrical appliances, October 1995
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Asphalt roofing, October 1995
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Coal and coke statistics, September 1995
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Road motor vehicles-Registrations, 1994
Catalogue number 53-219
(Canada: $27; United States: US$33; other countries: US$38).

Imports by country, January-September 1995, microfiche version
Catalogue number 65-0060XMB
(Canada: $60/$200; United States: US$72/US$240; other countries: US$84/US$280).

Imports by country, January-September 1995, paper version
Catalogue number 65-0060XPB
(Canada: $120/$400; United States: US$145/US$480; other countries: US$168/US$560).

Perspectives on labour and income, winter 1995
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: $17/$56; United States: US$21/US$68; other countries: US$24/US$80).

Canada's culture, heritage and identity: A statistical perspective, 1995 edition
Catalogue number 87-211
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; other countries: US$42).

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Adult literacy: International results
1995

Canadian adult literacy test results are strong overall when compared with other major industrialized countries.

Out of seven nations, Sweden had the strongest skill distribution. Canada, the Netherlands, Germany and the United States fell into the second tier of tested countries.

The distribution of literacy in Canada and the United States was similar, with both countries having relatively high proportions of adults at both the high and low ends of the literacy scale. European countries, especially the Netherlands and Germany, had more of their population falling in the middle range. This range included individuals who had adequate reading skills and those who tested at higher levels.

But in Canada, there is no room for complacency.

A significant proportion of Canadian adults demonstrated difficulties with their literacy skills. Four out of every 10 Canadian adults possessed reading skills that limit their ability to deal with much of the written material they encounter every day.

A perceived relationship between literacy and economic performance prompted the seven national governments to conduct the survey. The International Adult Literacy Survey found strong links in all countries among literacy skills, employment and occupational status, and income.

The IALS report drew several main conclusions:

- Education strongly influences literacy, but does not determine it alone. In all countries, adults who have had more initial formal education are, on average, more literate. But in every country, some less-educated people have high levels of literacy and some well-educated people show low levels of literacy;
- Literacy improves with practice, and deteriorates if not used. People with a given level of education are, on average, more literate if they continuously use their ability to read and work with numbers at home and at work, and throughout their daily lives;
- Few adults acknowledge that literacy is a problem for them. In most countries, a majority of adults, even among those with the lowest levels of literacy, did not consider that reading skills limited their job opportunities.

Note to readers

Today, Statistics Canada releases data from the first International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS), which measures literacy skills in seven developed nations.

The survey is the result of a unique collaboration among Statistics Canada, the U.S. National Center for Education Statistics in Washington, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris, the Educational Testing Service in Princeton, N.J., and sponsors and study teams in the various countries. Statistics Canada provided overall co-ordination and international management of the survey.

Nations now releasing data are Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Poland and the United States. Ireland will release its data early next year. The survey covered more than 23,000 respondents aged 16 and over, including about 5,660 in Canada.

Respondents were interviewed for about 20 minutes in their homes in their national language. They were also administered a 45-minute test involving practical tasks requiring literacy skills. These ranged from the understanding of instructions on a medicine bottle to the assimilation of information from a personnel office.

The survey identified five successive levels of literacy for three scales — prose, document and quantitative. A full description of the framework, methodology and results is contained in the document Literacy, Economy and Society (89-545E, $50), which is now available. See "How to order publications".

More extensive data on literacy in Canada, including results for the provinces, will be released in the spring of 1996. This report will also compare the IALS results with Statistics Canada's 1989 survey of Literacy Skills Used in Daily Activities (LSUDA).

For purposes of the IALS, literacy was defined as the ability to understand and employ printed information in daily activities, at home, at work and in the community in order to achieve one's goals, and to develop one's knowledge and potential.

Wide variation in literacy skills in Canada

What distinguishes Canada — and the United States — is that, compared with the other countries participating in this survey, both nations had relatively large numbers at both the top and the bottom of the literacy scale.

Almost 6 out of 10 Canadians (57.8%) possess skills in the top three literacy levels, meaning that they can meet most everyday reading requirements. These results are in line with the 62% identified in the 1989

LSUDA survey (Literacy Skills Used in Daily Activities), who had similar skill characteristics.

At the same time, one in six (16.6%) fell into the lowest level, which means that they have serious difficulty dealing with printed materials and most likely identify themselves as people who have difficulties reading. Another 25.6% fell in the second lowest level. Such people generally do not report that they have reading problems, but their tested scores are weak.

Canada's share of those with the strongest literacy skills reflects the large number of individuals with postsecondary education, and a substantial proportion of highly skilled immigrants. Its share at the low end of literacy reflects a complex mix — older people who had little formal education, school drop-outs and some consequences of low-skilled immigration.

Literacy only partly linked to education

The survey results demonstrated that adult literacy skills are only partly attributable to the impact of schooling. There are many examples of people with modest education and high literacy skills, and of well-educated individuals with marginal literacy skills.

For example, almost 9 in 10 Canadian university graduates possessed satisfactory reading skills or better, while 1 university graduate in 10 was only able to deal with material that is simple or clearly laid out.

More than four out of five Canadians with only primary education or less perform at the bottom two tested levels. But about 1% of individuals with only primary education possess the highest level of proficiency. These individuals have found ways to acquire strong skills outside of formal schooling.

Education provides a basic platform for developing literacy skills. But after school, the answer — and the key — to literacy is practice. Literacy skills, like muscles, appear to be maintained and strengthened through regular use.

For example, reading books has a strong effect on the level of literacy skills. Fewer than 40% of all respondents in any country reported reading books daily. In Sweden, which showed the strongest literacy skills, 9 out of every 10 individuals read newspapers daily.

There is a negative relationship between watching television and literacy. Adults most likely to watch television for significant periods of time are those at lower literacy levels. In Canada, 17% of those scoring at the lowest level watched television five hours or more a day compared with 1% for the highest level.

Immigration boosts levels at both the high and the low end

In Canada, immigration boosts the proportions at both the high and the low end of the literacy scale.

Canada is unusual among the participating countries in that it has a large proportion of immigrants with high literacy skills. This reflects Canada's immigration policy, which has, as one of its objectives, the attraction of high-skilled immigrants.

However, basic skills are less central to other kinds of immigrant entries, such as those for reasons of family reunification or certain refugee cases. These appear to boost numbers in the lowest literacy levels.

In addition to immigration, employment status, occupation, income and age are all linked to literacy skills in Canada.

An individual's sex, however, has little noticeable impact. Women tended to score a bit better on the high end of the prose scale, while men did marginally better handling numbers.

Individuals who were employed or were attending school were more likely to be at higher literacy levels than those who were unemployed or outside the workforce.

Similarly, there is a strong and consistent relationship between literacy skills and income levels. One in four Canadians who had top literacy skills also had incomes in the top 20% of the population. Only 5% of the people in the same high income group had marginal literacy skills.

Surprisingly, individuals aged 36 to 45 had the highest literacy scores of all age groups on the prose and quantitative scales. After middle age, skills appear to decline gradually.

Occupational categories such as managers and professionals dominate high literacy levels, while machine operators and agricultural workers had the lowest literacy skills.

Sweden leads all other participating nations

Sweden's literacy skill distribution was stronger than all other participating nations. It had substantial proportions of respondents at all the higher literacy levels on all three scales.

Germany and the Netherlands had similar levels of adult literacy proficiency, with more people scoring in the middle to high range. The United States was similar to Canada in terms of using numbers and dealing with prose. But American respondents did less well on document literacy, that is, on such skills as using job applications, payroll forms, transit schedules and so on.

Swiss results were lower than those of Canada and the United States in prose literacy.

In Poland, only about one individual in five had the reading skills necessary to achieve test scores in one of the top two levels.

Literacy, economy and society: Results of the first International Adult Literacy Survey (89-545E, $50) is now available. See "How to order publications".

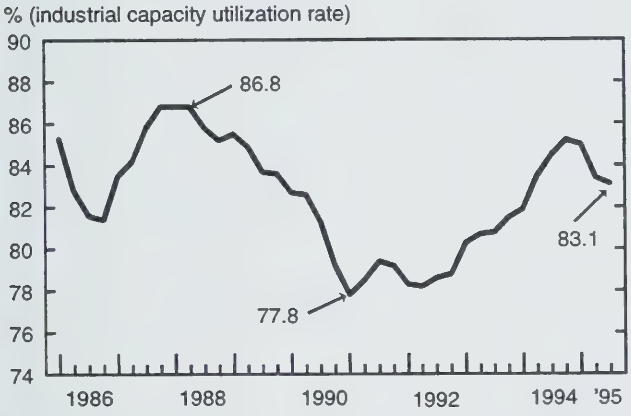
For further information on this release, contact Special Surveys Division (613-951-9476) or the Statistics Canada media hotline (613-951-4636), Internet: http://www.statcan.ca. ■

Industrial capacity utilization rates

Third quarter 1995

Additional industrial capacity coming on stream more than absorbed a modest increase in production in the third quarter of 1995. As a result, capacity use dropped, albeit marginally, for the third consecutive quarter. Industries operated at 83.1% of capacity, down 0.3 percentage points from the previous quarter and somewhat below the recent peak of 85.2% in the fourth quarter of 1994. This is another sign that there is little, if any, upward pressure on goods prices.

Capacity use edges down

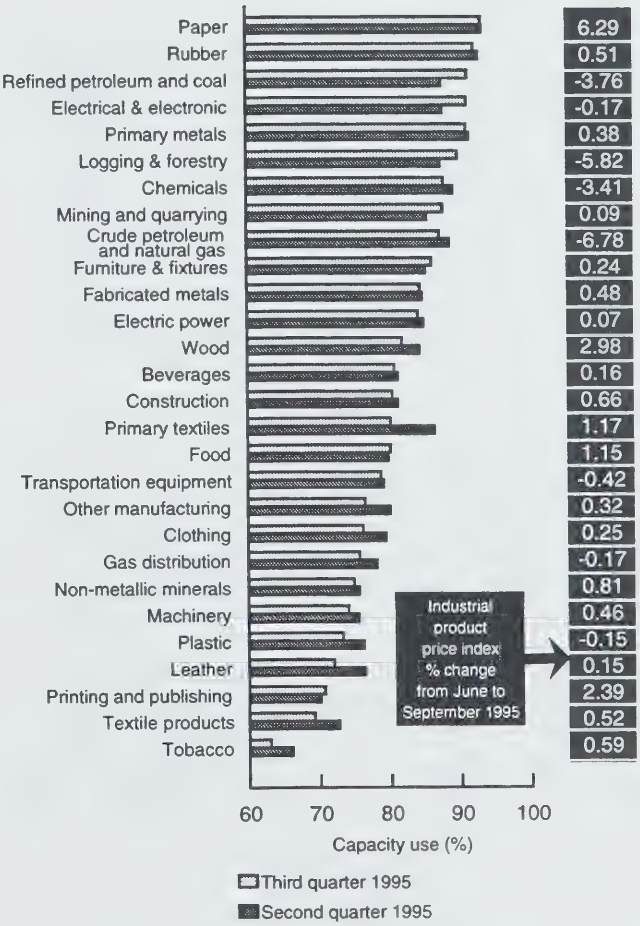


Encouraged by strengthened profits, business has invested heavily in high-tech plants and equipment in the past few years, increasing the productive potential of the economy and creating room for a non-inflationary expansion. In October, industrial prices resumed their downward movement after a small increase in September and the price of raw materials fell for the fourth month in a row. In September, the consumer price index held steady. Slack labour markets and sluggish domestic demand are also signs that price pressures are in check.

Note to readers

An industry's capacity use is the ratio of its actual output to its estimated potential output. Statistics Canada derives estimates of an industry's potential output from measures of its capital stock. In addition, since 1987, Statistics Canada has been surveying companies for their estimates of annual capacity use in order to produce survey-based industry measures. A company's measure of its level of operation, as a percentage of potential, takes into account changes in the obsolescence of facilities, capital-to-labour ratios and other characteristics of production techniques. The surveyed rates anchor the calculated quarterly series and ensure they reflect such changes.

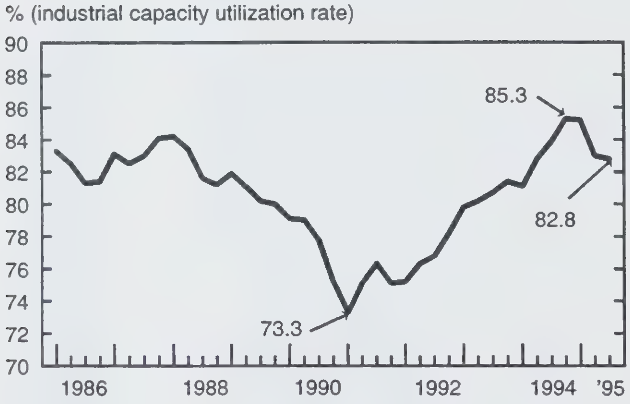
Industrial prices in check



Exports shape manufacturing performance

After recording a historical peak of 85.3% in the fourth quarter of 1994, manufacturers have reduced their use of capacity for three consecutive quarters, to 82.8% in the third quarter of 1995. Although production by manufacturers has recovered to 1994 levels, new productive capacity has led to these reduced rates of capacity use. Out of the 22 manufacturing industries, 17 recorded lower levels of capacity use in the third quarter.

Small drop in manufacturing



Rising exports, the factor behind the 0.8% increase in manufacturing production, were responsible for increased rates of capacity use in two industries. Exports of coal led producers in the refined petroleum and coal industry to raise their rate by 3.6 percentage points and producers of furniture and fixtures increased their rate by 0.9 percentage points. Meanwhile, in the electrical and electronic products industry, the rate of capacity use rose by 3.4 percentage points, as both foreign and domestic purchasers of office machines and equipment contributed to increased production.

In contrast, generally weak domestic demand translated into drops in capacity use in leather (-4.4 percentage points), primary textiles (-6.3 percentage points), textile products (-3.5 percentage points), and clothing (-3.2 percentage points). The plastic products industry recorded its fourth consecutive decline, reaching 73.3% in the third quarter of 1995, its lowest level since early 1991. As a result of a strike in tire production in September, capacity use in the rubber products industry slipped by 0.7 percentage points but was still operating at 92.1% in the third quarter of 1995.

Non-manufacturing generally down

The decreases during the third quarter in residential construction (new homes as well as alterations and improvements), and in engineering construction, more than offset increases in commercial and industrial building construction. As a result, capacity use in the construction industry fell by 0.8 percentage points to 80.4%, the third decline this year.

After four straight increases, capacity use in the forestry industries reached 89.8% — a level surpassed only by the 92.0% peak recorded in the second quarter of 1989.

Capacity use in the mining sector as a whole (87.4%) was unchanged from the second quarter. Capacity use in the mining and quarrying industries increased by 2.3 percentage points to 87.7%, mainly due to increased activity in non-ferrous metal mining. Offsetting this increase, the rate for crude petroleum and natural gas industries fell by 1.4 percentage points to 87.2%.

The decrease in the rate for gas distribution (-2.4 percentage points) was due both to a decline in production (-1.6%) and an increase in capacity.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3140.

For further information on this release, contact Susanna Wood (613-951-0655) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Industrial capacity utilization rates

	Third quarter 1994	Second quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995	Third quarter 1994 to Third quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995 to Third quarter 1995
				percentage point change	
Total non-farm goods-producing industries	**84.5**	**83.4**	**83.1**	**-1.4**	**-0.3**
Logging and forestry	84.9	87.4	89.8	4.9	2.4
Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells	88.4	87.4	87.4	-1.0	0.0
Mining (including milling) and quarrying	90.9	85.4	87.7	-3.2	2.3
Crude petroleum and natural gas	86.9	88.6	87.2	0.3	-1.4
Manufacturing	83.9	83.0	82.8	-1.1	-0.2
Durable goods	83.5	83.2	83.3	-0.2	0.1
Wood	91.9	84.3	81.8	-10.1	-2.5
Furniture and fixture	79.8	85.2	86.1	6.3	0.9
Primary metal	93.6	91.4	91.0	-2.6	-0.4
Fabricated metal products	83.1	84.7	84.4	1.3	-0.3
Machinery	77.7	75.5	74.1	-3.6	-1.4
Transportation equipment	80.6	79.1	78.7	-1.9	-0.4
Electrical and electronic products	82.5	87.7	91.1	8.6	3.4
Non-metallic mineral products	77.8	75.6	74.9	-2.9	-0.7
Other manufacturing	80.5	80.0	76.5	-4.0	-3.5
Non-durable goods	84.4	82.7	82.1	-2.3	-0.6
Food	80.4	79.8	80.1	-0.3	0.3
Beverage	81.4	81.2	80.7	-0.7	-0.5
Tobacco products	78.1	66.1	63.0	-15.1	-3.1
Rubber products	93.3	92.8	92.1	-1.2	-0.7
Plastic products	83.6	76.2	73.3	-10.3	-2.9
Leather and allied products	74.6	76.4	72.0	-2.6	-4.4
Primary textile	89.4	86.4	80.1	-9.3	-6.3
Textile products	76.6	72.7	69.2	-7.4	-3.5
Clothing	81.3	79.4	76.2	-5.1	-3.2
Paper and allied products	92.8	93.3	93.2	0.4	-0.1
Printing, publishing and allied industries	76.6	70.1	70.7	-5.9	0.6
Refined petroleum and coal products	86.3	87.6	91.2	4.9	3.6
Chemical and chemical products	89.0	89.1	87.8	-1.2	-1.3
Construction	84.1	81.2	80.4	-3.7	-0.8
Electric power and gas distribution systems	83.6	83.9	82.9	-0.7	-1.0
Electric power	84.4	84.9	84.1	-0.3	-0.8
Gas distribution	78.4	78.1	75.7	-2.7	-2.4

■

OTHER RELEASES

Transition home survey

May 31, 1995

More than 2,300 women, accompanied by 2,200 children, were living in shelters that offer housing for abused women and their children on May 31, 1995, according to the 1994/95 Transition Home Survey.

Eight out of 10 of the women were there to escape abuse. Of those cases, 70% involved physical abuse, typically from a current or former spouse or partner.

In the 12 months up to May 31, these shelters recorded more than 85,000 admissions. In addition, on a typical day they received approximately 3,000 requests for services from non-residents.

Nearly one in four of the women fleeing abuse (23%) was under the age of 25, and 43% were aged 25 to 34. Most of the children accompanying these women were under 10 years of age. One in 10 was an infant under one year of age, and about a third were aged between one and four years.

A third of the women who had been abused had reported the latest incident to the police. Charges had been laid in just over half of these cases.

On May 31, 1995, a total of 405 residential facilities in the provinces and territories were providing services for abused women and their children. The majority of these facilities (74%) were transition homes that offer secure housing for the short- or medium-term (1 day to 11 weeks).

The next most common type of facility (10%) was second-stage houses that offer longer-term (3 to 12 months) residence. Seven percent of facilities were emergency shelters that provide one to three days of respite for a broader population, not necessarily limited to abused women. Another 5% were safe home networks that offer very short-term housing for abused women and their children in private homes. A variety of other types of shelter made up the remaining 4% of establishments.

The most common services offered by the shelters for the benefit of children were individual counselling for children (75%) and parenting skills (73%). Culturally sensitive services for Aboriginal children or for ethnic and visible minorities were available in half the facilities.

Data for the 1994-95 Transition Home Survey are now available. For further information on this release, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746; fax: 613-951-0792) or Richard Trudeau (613-951-8388), Health Statistics Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pack of processed beans, green and wax, 1995
Catalogue number 32-238
(Canada: $14; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20).

Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes),
October 1995
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Cement, October 1995
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Department store sales and stocks,
September 1995
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

As time goes by. . . time use of Canadians
Catalogue number 89-544E
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; other countries: US$56).

Literacy, economy and society: Results of the first International Adult Literacy Survey, 1995
Catalogue number 89-545E
(Canada: $50; United States: US$40; other countries: US$40).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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MAJOR RELEASES

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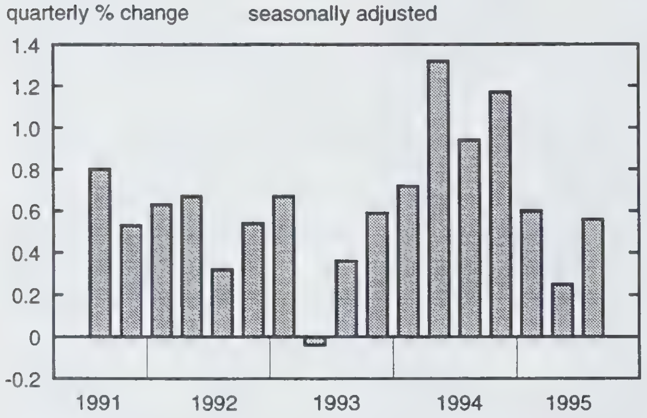
MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of labour income

Third quarter 1995 and September 1995

Wages and salaries returned to moderate growth in the third quarter of 1995, increasing 0.5%, up from the slow 0.2% growth posted in the second quarter. Despite sluggish growth this year, wages and salaries remained 2.9% above last year's level.

Labour income



Employers' contributions to supplementary labour income also increased in the third quarter (+0.9), contributing to overall moderate growth in labour income (+0.6%). Labour income's share of gross domestic product has fallen to 53.8%, down from its 56.7% peak posted in the third quarter of 1991.

The recent surge in economic activity was fuelled by export demand for office machines and equipment and by modest growth in consumer spending on motor vehicles.

Consequently, employment gains were posted in the third quarter, as many businesses expanded their work forces in both August and September. Employees' weekly earnings also rose, and, following two quarterly declines, employers significantly increased the hours of their hourly paid employees. As a result, wages and salaries paid to workers rebounded in August (+0.7%) and September (+0.6%), after declining in July (-0.8%).

Forestry regains lost wages

Wages and salaries paid to forestry workers grew 6.1% in the third quarter, regaining wages lost in the second quarter (-4.8%). September marked the fourth consecutive monthly increase in wages and salaries among forestry workers.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Labour income consists of wages and salaries (87%), plus supplementary labour income (13%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 54% of gross domestic product.*

The logging and forestry industry expanded its work force in September, most likely in response to increased demand from the pulp and paper industry. Newsprint producers have been operating at full capacity in recent months.

Although the hours of hourly paid forestry workers remained steady in the third quarter compared with their strong second quarter increase, average weekly earnings of forestry workers increased for the first time this year (+0.7%), following two quarterly declines.

Upturn in manufacturing wages and salaries

Manufacturers' payrolls increased by just over 1.0% in both August and September, in contrast to the slow growth in wages and salaries earlier in 1995. Increases in wages and salaries had not risen above 0.5% since January 1995. The third-quarter growth in manufacturing wages and salaries (+0.8%) was the strongest quarterly gain so far this year. A burst of activity was evident in the auto sector in August as plant retooling ended and new car and truck models were produced.

The upturn in wages and salaries resulted from strong growth in average weekly earnings in the third quarter. Employment grew moderately, especially in the last two months, while average hours worked by hourly paid employees declined.

Other goods-producing industries experiencing slowdowns

Both the mining, quarrying and oil wells and construction industries posted slowdowns in wages and salaries in the third quarter. Third-quarter growth was the slowest posted in mining this year and was partly due to declines in employment, particularly in August and September. Alberta mining companies have substantially reduced their payrolls, paying fewer

wages and salaries in the past few months than they did in 1994.

Similarly, growth in construction wages and salaries remained flat in the third quarter due to weak employment growth and declines in both average weekly earnings and average hours of hourly paid construction workers. Non-residential construction activity continued to buoy the wages and salaries of employees in the construction industry as residential construction remained stagnant.

Few service-producing industries posted strong third quarter growth

Payrolls in the transportation, storage, communications and other utilities industry registered another strong quarterly increase (+1.3%), up from the 0.7% advance in the second quarter. Wages and salaries have been increasing steadily over the past six months. This latest quarterly growth was partly due to an increase in special payments.

Similarly, finance, insurance and real estate companies posted strong a third quarter advance (+1.7%), regaining wages lost in the second quarter (-2.6%). A substantial increase in average weekly earnings in this industry contributed to the third quarter surge.

Once again, commercial and personal services industries — accommodation and food, business services, and other services — paid out more wages and salaries in the third quarter (+2.3%), up from the second quarter increase of 1.7%. Payrolls in commercial and personal services industries remained 6.3% above last year's level.

In contrast, declines were posted in trade (-0.1%), educational and related services (-0.7%), health and social services (-0.2%), federal administration (-0.7%), and provincial administration (-2.1%). Local administration was unchanged.

Prince Edward Island leads all provinces

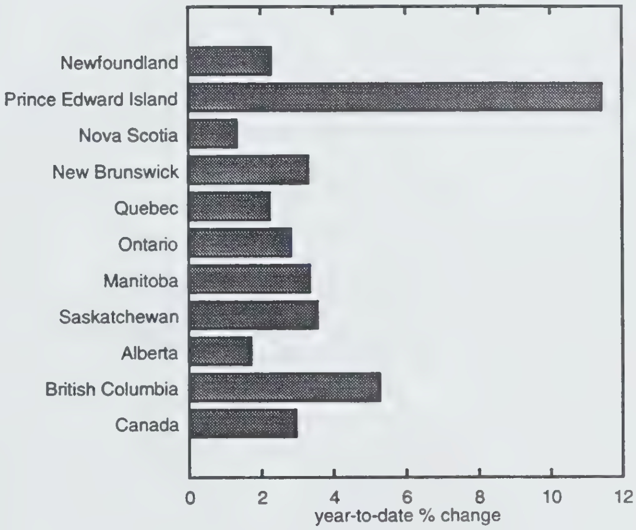
Prince Edward Island posted the strongest quarterly growth among all provinces for the second consecutive quarter with a third quarter gain of 6.7%. This was down slightly from its 7.7% advance in the second quarter. Strong employment growth coupled with increased hours worked and higher average weekly earnings contributed to the growth in wages and salaries in Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick was the only other Atlantic province to post strong quarterly growth (+2.6%).

Ontario posted its strongest quarterly growth this year (+1.4%) partly because of increases in manufacturing wages and salaries. Manufacturers in Ontario generally pay just over 50% of Canada's total manufacturing wages and salaries. Ontario's wages and salaries also increased in commercial and personal services; finance, insurance and real estate; and transportation, storage, communications and other utilities.

In contrast, Quebec posted its first quarterly decline (-0.6%) after eight straight quarterly increases. A large decline in July (-1.7%) was somewhat offset by increases in both August and September. Loss of employment coupled with declines in hours worked by hourly employees contributed to Quebec's weak third quarter. Little construction activity, continued weakness in public administration, and a slowdown in both transportation, storage, communications and other utilities and trade all contributed to the decline in wages and salaries.

Alberta also posted a drop in wages and salaries in the third quarter (-0.6%) and British Columbia posted its slowest growth this year (+0.9%).

Growth in Prince Edward Island wages and salaries exceeds the national average



September 1995

Wages and salaries increased 0.6% to $30.6 billion in September. This second consecutive monthly increase offset July's substantial decline (-0.8%). Wages and salaries grew substantially in logging and forestry (+4.8%), construction (+2.2%) and manufacturing (+1.2%). In contrast, local administration

wages and salaries posted the largest decline (-1.6%). Employers' contributions to supplementary labour income also increased in September (+1.0%), contributing to the overall 0.6% growth in labour income.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791-1792.

For further information on this release, contact Jean Lambert (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995r	Sept. 1995p	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	246.2	245.2	253.7	3.5
Logging and forestry	250.1	256.8	269.1	4.8
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	612.8	631.9	630.8	-0.2
Manufacturing	5,346.8	5,489.0	5,557.1	1.2
Construction	1,714.8	1,680.5	1,718.2	2.2
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,833.9	2,892.1	2,897.8	0.2
Trade	4,179.0	4,345.2	4,337.4	-0.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,448.8	2,521.4	2,528.2	0.3
Commercial and personal services	4,214.2	4,427.9	4,455.8	0.6
Educational and related services	2,770.7	2,758.8	2,746.3	-0.5
Health and social services	2,755.5	2,801.2	2,822.2	0.7
Federal administration and other government services	1,001.2	951.9	950.0	-0.2
Provincial administration	741.0	712.4	715.4	0.4
Local administration	693.8	700.7	689.3	-1.6
Total wages and salaries	**29,809.6**	**30,426.3**	**30,605.8**	**0.6**
Supplementary labour income	4,372.9	4,495.5	4,539.6	1.0
Labour income	**34,182.5**	**34,921.7**	**35,145.4**	**0.6**

	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995r	Sept. 1995p	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	354.8	387.1	366.5	3.3
Logging and forestry	287.7	297.4	312.7	8.7
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	610.7	628.2	628.3	2.9
Manufacturing	5,387.4	5,536.7	5,632.1	4.5
Construction	1,954.3	1,964.6	1,974.0	1.0
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,867.9	2,946.6	2,939.4	2.5
Trade	4,190.4	4,369.8	4,354.9	3.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,431.8	2,534.4	2,518.5	3.6
Commercial and personal services	4,308.1	4,591.4	4,570.4	6.1
Educational and related services	2,765.4	2,290.4	2,739.7	-0.9
Health and social services	2,753.0	2,857.0	2,834.1	2.9
Federal administration and other government services	991.7	958.2	942.0	-5.0
Provincial administration	758.4	745.6	732.5	-3.4
Local administration	691.0	700.7	686.3	-0.7
Total wages and salaries	**30,352.4**	**30,808.1**	**31,231.3**	**2.9**
Supplementary labour income	4,414.7	4,544.9	4,603.1	4.3
Labour income	**34,767.1**	**35,353.0**	**35,834.5**	**3.1**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Estimates of production of principal field crops

November 1995

Increased supplies of wheat and barley are available for sale this year to tight world markets. Wheat production of 934.5 million bushels this year surpassed last year's production by 84.9 million bushels.

Production of major grains and oilseeds

Crop	1994	1995	1994 to 1995
	million bushels		% change
Total wheat	849.6	934.5	10.0
Spring wheat	628.1	703.4	12.0
Barley	536.9	598.7	11.5
Canola	318.9	283.8	-11.0
Oats	235.9	185.3	-21.4
Durum wheat	172.3	173.8	0.9
Flaxseed	37.8	43.2	14.3

World grain consumption to exceed production

According to the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service in "Grain: World Markets and Trade" (October 1995), world consumption of wheat is expected to exceed production by 16.4 million tonnes this year. At the same time, world consumption of coarse grains (grains used primarily for animal feed) is expected to exceed production by 40.1 million tonnes.

The Canadian Wheat Board, which controls the marketing of wheat and barley in Western Canada, has stated that world wheat and coarse grain supplies have never been so tight. This tightening of supplies in relation to worldwide demand has made for buoyant grain prices. World wheat prices have roughly doubled compared with July 1994.

Since 1985, major grain-producing countries have decreased wheat and coarse grain acreage and increased oilseed acreage. A general decrease in yields on a worldwide basis has also contributed to the current supply-demand imbalance.

Canadian wheat production increases in 1995

In Canada, the latest trend toward decreased wheat production began in 1991. Area peaked at 35.6 million acres in 1992, then dropped successively to 27.2 million acres in 1994, a decrease of 8.4 million acres. In the period from 1990 to 1994, production fell by 329.8 million bushels.

The 1995-96 crop year has shown a slight trend reversal, with wheat acreage increasing by about 967 000 acres but remaining 7.4 million acres below 1992. In 1995, production increased by 84.9 million bushels.

The steady increase in the production of Canada's major oilseed crop, canola, began in 1991 at 7.8 million acres and peaked in 1994 at 14.3 million acres, an increase of 6.5 million acres. In 1995, canola acreage dropped by about 1 million acres, resulting in a production decline of 35.1 million bushels.

World coarse grains are in short supply this year as well, because poor crop conditions reduced yields in major producing countries.

Trade reports indicate that as of mid-November, farmers have committed for delivery only a fraction of the barley needed to supply export demand. This is an indication that the intention may be to sell most of the crop into the domestic market instead of the export market, as was the case last year. This may put further pressure on an already short world supply situation, in which Canada is a major player.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1025-1043, 1046-1051 and 3541-3565.

Field crop reporting series no. 8: November estimates of production of principal field crops, Canada, 1995 (22-002, $15/$85) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Burroughs (613-951-5138) or Oliver Code (613-951-8719), Crops Section, Agriculture Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending December 2, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 2, 1995, totalled 266 354 tonnes, up 3.5% from 257 306 tonnes a week earlier and up 0.4% from 265 256 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 13 262 759 tonnes, a 4.3% increase from 12 711 075 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending November 21, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending November 21, 1995, decreased 5.0% to 4.9 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 7.9% from the same period last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 284 000 tonnes, a 19.2% decrease from the same period last year. The year-to-date figures show an increase of 5.8%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 5.9% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 227.3 million tonnes, a 1.6% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

October 1995

Chemical firms produced 131 821 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in October, a 29.1% decrease from 185 981 tonnes in October 1994.

For January to October 1995, production totalled 1 703 024 tonnes, up 9.4% from 1 557 045 tonnes a year earlier.

Data for October 1994 and October 1995 on the production of 3 other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The October 1995 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field crop reporting series no. 8: November estimates of production of principal field crops, Canada, 1995, vol. 74, no. 8
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $15/$85; United States: US$18/US$102; other countries: US$21/US$119).

Surface and marine transport, November 1995, vol. 11, no. 8
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $11/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; other countries: US$16/US$112).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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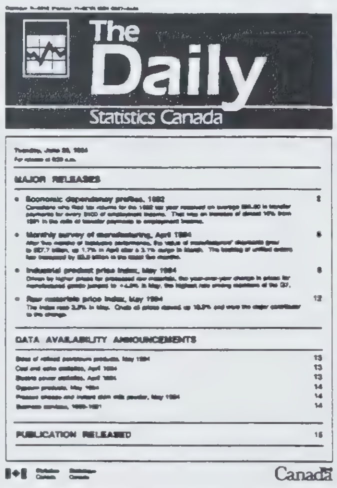

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 8, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Work injuries
1994

Work-related time-loss injuries rose slightly in 1994 after falling for four consecutive years.

Workers' compensation boards and commissions accepted 429,034 claims in 1994, up 1.4% from the previous year. Two factors that had a possible bearing on the increase were a 1.9% rise in the number of paid workers in 1994 and a 3.5% jump in the overall number of hours worked (according to the Labour Force Survey).

In addition, boards and commissions accepted claims for compensation for 724 work-related deaths in 1994, down 4.5% from the previous year.

First increase in work-related injuries since 1989

Between 1983 and 1989, the number of injuries resulting in lost time rose every year, at an annual average rate of 4.7%. The number of injuries peaked in 1989 at 620,979, and since then the number has declined at an annual average rate of 9.1%.

In 1993, boards and commissions accepted claims for 423,184 injuries, the lowest number since Statistics Canada started recording the data in 1982. Even with the increase in 1994, claims were still at their second lowest level after 1993.

Workers were more exposed to work injuries in 1994 than in 1993 because they worked more hours. Almost all industrial sectors showed an increase in the total number of hours worked and in employment in 1994. The three exceptions were agriculture; finance, insurance and real estate; and government services. However, even though the total number of hours decreased for these three sectors, average weekly hours increased.

Workers in manufacturing and other primary industries—fishing, forestry and mining (excluding agriculture)—had proportionally more work injuries than other industrial sectors. Work injuries rose 2.5% in manufacturing and 2.0% in other primary industries. These increases were accompanied by a rise in employment for manufacturing (+2.7%) and other primary industries (+8.0%). As well, total hours worked increased 3.7% in manufacturing and 10.5% in other primary industries.

Note to readers

The reference period for time-loss injuries is slightly different from the one used for fatalities: time-loss injuries are reported by the year of accident, whereas fatality counts are reported by the year the claim was compensated, regardless of the year of accident.

A new standard has been developed for coding work injuries. It will be used by the workers' compensation boards and commissions for coding 1996 data. A coding manual is available ($90) from the National Work Injuries Statistics Program (613-951-4040).

Time-loss injuries by industry

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994
			% change
Agriculture and related services	4,402	4,345	-1.29
Other primary industries	12,895	13,156	2.02
Manufacturing	116,192	119,083	2.49
Construction	33,484	33,272	-0.63
Transportation, communication and other utilities	39,434	38,816	-1.57
Wholesale and retail trade	72,221	72,963	1.03
Finance, insurance and real estate	3,554	3,611	1.6
Service industries	102,600	102,805	0.2
Government services	30,808	30,685	-0.4
Not coded	7,594	10,298	35.61
All industries, total	**423,184**	**429,034**	**1.38**

Manufacturing showed the highest increase in the number of injuries. It contributed to half the total increase in overall injuries in Canada between 1993 and 1994.

The biggest rise in the number of injuries occurred in Quebec, where manufacturing workers were compensated for 47,265 injuries in 1994, up 3% from 45,905 the year before. Manufacturing workers in Manitoba reported 5,148 injuries, a 22% rise. It was the first increase in both provinces since manufacturing injuries peaked in 1988. However, these levels were far below the 1988 levels.

Manitoba had the highest proportional increase

While injuries increased in most provinces, they declined in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Two provinces showed substantial changes. In New Brunswick, a 15% decrease in injuries was probably

an after-effect of a program that in 1993 extended the waiting period (from one day to three days) before a worker is eligible for compensation. In Manitoba, an increase of almost 16% was spread uniformly among all industries except fishing.

Fatalities down in six provinces

Work-related deaths dropped in six provinces in 1994, most notably in Ontario (248 fatalities, -15% from 1993). The decline in Ontario was mainly because fewer "pensioner" cases were accepted in 1994. (Pensioners are retired workers who received compensation for a work-related permanent disability at the time of their death.)

Workplace fatalities also dropped substantially in Nova Scotia to 22 fatalities (-45% from 1993). Decreases were reported mainly in the mining, fishing and construction industries.

By contrast, British Columbia reported 152 fatalities in 1994, an increase of 28 fatalities. About one-third of the increase was attributable to pensioner cases.

Nationwide, the number of workers killed by any form of vehicle —ranging from forklifts to trucks to aircraft—declined significantly. Such fatalities fell to 183 in 1994, down from 225 the year before.

In terms of fatalities by occupation, construction registered the largest increase (up 33 to 135). The major decreases were recorded in processing (down 15 to 28), transport equipment operations (down 14 to 102) and forestry (down 10 to 27).

For further information on this release, or to order custom tabulations, contact Joanne Proulx (613-951-4040, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

Work-related fatalities by province

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994
			% change
Newfoundland	11	20	81.82
Prince Edward Island	2	3	50
Nova Scotia	40	22	-45
New Brunswick	14	11	-21.43
Quebec	134	130	-2.99
Ontario	292	248	-15.07
Manitoba	25	20	-20
Saskatchewan	33	36	9.09
Alberta	77	74	-3.9
British Columbia	124	152	22.58
Northwest Territories	5	6	20
Yukon	1	2	100
Canada	**758**	**724**	**-4.49**

■

OTHER RELEASES

New housing price index
October 1995

In October 1995, the new housing price index decreased 1.9% from a year earlier; October was the sixteenth consecutive month with a negative annual percentage change. In fact, the annual rate of change in new home prices has moved steadily downward since June 1994 (the last time the rate of change was positive at 0.1%).

From September to October 1995, the composite index plummeted 0.5%, the largest monthly drop since March 1991. Contractors in 9 of the 21 cities surveyed reported stable or offsetting new home prices, so there were no monthly changes in the indexes for those cities. In the five cities with monthly price increases, the largest was for Hamilton (+0.5%). No other monthly increase was larger than 0.3%. Of the seven monthly decreases, the largest were for Victoria (-1.9%) and Vancouver (-1.5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $23/$76) will be available in March 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division.

New housing price indexes
(1986=100)

	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995
		% change	
Canada total	**133.5**	**-1.9**	**-0.5**
House only	123.3	-1.8	-0.6
Land only	166.6	-1.7	-0.4
St. John's	126.8	-0.6	-
Halifax	120.8	1.5	-
Charlottetown	116.6	..	-
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.4	-0.3	-
Québec	135.8	1.0	-
Montréal	137.4	0.5	-0.2
Ottawa-Hull	120.3	-2.0	-
Toronto	137.4	-0.4	-0.4
Hamilton	125.9	-1.2	0.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	120.4	-0.8	-0.2
Kitchener-Waterloo	121.3	-1.5	-0.5
London	142.2	-2.6	0.3
Windsor	128.3	1.0	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	137.5	-0.1	-
Winnipeg	118.2	1.4	0.2
Regina	132.4	3.3	-
Saskatoon	114.2	1.4	0.3
Calgary	141.8	0.4	-0.1
Edmonton	146.5	-1.1	0.1
Vancouver	134.5	-6.5	-1.5
Victoria	114.8	-10.4	-1.9

\- *Nil or zero.*
.. *Figures not available.*

■

Steel wire and specified wire products

October 1995

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 62 534 tonnes in October, down 6.3% from 66 733 tonnes (revised) in October 1994. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The October 1995 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Doug Higgins (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

October 1995

Steel pipe and tubing production in October 1995 totalled 171 424 tonnes, a 17.7% decrease from 208 246 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production to the end of October 1995 totalled 1 676 040 tonnes, up 0.1% from 1 674 464 tonnes during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The October 1995 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

October 1995

Carload freight (excluding intermodal traffic) loaded in Canada totalled 20.8 million tonnes in October 1995, a 2.5% decrease from October 1994. The carriers received an additional 1.6 million tonnes from U.S. connections during October.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 1.3 million tonnes, a 14.6% decrease from October 1994. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 6.7%.

Total traffic (carload freight and intermodal) decreased 3.3% in October. This brought the year-to-date total to 211.3 million tonnes, a 0.7% increase from the previous year. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 21.7% during the same period.

All cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The October 1995 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, $10/$100) will be released at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Sugar sales

November 1995

Refiners' sales of all types of sugar in November totalled 102 255 tonnes, comprising 86 774 tonnes in domestic sales and 15 481 tonnes in export sales. At the end of November 1995, year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 979 811 tonnes: 878 956 tonnes in domestic sales and 100 855 tonnes in exports.

This compares with total sales of 103 646 tonnes in November 1994, of which 84 972 tonnes were domestic sales and 18 674 tonnes were exported. At the end of November 1994, year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 1 025 929 tonnes: 903 216 tonnes in domestic sales and 122 713 tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The November 1995 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue

October 1995

Pulpwood receipts in October totalled 3 560 064 cubic metres, up 7.8% from 3 302 706 cubic metres in October 1994. Wood residue receipts totalled 7 010 756 cubic metres, up 9.6% from 6 398 035 cubic metres in October 1994. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 135 993 cubic metres, up 0.2% from 9 115 885 cubic metres in October 1994. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue increased 37.2% to 14 839 617 cubic metres, up from 10 818 180 cubic metres in October 1994. All October 1994 figures have been revised.

At the end of October 1995, year-to-date pulpwood receipts totalled 32 575 898 cubic metres, up 11.9% from 29 115 919 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date wood residue receipts increased 7.9% to

65 839 105 cubic metres, up from 61 012 084 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (93 387 906 cubic metres) rose 5.0% from 88 904 792 cubic metres a year earlier. All October 1994 year-to-date figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The October 1995 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Electric storage batteries
October 1995

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 210 275 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in October, down 13.1% from 241 977 batteries in October 1994.

For January to October 1995, shipments totalled 1 411 013 batteries, down 14.7% from 1 655 085 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also now available.

The October 1995 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Per capita food consumption
1994

Estimates for 1994 on the per capita consumption of oils, fats, fruits and vegetables are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00190104-00190108 and 00190112.

Apparent per capita food consumption in Canada, part II, 1994 (32-230, $32) will be available in January 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Martin Beaulieu (613-951-2549), Agriculture Division.■

Annual survey of manufactures
1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed below are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5430, 5448, 5462, 5469 and 6896.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Textile products industries* (34-251, $38), *Clothing industries* (34-252, $38), *Wood industries* (35-250, $53) and *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250, $38). These publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue	Contact	Phone (613)
	$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Natural fibres processing and felt products (1911)	244.5	263.0	7.6	34-251	N. Charron	951-3510
Women's blouse and shirt (2444)	80.9	88.8	9.7	34-252	N. Charron	951-3510
Softwood veneer and plywood (2522)	859.6	989.8	15.1	35-250	B. Pépin	951-3516
Wood preservation (2591)	371.1	391.8	5.6	35-250	B. Pépin	951-3516
Musical Instruments and sound recording (3994)	425.8	428.8	0.7	47-250	S. O'Brien	951-3514

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and oilseeds review, September 1995
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $15/$144; United States: US$18/US$173; other countries: US$21/US$202).

Shipping in Canada, 1994
Catalogue number 54-205
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60; other countries: US$70).

Exports by commodity, September 1995, microfiche version
Catalogue number 65-0040XMB
(Canada: $35/$350; United States: US$42/US$420; other countries: US$49/US$490).

Exports by commodity, September 1995, paper version
Catalogue number 65-0040XPB
(Canada: $75/$750; United States: US$90/US$900; other countries: US$105/US$1,050).

Quarterly estimates of trusteed pension funds, Second quarter 1995
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: $18/$60; United States: US$22/US$72; other countries: US$26/US$84).

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RELEASE DATES

December 11-15

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
12	**New motor vehicle sales**	October 1995
13	**Composite index**	November 1995
13	**Charitable donors**	1994
14	**Consumer price index**	November 1995
14	**Canadian economic observer**	December 1995
14	**Air travel cost in Canada**	1983-94
15	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	October 1995
15	**Release dates**	1996

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 11, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

OTHER RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

Raw materials price index, early estimate
November 1995

The raw materials price index (RMPI) increased an estimated 1.4% between October and November 1995. The vegetable and animal products index remained unchanged as all the other major components increased in November. A 4.0% rise in the mineral fuels index led the way, followed by metals (+1.4%) and wood (+0.8%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased an estimated 0.6%.

This early estimate of November's raw materials price index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Service Unit, Prices Division. ■

International scheduled air passenger origin and destination statistics
1994 (preliminary)

In 1994, a record 15.9 million passengers travelled between Canada and foreign countries on scheduled flights, up 1% from 1993. This followed a 4.7% increase in 1993 and a 7.2% gain in 1992.

The largest absolute gain from 1993 to 1994 was in the Canada–Asia market (+264,000 passengers or +14.3%); the largest percentage increase was in the Canada–Pacific market (+28.3%, or +50,000 passengers). Four of the six regions (Africa, Asia, Europe and the Pacific) showed an increase in passenger volume both to and from Canada.

The largest decrease was in the Canada–United States market, which lost almost 272,000 passengers for a decline of 3.0%. However, the United States was still by far Canada's most important international market, with 55.8% of all international scheduled passengers. Europe was the second largest international market (21.5% of international traffic), while Asia (at 13.3%) was the third largest market for scheduled traffic.

The data on international scheduled air passenger origin and destination will be published in the December 1995 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $11/$105). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Egg production
October 1995

Egg production in October totalled 40.6 million dozen, the same as in October 1994. The average number of layers dropped 0.7%, but the number of eggs per 100 layers increased from 2,222 to 2,238.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145-1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039), Agriculture Division.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Canada pension plan disability beneficiaries survey
May 1995

Preliminary data tables from the Canada Pension Plan Disability Beneficiaries Survey are now available on a cost-recovery basis.

For further information on this release, or to order tables, contact Paul Labelle (613-951-6802, fax: 613-951-0562), Special Surveys Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures

1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the table below are available today.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5476, 5513, 5533, 5556, 6868 and 6874.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Furniture and fixture industries* (35-251, $38), *Primary metal industries* (41-250, $38), *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, $38), *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38), *Refined petroleum and coal products industries* (45-250, $38) and *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250, $38). These publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue number	Contact	Phone (613)
	$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Other household furniture (2619)	152.8	159.3	4.3	35-251	D. Higgins	951-9837
Copper and copper alloy rolling, casting and extruding (2971)	477.1	542.8	13.8	41-250	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Hand tool and implement (3063)	108.2	106.5	-1.6	41-251	D. Higgins	951-9837
Motor vehicle wiring assemblies (3252)	836.0	1,108.3	32.6	42-251	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Other petroleum and coal products (3699)	287.5	340.7	18.5	45-250	B. Meyer	951-3528
Other agricultural chemical (3729)	296.0	331.6	12.0	46-250	B. Meyer	951-3528

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Steel wire and specified products, October 1995
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, October 1995
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, October 1995
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Unemployment insurance statistics, September 1995
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 12, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

Shipping in Canada
1994

The 1994 edition of *Shipping in Canada* is a comprehensive overview of marine transportation. Part I of this publication analyzes the data on domestic and international commodity flows. The analysis emphasizes the major changes in 1994 against a background of a 10-year historical perspective. The focus of Part II is the 1993 aggregate financial and operating statistics of Canada-based marine transport carriers. Part III presents a special study, "International marine transportation flows—review of historical trends", that examines the flows of marine cargo between Canada's regions and six international trade zones from 1983 to 1994.

Shipping in Canada, 1994 (54-205, $50) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Doug O'Keefe (613-951-0291), Transportation Division.

Statistics Canada   Statistique Canada

Canada

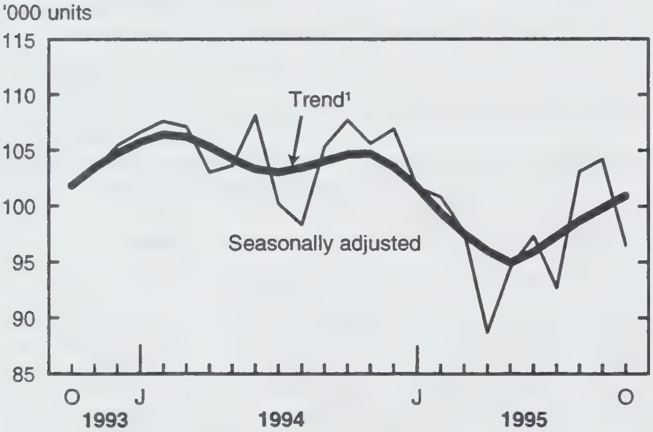
MAJOR RELEASES

New motor vehicle sales
October 1995

New motor vehicle sales dropped in October as the number of new vehicles sold dropped 7.4% to 96,548 vehicles. This was the second decline in the latest six months. And early indications from the auto industry suggest no improvement in November sales.

Despite October's drop, the trend was still positive because of the good performance in the previous two months. The trend has been positive since May following declines in early 1995.

New motor vehicle sales tumbled in October



¹ The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

Car sales plunged 8.3% from September's level. The Big Three's car dealers were hardest hit, with a 10.2% drop in monthly car sales. Increased sales of models from overseas tempered the sales decline among the other dealers (not Big Three), whose sales fell 4.2% in October. About half the cars these other dealers did sell were built outside North America.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *All data in this release are seasonally adjusted. Trucks also include minivans, sport utility vehicles and buses. All sales figures include leases of new motor vehicles.*

Sales of cars built overseas rose 5.2%. However, this increase followed a drop of twice that magnitude in September. Sales of passenger cars built overseas have generally followed a downward trend since the beginning of 1988, and the decline has accelerated since early 1992. Sales in 1995 on a year-to-date basis were 28.9% below the same period last year.

Sales of cars made in North America fell 10.7% in October. Such sales have been generally rising since bottoming out in April. For the January-to-October 1995 period, sales were 4.1% below last year's level, but were still 12.8% higher than in the same period of 1993.

The truck market was also hit with sales decreases in October. Truck sales fell 6.1% but were still above the April 1995 trough. Year-to-date truck sales were only down 1.8% from last year. This followed increases in the last three years.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The October 1995 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, $16/$160) will be available in January 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	Oct. 1994	Sept. 1995[r]	Oct. 1995[p]	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
				% change	
New motor vehicles	**107,729**	**104,225**	**96,548**	**-10.4**	**-7.4**
Passenger cars	62,320	59,707	54,766	-12.1	-8.3
North American[1]	49,444	50,435	45,016	-9.0	-10.7
Imports	12,876	9,272	9,750	-24.3	5.2
Big Three automakers	41,892	40,396	36,260	-13.4	-10.2
Other automakers	20,428	19,311	18,506	-9.4	-4.2
Trucks, vans and buses	45,409	44,518	41,782	-8.0	-6.1

	Oct. 1994	Oct. 1995[p]	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995	Market share Oct. 1994	Market share Oct. 1995
	unadjusted				
			% change	%	
New motor vehicles	**103,460**	**94,070**	**-9.1**		
Passenger cars	58,490	52,572	-10.1	100.0	100.0
North American[1]	46,549	43,170	-7.3	79.6	82.1
Big Three automakers	37,392	33,894	-9.4	63.9	64.5
Other automakers	9,157	9,276	1.3	15.7	17.6
Imports	11,941	9,402	-21.3	20.4	17.9
Big Three automakers	1,773	559	-68.5	3.0	1.1
Other automakers	10,168	8,843	-13.0	17.4	16.8
Trucks, vans and buses	44,970	41,498	-7.7	100.0	100.0
North American[1]	41,545	39,295	-5.4	92.4	94.7
Big Three automakers	39,032	36,033	-7.7	86.8	86.8
Other automakers	2,513	3,262	29.8	5.6	7.9
Imports	3,425	2,203	-35.7	7.6	5.3

1 *Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.*
r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Oils and fats
July 1995

Production of all types of deodorized oils in July 1995 totalled 73 271 tonnes, a 12.3% decrease from 83 577 tonnes in June 1995. At the end of July 1995, year-to-date production totalled 540 259 tonnes, an 11.3% increase from 485 447 tonnes a year earlier.

In July 1995, domestic sales of deodorized margarine oils totalled 10 310 tonnes; sales of deodorized shortening oil totalled 24 509 tonnes; and sales of deodorized salad oil totalled 24 760 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 185.

The July 1995 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Taxable income of enterprises
1993 (preliminary)

Preliminary 1993 data on the taxable income of industries are now available by province.

For further information on this release, contact Paula Helmer (613-951-9852), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

Steel primary forms
October 1995

Steel primary forms production in October totalled 1 148 056 tonnes, a 6.6% decrease from 1 229 336 tonnes in October 1994.

Year-to-date production to the end of October 1995 reached 12 062 600 tonnes, up 5.0% from 11 484 788 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The October 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Blow-moulded plastic bottles
Third quarter 1995

Data for the third quarter of 1995 on the production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles* (47-006, $10/$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 13, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

Databank on charitable donors
1994

The 1994 edition of the databank on charitable donors is now available. Today's release looks at the charitable donations reported by Canadians on their 1994 personal income tax returns. Data on charitable donors are produced annually for many levels of postal geography—provinces and territories, cities and towns, and areas as small as postal walks. These data will be of particular interest to market analysts and policy makers.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745, the Internet: saadinfo@statcan.ca), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Charitable donors
1994

In 1994, fewer Canadian taxfilers opened their pockets to charity. But those who did donated $40.4 million more than in 1993. The $3.39 billion that Canadians donated in 1994 represented a 1% increase from 1993, a 6% increase from 1992 and a 9% increase from 1991.

A total of 5,344,480 taxfilers reported that they gave to charity in 1994. This was a drop of 3% from 1993. Slight declines were also recorded in 1988 and 1992.

Over the past 10 years, donations have increased 33% when adjusted for inflation (as measured by the consumer price index). Ten years ago, 3.9 million taxfilers reported donating $1.79 billion to charity ($2.54 billion adjusted for inflation). The percentage of taxfilers reporting charitable donations in 1994 returned to the 1984 level of 27%.

It is important to note that Canadian tax law allows taxfilers to combine their charitable donations with those of their spouse to get the maximum tax benefit. Because both sets of deductions may be claimed on one tax return, the number of persons who give to charity is higher than reported.

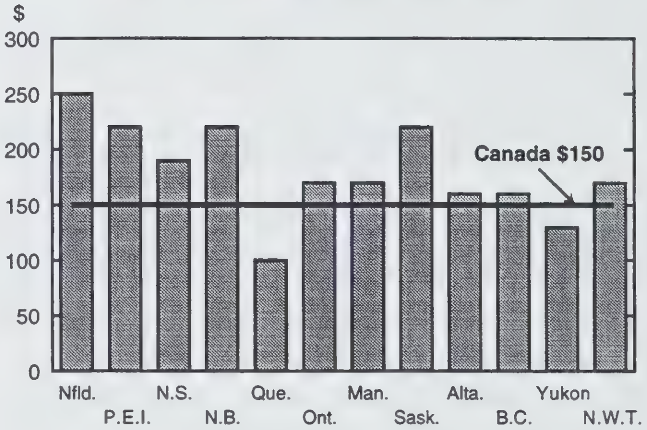
A change in tax regulations now allows a bigger tax break for charitable giving. But the change appears to have had minimal impact. In 1994, taxfilers contributing to a recognized charity could claim a 17% tax credit on their first $200 of donations and 29% on the rest. Before this lowered ceiling was in place, taxfilers had to give $250 before the 29% credit was available.

Newfoundlanders gave the highest median donation

Despite having one of the lowest median total incomes ($27,100), Newfoundlanders' median charitable donation ($250) led all the provinces and territories. Nationwide, the median donation rose from $140 in 1993 to $150.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *This databank provides information on taxfilers classified as charitable donors. Only donations made to approved organizations, and for which official tax receipts were provided, were allowable as deductions in the tax system. It is possible to carry donations forward for up to five years after the year in which they were made. For example, the donations made in the reference year could be claimed the same year or could be carried forward to any of the next five years. These data are derived solely from income tax returns; as such, they represent only the donations claimed by taxfilers that are accompanied by official receipts.*

Median charitable donations in 1994



Source: Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Older Canadians consistently give the most to charity. In 1994, charitable donors aged 65 and older made the highest average donation. Their $890 average was 40% more than the $634 Canadian average. Among the provinces and territories, Albertans gave the highest average donation ($812). The average age of the Canadian donor was 49.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745, the Internet: saadinfo@statcan.ca), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. □

Characteristics of charitable donors
1994

	As a % of taxfilers	Median donation	Median total income	Average age	Average donation
		$			$
Canada	**27**	**150**	**34,100**	**49**	**634**
Newfoundland	23	250	27,100	48	558
Prince Edward Island	32	220	26,900	48	597
Nova Scotia	27	190	31,400	50	563
New Brunswick	26	220	30,200	50	662
Quebec	25	100	33,000	49	349
Ontario	30	170	36,100	50	704
Manitoba	31	170	30,400	50	705
Saskatchewan	30	220	29,300	52	709
Alberta	28	160	34,700	47	812
British Columbia	25	160	35,200	50	791
Yukon	19	130	44,100	44	697
Northwest Territories	16	170	56,600	40	762

Note: *The median is the point at which half the amounts are higher and half lower. For example, the median of $150 for Canada means that half of all charitable donors in Canada donated $150 or more and half donated $150 or less.*

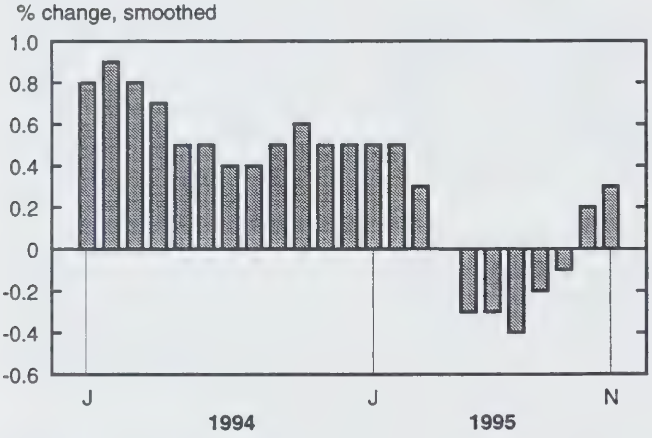
■

Composite index

November 1995

The leading index continued to gradually pull out the slump it fell into earlier this year, rising 0.3% in November after a revised 0.2% gain in October. November's growth originated in the same five components that were up in October, most notably financial markets and business spending. Household demand remained sluggish.

Composite index



Households stayed cautious about their outlays. Employment growth was restrained by weakness in personal services, which had led growth in recent months. Modest gains in the housing index were limited to the resale market. Slack in new housing starts held down furniture and appliance sales for a sixth consecutive month.

Within manufacturing, an upsurge in exports and demand for industrial goods offset weak household demand. New orders for durable goods posted only a marginal decline compared with the losses recorded earlier this year. The drop in the work week also appeared to have ended; it levelled off in the last two months after posting its largest loss since 1990 in the first half of this year.

The stock market picked up in November. Buoyant prices for industrial and resources issues counterbalanced sluggish prices for consumer and real estate issues.

The U.S. leading indicator continued to retreat. Moreover, the unsmoothed version of the U.S. leading indicator—pulled down by spreading weakness in commodity prices and slackening demand in many of Canada's key export markets—showed its largest drop in six months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, the December 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) will be available this week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627) or Dominique Pérusse (613-951-1789), Current Economic Analysis Division.□

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Nov. 1995	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981=100)	**172.6**	**171.9**	**171.5**	**171.4**	**171.7**	**172.2**	**0.3**
Housing index[1]	100.2	100.5	102.1	103.8	104.5	105.4	0.9
Business and personal services employment ('000)	1,948	1,953	1,961	1,967	1,976	1,983	0.4
TSE 300 stock price index (1975=1,000)	4,293	4,376	4,443	4,495	4,520	4,554	0.8
Money supply (M1) ($ millions, 1981)[2]	30,307	30,416	30,538	30,683	30,819	30,946	0.4
U.S. composite leading indicator (1967=100)[3]	216.1	215.6	215.1	214.8	214.5	214.3	-0.1
Manufacturing							
Average work week	38.6	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.3	0.0
New orders, durables ($ millions 1981)[4]	12,775	12,709	12,586	12,486	12,455	12,409	-0.4
Shipments/inventories of finished goods[4]	1.71	1.66	1.62	1.59	1.58	1.58	0.00*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales ($ millions 1981)[4]	1,163.4	1,157.2	1,148.9	1,141.7	1,136.9	1,135.2	-0.1
Other durable goods sales ($ millions 1981)[4]	3,978.1	3,952.6	3,939.6	3,933.1	3,944.5	3,962.1	0.4
Unsmoothed composite	170.7	170.7	171.7	172.4	174.0	174.5	0.3

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for two preceding months.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Oil pipeline transport
September 1995

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 11 059 175 cubic metres in September, up 2.2% from September 1994; year-to-date receipts to the end of September 1995 (98 699 189 cubic metres) rose 2.9% over the same period in 1994. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products in September (5 880 952 cubic metres) increased 1.5% from September 1994; year-to-date receipts increased 1.3% to 54 189 626 cubic metres.

Pipeline exports of crude oil (4 697 554 cubic metres) increased 0.7% from September 1994; pipeline imports (946 147 cubic metres) increased 6.2%. Year-to-date exports of crude at the end of September 1995 (44 813 406 cubic metres) were up 8.6% from 1994; year-to-date imports (7 442 138 cubic metres) decreased 13.2%. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

September deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 312 331 cubic metres, a 2.6% increase from 1994. September deliveries of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products rose 53.9% to 660 877 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries at the end of September 1995 totalled 46 048 018 cubic metres, down 2.9% from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The September 1995 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, $11/$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Civil aviation operating statistics
October 1995

Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. reported a drop of 8% in passenger-kilometres on international scheduled routes in October 1995. This seasonally adjusted series moved up 7% in September to a record high of 2.9 billion passenger-kilometres. The series has risen steadily since May 1991 (when it stood at 1.8 billion), with the largest increases coming since mid-1995. One factor contributing to the rise is a new bilateral agreement between Canada and the United States. The seasonally adjusted series for the last five months (June to October 1995) was 11% higher than in the previous five months (January to May 1995).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data for October 1995 on civil aviation (operational data) for Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. will be published in the January 1996 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $11/$105). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel
October 1995

Shipments of rolled steel in October 1995 totalled 1 179 752 tonnes, up 1.1% from 1 167 488 tonnes in September 1995 and up 7.9% from 1 093 149 tonnes in October 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of October 1995 totalled 11 197 360 tonnes, up 0.5% from 11 136 161 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The October 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Survey of former college and institute students of British Columbia
1995

Data from the Survey of former college and institute students of British Columbia are now available. The survey was conducted in the spring of 1995 on behalf of the British Columbia Ministry of Skills, Training and Labour, as well as 19 colleges and institutes in British Columbia.

Former students were contacted approximately one year after leaving the college or institute. They were asked about their experiences while attending the institution and about their work and educational activities since leaving. The response rate was 78%.

For further information about the survey, or to obtain data, contact Joseph Calado (604-356-8308, the Internet: jcalado@galaxy.gov.bc.ca), the British Columbia Ministry of Skills, Training and Labour. For further information on this release, contact Joan Coulter (613-951-3261), Special Surveys Division. ■

Processed fruits and vegetables
October 1995

Data for October 1995 on processed fruits and vegetables are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly (32-011, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, October 1995
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, October 1995
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Railway carloadings, October 1995, vol. 72, no. 10
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

The consumer price index, November 1995
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Thursday, December 14

Industry price indexes, October 1995
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $21/$210; United States: US$26/US$252; other countries: US$30/US$294).

Average prices of selected farm inputs, October 1995
Catalogue number 62-012
(Canada: $9/$48; United States: US$11/US$58; other countries: US$13/US$68).

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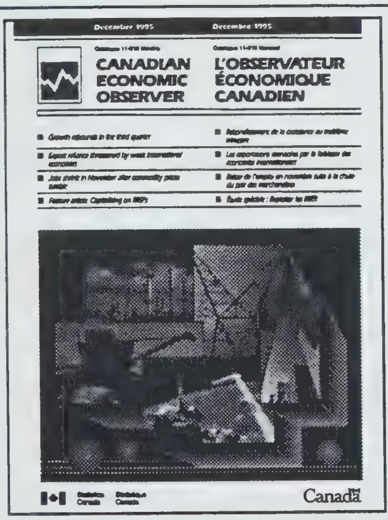
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 14, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on following page)



Canadian economic observer
December 1995

The December 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer,* Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, features a summary of the major economic events in November and an article about capitalizing on RRSPs.

A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces, and the major industrial nations.

The December 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cynthia Bloskie (613-951-3634, the Internet: ceo@statcan.ca), Current Analysis Group.

OTHER RELEASES

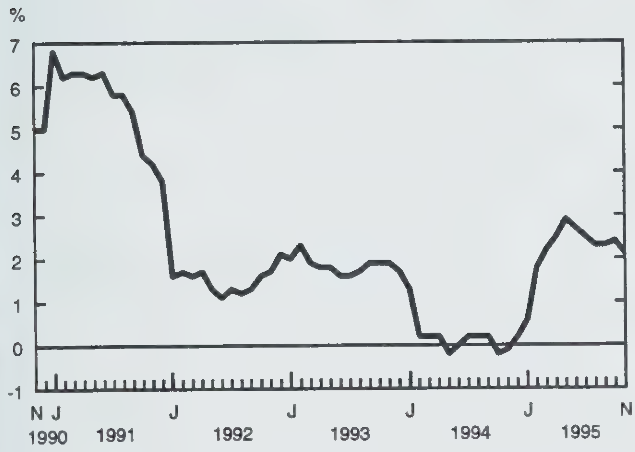
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index

November 1995

The price of consumer purchases, according to the consumer price index (CPI), rose 2.1% since November last year. This rise was driven to a large extent by higher prices for new vehicles, vehicle insurance premiums, mortgage loans and paper supplies.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



Other important contributors were increases in rented accommodation charges, property taxes, post secondary tuition fees, cigarette prices and hotel/motel rates. At the same time, consumers benefited from lower prices for piped gas, computer equipment, jewellery and selected personal care supplies.

A 0.2% rise between October and November.

A major proportion of the 0.2% monthly rise in the CPI came about as buyers of 1996 model vehicles faced an average 3.9% advance in prices. Consumers also saw a sharp rise in their natural gas bills from October. In addition, grocery shoppers experienced higher prices for fresh vegetables and consumers of alcoholic beverages observed increases in beer prices. At the same time, consumers gained from lower prices for gasoline, home ownership, household textiles and meat products.

Prices of new models of vehicles rose an average 3.9% after adjustment for quality differences. The latest increase was slightly less than in November 1994 (+4.2%). The number of passenger cars purchased between January and October of this year declined compared with the corresponding period of 1994. This weakness in consumer spending on cars seems to indicate a decline in consumer confidence, which in turn influences the demand for durable goods and their price changes.

Natural gas bills jumped 7.0% in November. Some of this resulted from bills returning to regular levels following rebates to consumers in Ontario in October. Some of the increase was also due to winter rates coming into effect in Alberta and British Columbia.

Prices of fresh vegetables rose an average 2.1% in November. Most of the advance came from an 11.5% increase in tomato prices. Despite the latest increase, fresh vegetable prices were 16.1% below their levels of a year earlier, indicating some excess supply.

Beer purchased from stores increased in price by 0.9% in November. Most of this increase was associated with higher packaging costs following the persistent rise in the prices of paper products noted all through the current year.

Part of the overall climb in the CPI was moderated by declines in the prices of gasoline, household textiles, meat products and home ownership.

Gasoline prices fell a further 2.1% in November following a 1.5% decline in October. Except for a break in September, when prices rose 0.7%, gasoline prices have fallen steadily since June. This brought the price level in November to 0.9% lower than what it was in November 1994. The price of crude petroleum has fallen by 14.8% between the high reached in April of this year and October.

Owned accommodation charges fell a slight 0.1% resulting, largely from a drop of 0.4% in the prices of new houses. House prices fell in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the four most populous provinces.

Prices of household textiles fell 3.1%, largely traceable to discounted prices offered by several large department stores on window blinds, bed sheets and towels. Prices of such commodities have moved in a relatively volatile fashion in recent years.

In spite of the higher prices of fresh vegetables, food budgets were extended by a noticeable drop in the prices of beef (-1.8%), pork (-4.3%) and chicken (-1.5%). Beef prices fell for the fourth consecutive month in November. So far, pork prices have fallen in five months of this year. In contrast, chicken prices

rose in each of the previous five months; despite the latest decline, their levels were 10.2% above those of November 1994.

Provinces at a glance

Between November 1994 and November 1995, increases in provincial CPIs ranged from a low of 0.9% in New Brunswick to a high of 2.6% in Prince Edward Island. In New Brunswick, notable declines were seen in the index for food and the index for clothing and footwear; at the same time, a much smaller than average increase was found in its transportation index. In Prince Edward Island, above-average increases were posted in the indexes for shelter; household operations and furnishings; clothing and footwear; and transportation.

Between October and November 1995, changes in provincial CPIs ranged from a drop of 0.1% in New Brunswick to an increase of 0.5% in Alberta. New Brunswick's drop was explained by significant price declines for food, clothing, footwear, alcoholic beverages and tobacco products. Alberta's increase was traceable to higher than average increases, mainly in transportation charges and expenses related to recreation.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7440-7453 and 7477-7478.

The November 1995 issue of the *The consumer price index* (62-001, $10/$100) is available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer price index and its major components
(1986=100)

	Nov. 1995	Oct. 1995	Nov. 1994	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
	unadjusted				
				% change	
All-items	**134.1**	**133.8**	**131.4**	**0.2**	**2.1**
Food	125.5	125.6	123.4	-0.1	1.7
Shelter	134.2	134.0	133.1	0.1	0.8
Household operations and furnishings	122.2	122.4	119.3	-0.2	2.4
Clothing and footwear	132.2	132.3	130.9	-0.1	1.0
Transportation	139.7	138.2	134.3	1.1	4.0
Health and personal care	135.7	135.8	135.9	-0.1	-0.1
Recreation, education and reading	145.2	145.0	139.9	0.1	3.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	144.9	144.7	141.0	0.1	2.8
Goods	127.1	126.5	124.9	0.5	1.8
Services	142.7	142.7	139.3	0.0	2.4
All-items excluding food and energy	137.2	136.7	133.9	0.4	2.5
Energy	125.7	126.1	127.3	-0.3	-1.3
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared with 1986	74.6	74.7	76.1		
All-items (1981=100)	177.5				

Consumer price index for the provinces, Whitehorse and Yellowknife
(1986=100)

	Nov. 1995	Oct. 1995	Nov. 1994	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
	unadjusted				
				% change	
Newfoundland	127.9	127.8	126.2	0.1	1.3
Prince Edward Island	132.8	132.6	129.4	0.2	2.6
Nova Scotia	130.5	130.3	128.9	0.2	1.2
New Brunswick	129.3	129.4	128.1	-0.1	0.9
Quebec	131.5	131.2	129.1	0.2	1.9
Ontario	135.1	134.8	132.0	0.2	2.3
Manitoba	136.3	135.9	133.1	0.3	2.4
Saskatchewan	136.4	136.1	134.1	0.2	1.7
Alberta	133.8	133.2	130.6	0.5	2.5
British Columbia	137.9	137.5	135.3	0.3	1.9
Whitehorse	131.3	130.4	129.8	0.7	1.2
Yellowknife	133.9	133.6	129.7	0.2	3.2

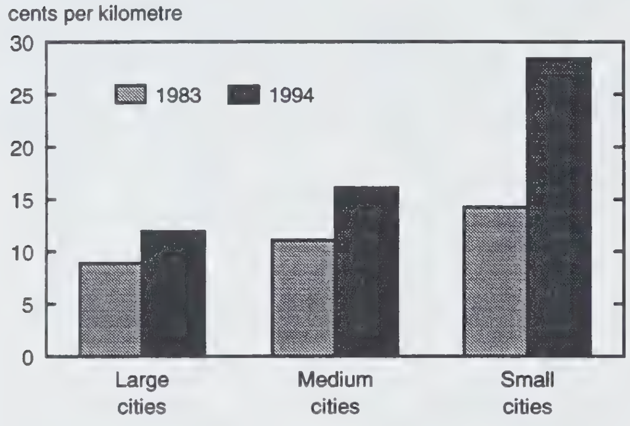
■

Air travel costs

1983-94

Over the past six years, the cost of flying between small cities in Canada has gone up at five times the rate of increase for travel between the largest cities (Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver).

The cost of domestic scheduled flights between small cities has risen the fastest



> ***Note to readers***
>
> *This release summarizes an article appearing in* Canadian civil aviation, 1994 *(51-206, $39). The data came from a sample survey of air fares (the Fare Basis Survey).*
>
> *For the purposes of this study, the airports serving Canada's cities were put into one of three categories:*
>
> *Large cities—those that handled 10% or more of domestic scheduled passengers on major carriers within a year. As such, there were only three large cities in 1994 (Toronto, Vancouver and Calgary).*
>
> *Medium cities—those that handled 2% to 10% of domestic scheduled passengers (cities such as Montréal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Halifax and Edmonton).*
>
> *Small cities—those that handled 0.5% to 2% (cities such as Kelowna, Saskatoon, Regina, Thunder Bay and St. John's).*
>
> *Cities with less than 0.5% of enplaned passengers were excluded because the estimated costs were not reliable. A complete list of the cities included for each year is found in* Canadian civil aviation, 1994.
>
> *Deregulation refers to the 1987 National Transportation Act, which freed airlines to set domestic air fares and schedules according to market conditions without prior governmental approval.*

Air travellers have always paid more on average to fly between the small cities in Canada than they do to fly between the largest. However, since 1988 that gap has widened, despite the significant competition among airlines.

Following deregulation, the cost of flying between small cities rose at a 13.0% annual rate, five times the 2.6% annual rate of increase for travel between the three largest cities.

By 1994, air travellers paid an average 28.4 cents per kilometre to fly between small cities, two-and-a-half times more than the 11.9 cents per kilometre they paid to travel from large city to large city.

The biggest factor behind this widening gap is the overall decline in domestic air travel, compared with the booming international travel market. Economies of scale are working against domestic travel between smaller cities.

Cost gap between small and large cities peaked in 1991

In 1983 (when data were first estimated), it cost more to fly between small cities. But the gap then was relatively small, and it actually narrowed until 1988. After 1988, though, the gap widened rapidly.

Between 1988 and 1994, the average cost of flying between large cities rose at an annual rate of 2.6%, well below the period's average annual inflation rate of 3.2%.

By contrast, over the same period, the average cost of flying between small cities rose at a 13.0% annual rate, five times the rate of increase for flying between large cities.

The gap in the cost of flying between small cities as opposed to large cities was widest in 1991. That year, passengers paid an average 35.4 cents per kilometre to fly between small cities, more than three times the 10.8 cents per kilometre it cost to travel between the large cities. Since 1991, the average cost of flying between small cities has stabilized and even declined slightly.

Economies of scale have been working against domestic travel

The higher costs of flying between small cities occurred despite increased competition among airlines. All of the small cities studied were served by both major carriers or their affiliates. Some even had independent competition from charter carriers.

So it is more likely that those higher costs resulted from the decline in domestic traffic relative to international traffic, which has boomed. In the early 1980s, Canadians made just as many flights to and from points in Canada as they did to international

destinations. However, that situation has changed drastically.

By 1993, the typical passenger arriving or departing at Canada's airports was almost twice as likely to be flying to or from a foreign city than from another point in Canada.

Between 1980 and 1993, total international traffic (including flights to and from the United States) rose 48.2% from nearly 14 million passengers to almost 21 million. By contrast, in 1993 about 11 million passengers flew to and from points in Canada, down 21.5% from 14 million in 1980. The drop was especially severe for travel between small cities.

As a result, fewer domestic travellers flying between small cities were bearing the same fixed costs (such as dispatchers, ground crews and maintenance bases).

In addition, before deregulation in 1988, the airlines' profitable routes subsidized many of their small and uneconomical routes. Since deregulation, however, ticket prices have decreased in real terms for travellers on the profitable routes between large cities, leaving the airlines less profit to support uneconomical routes.

Consequently, travellers from small cities must now pay the full cost of service on those thinly travelled routes.

The 1994 edition of *Canadian civil aviation* (51-206, $39) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6189), Aviation Statistics Centre. ■

OTHER RELEASES

North American Industry Classification System, Agreements 11 to 23 and 25 to 31

Statistics Canada is seeking public comment on the proposed industry structures outlined in Agreements 11 to 23 and 25 to 31 of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)—the classification system being developed to replace the current industrial classification systems of Canada, the United States and Mexico. The new system's common industry definitions will facilitate economic analyses that cover the economies of the three countries. The NAICS will also provide special national detail for areas of particular interest to any one country.

Collaboration by the three countries on a classification system for North America's industries was announced in *The Daily* on June 24, 1994, when public comment was also requested.

These agreements cover health; education; computer and electronic product manufacturing; furniture manufacturing; printing; professional, scientific and technical services; arts, entertainment and recreation; information; wood manufacturing; rental and leasing; repair and maintenance; management and support services; transportation; wholesale and retail; mining; paper manufacturing; non-metallic mineral product manufacturing; primary metal manufacturing; miscellaneous manufacturing; and postal service and couriers.

As part of the ongoing consultation process, comments received by Statistics Canada before January 31, 1996, will be discussed by representatives from the three countries before the NAICS structure is finalized.

To obtain the documentation, contact Mr. Kim Farrall (613-951-4245, fax: 613-951-8578, the Internet: standards@statcan.ca), Standards Division. It can also be downloaded from the Internet (http://www.statcan.ca, select "information by subject", then "classification standards").

For further information on this release, contact Shaila Nijhowne (613-951-8577, fax: 613-951-8578), Director, Standards Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Nine-day period ending November 30, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the nine-day period ending November 30, 1995, increased 6.2% to 6.5 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded increased 6.0% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 410 000 tonnes, a 5.3% decrease from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 5.4%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) increased 5.5% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 234.1 million tonnes, a 1.7% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Telephone statistics

October 1995

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,174.8 million in October, up 1.4% from October 1994.

Operating expenses totalled $918.7 million, a 4.5% increase from October 1994. Net operating revenue totalled $256.1 million, an 8.3% decrease from October 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The October 1995 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, $9/$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Footwear
Third quarter 1995

Footwear manufacturers made 5,450,428 pairs of footwear in the third quarter of 1995, a 9.3% decrease from 6,007,857 pairs (revised) a year earlier.

Year-to-date production of footwear at the end of September 1995 totalled 15,379,686 pairs (revised), down 12.7% from 17,616,549 pairs (revised) during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Footwear statistics* (33-002, $8/$24) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Soft drinks
November 1995

Data for November 1995 on the production of soft drinks are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly production of soft drinks (32-001, $3/$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, December 1995
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$27/US$264; other countries: US$31/US$308).

Apparent per capita food consumption in Canada, 1994 Part II
Catalogue number 32-230
(Canada: $32; United States: US$39; other countries: US$45).

Production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles, quarter ended September 30, 1995
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $10/$32; United States: US$12/US$39; other countries: US$14/US$45).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
∞

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 15, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on following page)

1996 Release dates
Selected economic indicators

Today, the *1996 Release dates for selected economic indicators* appears at the end of *The Daily.* Next year's schedule provides fixed release dates by indicator and month for over 25 series of key economic indicators. The 1996 schedule is also available via StatsCan Online and the Internet (http://www.statcan.ca; select the topic "What's new!!").

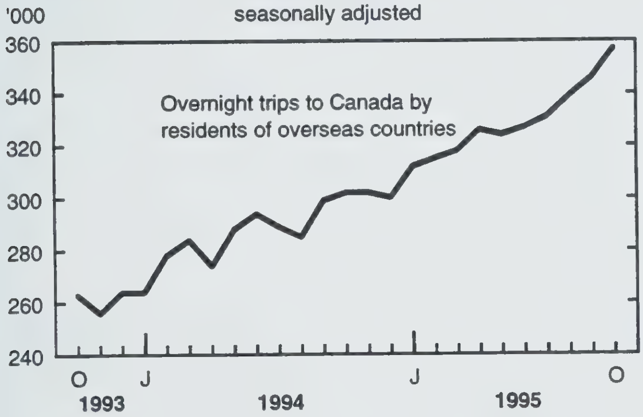
OTHER RELEASES – concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries
October 1995

In October, foreigners made a record 1.4 million overnight trips to Canada, up 0.8% from September. While Americans made most of those trips (1.1 million trips in October, unchanged from the previous month), the new high resulted from growth in the number of trips made by visitors from overseas countries. For a fifth consecutive month, the number of overnight trips they made to Canada reached a new high. An increase of 3.4% from September brought their visits to a total of 357,000.

Overnight travel to Canada by overseas residents reached its fifth consecutive new peak in October



Overnight visits by our American neighbours have been relatively stable recently, while the trend in trips to Canada by overseas residents has been moving upward since mid-1992. In October of that year, residents of countries other than the United States accounted for 20% of overnight visits to Canada; their share stood at 25% in October 1995. In the past three years, the increase in the number of trips to Canada by overseas residents (+120,000) has outpaced that by Americans (+111,000).

Since travellers from overseas tend to make longer trips to Canada than Americans—in the second quarter of 1995, the average length of stay was 11 nights compared with four—the economic impact of an increase in their numbers is significantly greater than that of a comparable rise in the number of American visitors. During the second quarter of 1995, overseas visitors spent an average of C$1,000 per overnight trip, compared with C$360 for Americans (unadjusted data).

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data (data adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).*
>
> *Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data (the actual traffic counts).*
>
> *Overseas countries are countries other than the United States.*

Canadians' overnight trips abroad increased

In October, Canadians made 1.6 million overnight trips abroad, up 5.3% from the previous month. Of those trips, 1.3 million were to the United States and 291,000 were to overseas destinations, up 5.7% and 3.6% respectively from September.

The trend in overnight trips overseas by Canadians has been moving upward since June 1991. Meanwhile, overnight trips to the United States have been generally decreasing since peaking at 1.8 million in late 1991.

Canadians made fewer same-day cross-border car trips

Canadians made 3.1 million same-day car trips to the United States in October, down 0.7% from the previous month. This type of travel, often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping, has been relatively stable since mid-1994. The Canadian dollar averaged US$0.74 in October.

Americans' same-day cross-border car trips were unchanged at 1.9 million. Trips of this type increased 33% from January 1994 through February 1995. More recently, the number of these trips has been relatively stable.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697, 5780-6046 and 8200-8328.

The October 1995 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001P, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791, fax: 613-951-2909), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Same-day cross-border car trips

	Americans to Canada		Canadians to the United States	
	Oct. 1995p	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995	Oct. 1995p	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canada	**1,844**	**3.7**	**3,052**	**-5.1**
Place of entry/re-entry				
New Brunswick	125	1.3	456	0.3
Quebec	99	-1.5	285	-13.0
Ontario	1,423	4.6	1,405	-7.3
Manitoba	20	9.0	55	-7.2
Saskatchewan	4	10.2	20	-17.3
Alberta	6	4.3	13	3.2
British Columbia	164	0.2	817	-0.4
Yukon	2	35.3	1	42.8

p *Preliminary figures.*

□

Travel between Canada and other countries

	Aug. 1995[r]	Sept. 1995[r]	Oct. 1995[p]	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000			% change
Canadians' trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,094	3,083	3,062	-0.7
One or more nights	792	799	818	2.4
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,144	1,214	1,284	5.7
Other countries	294	281	291	3.6
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,896	1,937	1,942	0.2
One or more nights	726	717	713	-0.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,076	1,078	1,079	0.0
Other countries[2]	339	346	357	3.4

	Oct. 1995[p]	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995	Jan.-Oct. 1995[p]	Jan.-Oct. 1994 to Jan.-Oct. 1995
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadians' trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,052	-5.1	30,883	-4.6
One or more nights	806	-1.9	8,712	-3.3
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,212	1.3	12,865	-2.6
Other countries	240	-0.6	3,083	4.7
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,844	3.7	19,533	11.6
One or more nights	537	-3.6	7,924	1.0
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	852	0.8	11,677	2.9
Other countries[2]	313	22.1	3,594	15.1

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.*
2 *Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

Technology use and training in industry

Canadian manufacturing firms have turned to training programs to obtain the more highly educated, adaptable and skilled work force associated with the advance of high technology.

Firms that have adopted advanced, computer-based technologies have discovered that their employees required new skills to meet the high-tech challenge. Consequently, these firms have had to offer more formal training programs and invest more in human capital.

Advanced technology, which ranges from computer-assisted design and industrial robots to lasers for cutting and welding, is one of the most important factors in determining whether a plant will train its workers.

The more technologies a plant uses, the more likely it will offer training. Of all the manufacturing plants that did not use technology, 70% offered formal training. However, the introduction of just one technology pushed the proportion to 90%.

Virtually all manufacturing plants using five or more technologies have implemented formal training programs for their employees.

High-tech leads to increased skill requirements

According to plant managers, the introduction of advanced technologies increased, more often than it reduced, the skill requirements of workers.

Some 56% of plants using fabrication and assembly technologies required higher skill levels after adopting these technologies. Only 16% required lower skill levels.

The proportion of plants that recorded an increase was four to five times higher than those that recorded a decline for other technologies such as design and engineering.

The implication is that technology use in manufacturing plants is associated with high-quality jobs. These are jobs where workers are continually challenged with more sophisticated tasks, and where they are supported by the firm—through training—in completing these new tasks successfully.

Firms most likely to train are those performing research and development, those that are innovative, diversified, mature and foreign controlled and, especially, those that have achieved strong growth.

Training programs are conducted both on the plant floor and outside the plant, usually in a classroom setting. The leading firms tend to focus their training on the plant floor. Generally, the skills required by such firms will be more plant-specific and less generic.

Larger plants tend to use more technologies, to integrate technologies together, and to use more sophisticated technologies. Training for these sophisticated skills is primarily done off the plant floor, suggesting that it is aimed at generic skills.

Increased skill requirements have led to higher training costs

New training programs designed to improve skill levels have led to a substantial increase in training costs. Training resulting from advanced technology does not simply replace other training. It creates a need for more training.

More than two out of three plants reported that the adoption of technology increased their education and training costs, depending on what kind of technology they had installed. A third said that their costs had gone up significantly.

Technology has a bigger impact on the training costs of larger plants. They tend to use more technologies, to integrate more technologies from different functional groups, and to use more sophisticated technologies than smaller plants. Consequently, they have greater skill and training requirements, and incur the greatest increases in costs.

Note to readers

This study, one of a series, examines links between technology use and higher skill requirements, as well as factors influencing a firm's decision to train its employees.

Data came from several recent Statistics Canada surveys that explored advanced technology use by Canadian manufacturing plants. The study used both the 1993 Survey of Innovation and Advanced Technology and the 1989 Survey of Manufacturing Technology. The latter is used to examine the link between technology use and the existence of training programs. The former is used to investigate the impact of technology use on skill requirements and training costs.

Three earlier studies were released in The Daily *on March 2, 1995 ("Adoption of technology in manufacturing"), September 19, 1995 ("Impact of technology on manufacturing wages and productivity"), and November 30, 1995 ("Advanced technology use in Canadian manufacturing establishments"). The first examined the extent to which Canadian manufacturers have adopted advanced computer-based technologies. The second showed that the industries using such technologies have a distinct competitive edge. The third investigated the determinants of technology use.*

High-tech is widespread and growing in manufacturing

High-tech has transformed the nature of production, transportation and communications systems in manufacturing industries—and consequently, the nature of work.

Advanced technology has spread widely in the manufacturing sector. About 92% of Canadian manufacturing shipments were produced in establishments using advanced, computer-based technologies in 1993.

The growth of these technologies over the last few years has been dramatic. In 1989, plants using 10 or more technologies produced only 23% of shipments. By 1993, that figure had gone up to 38%.

While new users of technology were responsible in part for the growth, most of the expansion was due to an increase in the number of technologies in use. In 1993, single-technology users produced only 5% of shipments, compared with 69% by firms using at least five technologies.

Research paper no. 86: Technology use, training and plant-specific knowledge in manufacturing establishments is now available. Copies can be obtained by contacting Louise Laurin (613-951-4676).

For further information on this release, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588), Micro-economics Analysis Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM
Fourth quarter 1995

Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM is an essential tool for researching and monitoring the Canadian business scene and for keeping on top of the constantly changing corporate world. Its database covers more than 80,000 corporations and provides valuable data on parent firm, country of control, province of head office, and percentage of owned voting rights. A sophisticated retrieval system allows rapid searching for such information on any of the listed corporations.

Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM can be purchased as a single issue for $1,750 or as an annual subscription for $3,000. A 50% educational discount is available to Canadian educational institutions.

For further information about this CD-ROM product, or to obtain a demonstration diskette, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Construction union wage rate index
November 1995

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) remained unchanged in November 1995 at October's level of 137.7 (1986=100). The index was unchanged despite a marginal increase of 0.1% in Winnipeg due to an increment in the collective agreement for carpenters. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 0.1% to 137.7 in November 1995, from 137.5 in November 1994.

Construction union wage rates and indexes comprises union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where most trades are covered by collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $23/$76) will be available in March 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848) Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Construction type plywood
October 1995

Manufacturers produced 155 702 cubic metres of construction type plywood in October, a 9.5% increase from 142 149 cubic metres in October 1994.

For January to October 1995, production totalled 1 534 482 cubic metres, a 0.5% increase from 1 526 061 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The October 1995 issue of *Construction type plywood* (35-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region. ■

Selected financial indexes
November 1995

Data from November 1995 are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986=100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $23/$76) will be available in March 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Rail in Canada

1994

Railway companies increased operating revenues to $7.5 billion in 1994, up a strong 7.4% from 1993. Operating expenses increased only moderately (+1.1%), resulting in an operating ratio of 0.89, an improvement over the 0.94 ratio in 1993.

Revenue-freight transported increased 11.7% to 295 million tonnes, surpassing the previous peak of 294 million tonnes reached in 1988. Higher traffic volumes resulted from the stronger Canadian economy, a good crop harvest, and strong international demand for grain.

The railway transport industry employed some 56,000 people, operated 83 000 kilometres of track, and transported 4 million passengers in 1994.

Data for 1994 on the railway transport industry (covering financial activities, operating activities and commodity movements) are now available.

Rail in Canada, 1994 (52-216, $50) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Motor carriers of freight—financial and operating statistics of private carriers

1993

Average operating expenses of the 399 Canada-based private carriers of freight (with operating expenses of $1 million or more) declined 11% from 1992 to 1993. This decrease was largely caused by a 16% decline in maintenance, garage and transportation expenses. However, the average terminal expense per carrier rose due to a 9% increase in the average salary per worker in this category.

Financial and operating statistics for the Canada-based private carriers with operating expenses of $1 million or more are now available for 1993.

These and other data from the Annual Motor Carriers of Freight Survey will appear in the next issue of *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, $11), which will be available in January 1996.

For further information on this release, contact Fred Barzyk (613-951-2493, fax: 613-951-0579), Trucking Section, Transportation Division. ■

Fruit and vegetable production

December 1995

The most recent updates to data on the area, production and value of fruits and vegetables are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5587-5590, 5593-5608, 5610, 5614-5620, 5624 and 5627.

The December 1995 issue of *Fruit and vegetable production* (22-003, $29/$115) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bill Parsons (613 951-8727), Agriculture Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures

1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the table below are released today.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5405, 5423, 5428, 5497 and 5519.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Beverage and tobacco products industries* (32-251, $38), *Leather and allied products industries* (33-251, $38), *Primary textiles industries* (34-250, $38), *Printing, publishing and allied industries* (36-251, $38) and *Fabricated metal industries* (41-251, $38). These publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue number	Contact	Phone (613)
	$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Wine (1141)	302.5	302.6	0.0	32-251	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Other leather and allied products (1719)	78.7	78.6	-0.1	33-251	N. Charron	951-3510
Broad knitted fabric (1831)	484.7	543.1	12.1	34-250	N. Charron	951-3510
Business forms printing (2811)	888.4	950.1	6.9	36-251	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Pre-engineered metal buildings (except portable) (3023)	178.6	230.9	29.3	41-251	D. Higgins	951-9837

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross domestic product by industry, September 1995
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196).

Fruit and vegetable production, December 1995
Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: $29/$115; United States: US$35/US$138; other countries: US$41/US$161).

Oils and fats, amended survey, July 1995
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly, October 1995
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Primary iron and steel, October 1995
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

The labour force, November 1995
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $23/$230; United States: US$28/US$276; other countries: US$33/US$322).

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RELEASE DATES: DECEMBER 18-22

December 18-22

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
18	**Canadian social trends**	Winter 1995
18	**Passenger bus and urban transit statistics**	1994
18	**Monthly survey of manufacturing**	October 1995
19	**Earnings of men and women**	1994
19	**Children and youth as victims of crime**	1994
20	**Households' unpaid work: measurement and valuation**	1992
20	**Canadian international trade**	October 1995
20	**Retail trade**	October 1995
21	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	October 1995
21	**Wholesale trade**	October 1995
21	**Unemployment insurance**	October 1995
22	**Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry**	October 1995
22	**Employment, earnings and hours**	October 1995

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1996 RELEASE DATES

Selected economic indicators

Data are available at the time of release from Statistics Canada in *The Daily* (catalogue number 11-001E) in summary form and on ***CANSIM** main base* in greater detail. The ***CANSIM** main base series directory* describes the content of the matrices (MXXX) listed for these economic indicators.

An electronic version of *The Daily* is available on *StatsCan Online* (for more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre). You can also receive these selected economic indicators by fax subscription through STATSFAX (613-951-8926). *The Daily* is available on the *Internet* (http://www.statcan.ca). For more information on these services, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

Consumer price index (CPI) — M7440-7453, 7477-7478

Data for:	Release date:
December 1995	January 23, 1996
January 1996	February 15, 1996
February 1996	March 14, 1996
March 1996	April 23, 1996
April 1996	May 16, 1996
May 1996	June 14, 1996
June 1996	July 19, 1996
July 1996	August 16, 1996
August 1996	September 13, 1996
September 1996	October 22, 1996
October 1996	November 19, 1996
November 1996	December 18, 1996
December 1996	January 23, 1997

Labour force survey (LFS) — M2074, 2075, 2078-2107

Data for:	Release date:
December 1995	January 5, 1996
January 1996	February 9, 1996
February 1996	March 8, 1996
March 1996	April 4, 1996
April 1996	May 10, 1996
May 1996	June 7, 1996
June 1996	July 5, 1996
July 1996	August 9, 1996
August 1996	September 6, 1996
September 1996	October 11, 1996
October 1996	November 8, 1996
November 1996	December 6, 1996
December 1996	January 10, 1997
January 1997	February 9, 1997

Canadian international trade — M3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3720, 3887-3913

Data for:	Release date:
November 1995	January 19, 1996
December 1995	February 21, 1996
January 1996	March 20, 1996
February 1996	April 18, 1996
March 1996	May 17, 1996
April 1996	June 20, 1996
May 1996	July 18, 1996
June 1996	August 20, 1996
July 1996	September 18, 1996
August 1996	October 18, 1996
September 1996	November 20, 1996
October 1996	December 19, 1996
November 1996	January 17, 1997
December 1996	February 19, 1997

Field crop reporting series

Data for:	Release date:
December 31 grain stocks	February 1, 1996
March seeding intentions	April 30, 1996
March 31 grain stocks	May 14, 1996
Seeded area, principal field crops	June 28, 1996
July 31 crop production estimates	August 26, 1996
July 31 grain stocks	September 10, 1996
September crop production estimates	October 8, 1996
November crop production estimates	December 5, 1996

National economic and financial accounts M701-726, 728-744, 748-750 6701-6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 7404-7408, 7420-7434

Data for:	Release date:
Oct.-Dec., 1995	February 29, 1996
Jan.-Mar., 1996	May 31, 1996
April-June, 1996	August 30, 1996
July-Sept., 1996	November 29, 1996
Oct.-Dec., 1996	February 28, 1997

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry M4671-4674

Data for:	Release date:
November 1995	January 31, 1996
December 1995	February 29, 1996
January 1996	March 29, 1996
February 1996	April 30, 1996
March 1996	May 31, 1996
April 1996	June 28, 1996
May 1996	July 31, 1996
June 1996	August 30, 1996
July 1996	September 30, 1996
August 1996	October 31, 1996
September 1996	November 29, 1996
October 1996	December 24, 1996
November 1996	January 31, 1997
December 1996	February 28, 1997

Composite index M191

Data for:	Release date:
December 1995	January 17, 1996
January 1996	February 15, 1996
February 1996	March 14, 1996
March 1996	April 23, 1996
April 1996	May 22, 1996
May 1996	June 25, 1996
June 1996	July 23, 1996
July 1996	August 21, 1996
August 1996	September 19, 1996
September 1996	October 23, 1996
October 1996	November 20, 1996
November 1996	December 17, 1996

Balance of international payments M1364, 1370, 2323-2329, 2331-2339, 2343-2349, 2353-2355, 2357, 3623-3625

Data for:	Release date:
Oct.-Dec., 1995	February 29, 1996
Jan.-Mar., 1996	May 31, 1996
April-June, 1996	August 30, 1996
July-Sept., 1996	November 29, 1996
Oct.-Dec., 1996	February 28, 1997

Canada's international transactions in securities M2330

Data for:	Release date:
November 1995	January 25, 1996
December 1995	February 23, 1996
January 1996	March 25, 1996
February 1996	April 24, 1996
March 1996	May 23, 1996
April 1996	June 24, 1996
May 1996	July 24, 1996
June 1996	August 22, 1996
July 1996	September 24, 1996
August 1996	October 24, 1996
September 1996	November 25, 1996
October 1996	December 23, 1996
November 1996	January 23, 1997
December 1996	February 24, 1997

Private and public investment in Canada M3101-3133

Data for:	Release date:
1994 actual, 1995 preliminary actual and 1996 intentions	February 28, 1996
1996 revised intentions	July 24, 1996

Building permits M80, 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995, 4073

Data for:	Release date:
November 1995	January 8, 1996
December 1995	February 5, 1996
January 1996	March 5, 1996
February 1996	April 3, 1996
March 1996	May 6, 1996
April 1996	June 4, 1996
May 1996	July 8, 1996
June 1996	August 6, 1996
July 1996	September 4, 1996
August 1996	October 4, 1996
September 1996	November 4, 1996
October 1996	December 4, 1996

Retail trade — M2299, 2398-2417, 2420

Data for:	Release date:
November 1995	January 23, 1996
December 1995	February 21, 1996
January 1996	March 20, 1996
February 1996	April 24, 1996
March 1996	May 22, 1996
April 1996	June 20, 1996
May 1996	July 19, 1996
June 1996	August 22, 1996
July 1996	September 20, 1996
August 1996	October 21, 1996
September 1996	November 21, 1996
October 1996	December 19, 1996

Monthly survey of manufacturing — M9550-9579, 9581, 9582

Data for:	Release date:
November 1995	January 18, 1996
December 1995	February 16, 1996
January 1996	March 15, 1996
February 1996	April 17, 1996
March 1996	May 15, 1996
April 1996	June 21, 1996
May 1996	July 16, 1996
June 1996	August 19, 1996
July 1996	September 17, 1996
August 1996	October 16, 1996
September 1996	November 18, 1996
October 1996	December 16, 1996

New motor vehicle sales — M64

Data for:	Release date:
November 1995	January 12, 1996
December 1995	February 12, 1996
January 1996	March 12, 1996
February 1996	April 15, 1996
March 1996	May 10, 1996
April 1996	June 12, 1996
May 1996	July 11, 1996
June 1996	August 13, 1996
July 1996	September 12, 1996
August 1996	October 10, 1996
September 1996	November 13, 1996
October 1996	December 12, 1996
November 1996	January 13, 1997
December 1996	February 12, 1997

Employment, earnings, and hours — M4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664, 9899-9911

Data for:	Release date:
November 1995	January 29, 1996
December 1995	February 26, 1996
January 1996	March 26, 1996
February 1996	April 25, 1996
March 1996	May 28, 1996
April 1996	June 27, 1996
May 1996	July 26, 1996
June 1996	August 29, 1996
July 1996	September 26, 1996
August 1996	October 28, 1996
September 1996	November 28, 1996
October 1996	December 20, 1996

Business conditions survey, Canadian manufacturing industries — M2843-2845

Data for:	Release date:
January 1996	February 1, 1996
April 1996	May 2, 1996
July 1996	August 1, 1996
October 1996	November 1, 1996

Travel between Canada and other countries — M2661-2697, 5780-6046, 8200-8328

Data for:	Release date:
November 1995	January 17, 1996
December 1995	February 16, 1996
January 1996	March 15, 1996
February 1996	April 17, 1996
March 1996	May 15, 1996
April 1996	June 18, 1996
May 1996	July 17, 1996
June 1996	August 16, 1996
July 1996	September 18, 1996
August 1996	October 16, 1996
September 1996	November 15, 1996
October 1996	December 18, 1996

International travel account

Data for:	Release date:
Oct.-Dec., 1995	February 28, 1996
Jan.-Mar., 1996	May 30, 1996
April-June, 1996	August 29, 1996
July-Sept., 1996	November 28, 1996

Characteristics of international travellers

Data for:	Release date:
July-Sept., 1995	February 26, 1996
Oct.-Dec., 1995	May 27, 1996
Jan.-Mar., 1996	August 27, 1996
April-June, 1996	November 26, 1996

Wholesale trade M59, 61, 648, 649

Data for:	Release date:
November 1995	January 24, 1996
December 1995	February 22, 1996
January 1996	March 21, 1996
February 1996	April 25, 1996
March 1996	May 23, 1996
April 1996	June 21, 1996
May 1996	July 22, 1996
June 1996	August 23, 1996
July 1996	September 23, 1996
August 1996	October 22, 1996
September 1996	November 22, 1996
October 1996	December 20, 1996

Farm cash receipts M3582-3592

Data for:	Release date:
Oct.-Dec., 1995	February 23, 1996
Jan.-Mar., 1996	May 27, 1996
April-June, 1996	August 21, 1996
July-Sept., 1996	November 25, 1996

Net farm income M225, 263-272

Data for:	Release date:
1995 preliminary	May 27, 1996
1995 revised	November 25, 1996

Industrial capacity utilization rates M3140

Data for:	Release date:
Oct.-Dec., 1995	March 7, 1996
Jan.-Mar., 1996	June 7, 1996
April-June, 1996	September 10, 1996
July-Sept., 1996	December 6, 1996

Industrial product price index and Raw materials price index M2000-2008, 2009

Data for:	Release date:
November 1995	January 4, 1996
December 1995	January 26, 1996
January 1996	February 27, 1996
February 1996	March 27, 1996
March 1996	April 26, 1996
April 1996	May 29, 1996
May 1996	June 26, 1996
June 1996	July 26, 1996
July 1996	August 28, 1996
August 1996	September 27, 1996
September 1996	October 29, 1996
October 1996	November 27, 1995
November 1996	January 3, 1997
December 1996	January 29, 1997

Produced by Suzanne Gaznabbi, Communications Division
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1996 RELEASE DATES

January 1996

4	Industrial product price index	November 1995
4	Raw materials price index	November 1995
4	Help-wanted index	December 1995
5	Labour force survey	December 1995
8	Building permits	November 1995
11	New housing price index	November 1995
12	New motor vehicle sales	November 1995
17	Composite index	December 1995
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	November 1995
18	Canadian economic observer	January 1996
18	Monthly survey of manufacturing	November 1995
19	Canadian international trade	November 1995
23	Consumer price index	December 1995
23	Retail trade	November 1995
24	Wholesale trade	November 1995
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	November 1995
26	Industrial product price index	December 1995
26	Raw materials price index	December 1995
29	Employment, earnings and hours	November 1995
31	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	November 1995
31	Unemployment insurance	November 1995

February 1996

1	Business conditions survey: Canadian manufacturing industries	January 1996
1	Field crop reporting series: December 31 grain stocks	
5	Farm input price index	Fourth quarter 1995
5	Building permits	December 1995
8	Help-wanted index	January 1996
9	Labour force survey	January 1996
9	New housing price index	December 1995
12	New motor vehicle sales	December 1995
15	Consumer price index	January 1996
15	Composite index	January 1996
16	Monthly survey of manufacturing	December 1995
16	Travel between Canada and other countries	December 1995
21	Canadian international trade	December 1995
21	Retail trade	December 1995
22	Canadian economic observer	February 1996
22	Wholesale trade	December 1995
23	Canada's international transactions in securities	December 1995
23	Farm cash receipts	Fourth quarter 1995
26	Employment, earnings and hours	December 1995
26	Characteristics of international travellers	Third quarter 1995
27	Industrial product price index	January 1996
27	Raw materials price index	January 1996
28	Private and public investment in Canada	1994 actual, 1995 preliminary actual and 1996 intentions
28	International travel account	Fourth quarter 1995
28	Unemployment insurance	December 1995

February 1996 – Continued

29	National economic and financial accounts	Fourth quarter 1995
29	Balance of international payments	Fourth quarter 1995
29	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	December 1995

March 1996

5	Building permits	January 1996
7	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Fourth quarter 1995
7	Help-wanted index	February 1996
8	Labour force survey	February 1996
12	New motor vehicle sales	January 1996
12	New housing price index	January 1996
14	Consumer price index	February 1996
14	Composite index	February 1996
15	Monthly survey of manufacturing	January 1996
15	Travel between Canada and other countries	January 1996
20	Canadian international trade	January 1996
20	Retail trade	January 1996
21	Canadian economic observer	March 1996
21	Wholesale trade	January 1996
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	January 1996
26	Employment, earnings and hours	January 1996
27	Industrial product price index	February 1996
27	Raw materials price index	February 1996
27	Unemployment insurance	January 1996
29	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	January 1996

April 1996

3	Building permits	February 1996
3	Help-wanted index	March 1996
4	Labour force survey	March 1996
11	New housing price index	February 1996
15	New motor vehicle sales	February 1996
17	Monthly survey of manufacturing	February 1996
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	February 1996
18	Canadian economic observer	April 1996
18	Canadian international trade	February 1996
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24	Unemployment insurance	February 1996
25	Employment, earnings and hours	February 1996
25	Wholesale trade	February 1996
26	Industrial product price index	March 1996
26	Raw materials price index	March 1996
30	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	February 1996
30	Field crop reporting series: March seeding intentions	

May 1996

2	Business conditions survey: Canadian manufacturing industries	April 1996
2	Farm input price index	First quarter 1996
6	Building permits	March 1996
9	Help-wanted index	April 1996
10	Labour force survey	April 1996
10	New motor vehicle sales	March 1996
10	New housing price index	March 1996
14	Field crop reporting series: March 31 grain stocks	
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15	Travel between Canada and other countries	March 1996
16	Consumer price index	April 1996
17	Canadian international trade	March 1996
22	Composite index	April 1996
22	Retail trade	March 1996
23	Canadian economic observer	May 1996
23	Canada's international transactions in securities	March 1996
23	Wholesale trade	March 1996
27	Characteristics of international travellers	Fourth quarter 1995
27	Farm cash receipts	First quarter 1996
27	Net farm income	1995 preliminary
28	Employment, earnings and hours	March 1996
29	Industrial product price index	April 1996
29	Raw materials price index	April 1996
29	Unemployment insurance	March 1996
30	International travel account	First quarter 1996
31	National economic and financial accounts	First quarter 1996
31	Balance of international payments	First quarter 1996
31	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	March 1996

June 1996

4	Building permits	April 1996
6	Help-wanted index	May 1996
7	Labour force survey	May 1996
7	Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 1996
10	New housing price index	April 1996
12	New motor vehicle sales	April 1996
14	Consumer price index	May 1996
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	April 1996
20	Canadian economic observer	June 1996
20	Canadian international trade	April 1996
20	Retail trade	April 1996
21	Monthly survey of manufacturing	April 1996
21	Wholesale trade	April 1996
24	Canada's international transactions in securities	April 1996
25	Composite index	May 1996
26	Industrial product price index	May 1996
26	Raw materials price index	May 1996
26	Unemployment insurance	April 1996
27	Employment, earnings and hours	April 1996
28	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	April 1996
28	Field crop reporting series: seeded area, principal field crops	

July 1996

4	Help-wanted index	June 1996
5	Labour force survey	June 1996
8	Building permits	May 1996
11	New motor vehicle sales	May 1996
11	New housing price index	May 1996
16	Monthly survey of manufacturing	May 1996
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	May 1996
18	Canadian economic observer	July 1996
18	Canadian international trade	May 1996
19	Consumer price index	June 1996
19	Retail trade	May 1996
22	Wholesale trade	May 1996
23	Composite index	June 1996
24	Canada's international transactions in securities	May 1996
24	Private and public investment in Canada	1996 revised intentions
26	Industrial product price index	June 1996
26	Raw materials price index	June 1996
26	Employment, earnings and hours	May 1996
31	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	May 1996
31	Unemployment insurance	May 1996

August 1996

1	Business conditions survey: Canadian manufacturing industries	July 1996
2	Farm input price index	Second quarter 1996
6	Building permits	June 1996
8	Help-wanted index	July 1996
9	Labour force survey	July 1996
9	New housing price index	June 1996
13	New motor vehicle sales	June 1996
16	Consumer price index	July 1996
16	Travel between Canada and other countries	June 1996
19	Monthly survey of manufacturing	June 1996
20	Canadian international trade	June 1996
21	Composite index	July 1996
21	Farm cash receipts	Second quarter 1996
22	Canada's international transactions in securities	June 1996
22	Retail trade	June 1996
23	Canadian economic observer	August 1996
23	Wholesale trade	June 1996
26	Field crop reporting series: July 31 crop production estimates	
27	Characteristics of international travellers	First quarter 1996
28	Industrial product price index	July 1996
28	Raw materials price index	July 1996
28	Unemployment insurance	June 1996
29	Employment, earnings and hours	June 1996
29	International travel account	Second quarter 1996
30	National economic and financial accounts	Second quarter 1996
30	Balance of international payments	Second quarter 1996
30	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	June 1996

September 1996

4	Building permits	July 1996
5	Help-wanted index	August 1996
6	Labour force survey	August 1996
10	Field crop reporting series: July 31 grain stocks	
10	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Second quarter 1996
11	New housing price index	July 1996
12	New motor vehicle sales	July 1996
13	Consumer price index	August 1996
17	Monthly survey of manufacturing	July 1996
18	Canadian economic observer	September 1996
18	Canadian international trade	July 1996
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	July 1996
19	Composite index	August 1996
20	Retail trade	July 1996
23	Wholesale trade	July 1996
24	Canada's international transactions in securities	July 1996
25	Unemployment insurance	July 1996
26	Employment, earnings and hours	July 1996
27	Industrial product price index	August 1996
27	Raw materials price index	August 1996
30	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	July 1996

October 1996

4	Building permits	August 1996
8	Field crop reporting series: September crop production estimates	
10	New motor vehicle sales	August 1996
10	Help-wanted index	September 1996
11	Labour force survey	September 1996
11	New housing price index	August 1996
16	Monthly survey of manufacturing	August 1996
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18	Canadian international trade	August 1996
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30	Unemployment insurance	August 1996
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8	New housing price index	September 1996
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23	Unemployment insurance	October 1996
24	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	October 1996

Produced by Suzanne Gaznabbi, Communications Division
(613) 951-5346

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 18, 1995
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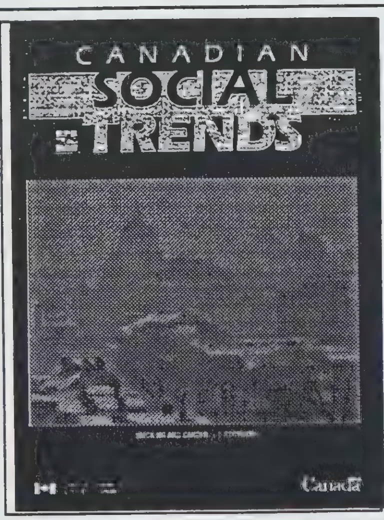
MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on following page)



Canadian social trends

Winter 1995

The Winter 1995 issue of *Canadian social trends* features two articles examining the incidence of cancer in Canada's population: "Changes in cancer incidence and mortality" and "Trends in mortality from smoking-related cancers, 1950 to 1991". The other articles in this issue are "Canadian fertility, 1951 to 1993: From boom to bust to stability?", "Education of women in Canada" and "The Chinese in Canada".

Each quarter, *Canadian social trends* integrates data from many sources to examine emerging social trends and issues. It also features the latest social indicators, as well as information about Statistics Canada's products and services.

The Winter 1995 issue of *Canadian social trends* (11-008E, $10/$34) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cynthia Silver (613-951-2556), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics

1994

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, 1994 takes a comprehensive look at the many aspects of passenger bus and urban transit activity. A redesign of the survey has resulted in more timely data and expanded coverage of Canada's bus industry.

An analytical text, data tables and charts describe the financial and operating performance of the passenger bus and urban transit industry. In particular, for the 1992-to-1994 period, such principal statistics as employment and equipment are examined along with the more detailed statistics on types of bus service (intercity, urban transit, school and charter).

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, 1994 (53-215, $38) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

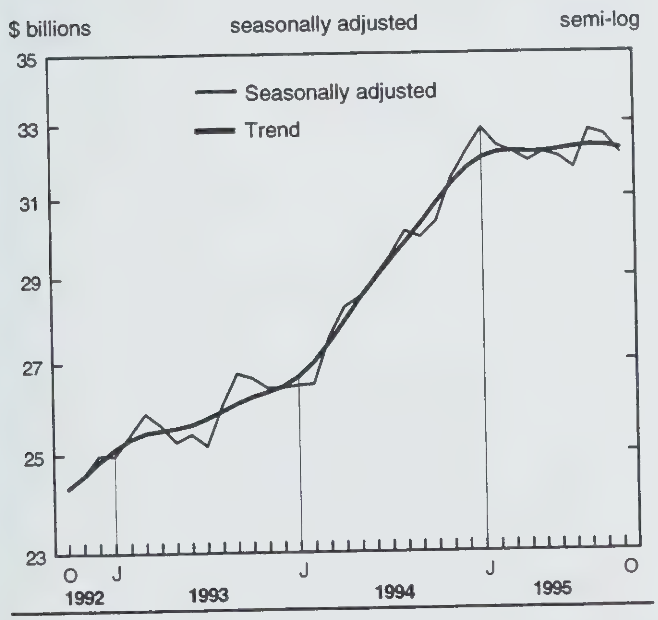
Monthly survey of manufacturing
October 1995

Manufacturers' total shipments in October fell from their near-record levels because of weakness in autos, pulp and paper, and refined petroleum. The softening picture in shipments was compounded by a drop in unfilled orders and a rise in inventories.

Auto-driven rebound in shipments was short lived

Shipments fell 1.6% in October, after growing strongly in August and edging down in September. A second weak month in the auto sector combined with poorer performances in other key industries to pull total shipments down to $32.1 billion—it was the largest monthly decline this year. A fall in motor vehicle shipments (-5.4%) led the decline; strike action, closures for retooling and sluggish demand for some models combined to curb production.

Rebound in shipments was short lived



The paper and allied products industry—recently a strong performer—recorded its largest and only significant decline in more than two years (-4.8%). Shipments of refined petroleum and coal products also fell (-10.8%), as technical problems and shutdowns slowed output.

These decreases were partly offset by a significant increase in shipments of aircraft and parts (+8.4%) as the industry continued to expand. Edging up slightly were food (+1.2%) and chemicals (+1.2%).

> ***Definitions***
>
> ***Unfilled orders*** *are the stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.*
>
> ***New orders*** *are the sum of shipments for the current month (that is, orders received and shipped in the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.*

Inventories resumed their upward course

Inventory growth, which has shown signs of slowing in recent months, turned higher in October and rose 0.9% to $45.2 billion.

The largest inventory increase was in paper and allied products (+4.2%), which, together with October's substantial decrease in shipments, indicates that the intense demand for paper and allied products may be softening. Inventories also increased substantially for electrical and electronic products (+3.1%), machinery (+2.4%), and refined petroleum and coal products (+3.8%).

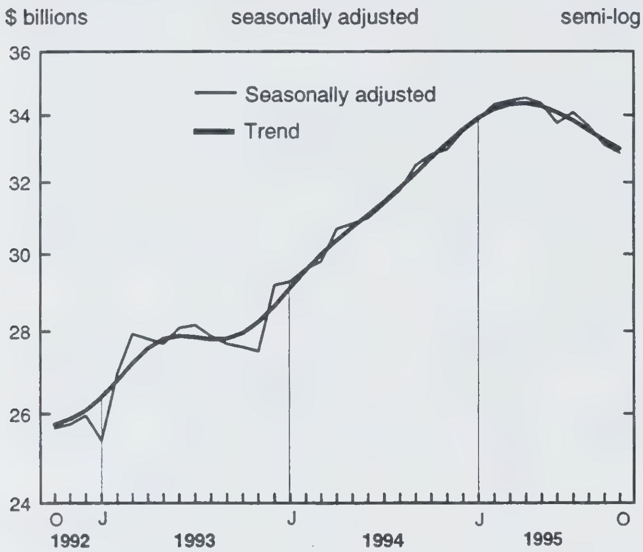
Declines were widespread but generally small in value. The largest declines were railway and rolling stock (-7.2%) and aircraft and parts (-1.2%). Primary metals inventories edged downward (-0.7%), interrupting 17 months of steady accumulation that saw such inventories rise 40%.

The overall increase in inventories along with the fall in shipments pushed the inventories-to-shipments ratio from 1.37 to 1.41—its highest level in two years. When rising, the inventories-to-shipments ratio points to possible oversupply, and suggests that output might have to be curbed.

Unfilled orders weakened again

Manufacturers' backlog of unfilled orders (a key determinant of future shipments) fell for a fifth time in six months, dropping 0.8% to $32.9 billion, roughly the same level as in October of last year.

Unfilled orders weakened again in October



The most significant declines in unfilled orders were in motor vehicles (-4.5%) and electrical and electronic products (-2.1%). The largest increase came from aircraft and parts (+4.2%), where order books have been swelling in recent months from a steady flow of new contracts.

In the July 1995 Business Conditions Survey, the balance of manufacturers' opinions about unfilled orders took a sharp tumble into negative territory. The October survey showed a further but more modest decline.

It should be noted that a strong base had been created for unfilled orders by a 25% increase over an 18-month period until a record level was reached in April 1995. Unfilled orders in October were 4.8% below the April 1995 peak.

Mirroring September's negative showing, new orders edged down 0.6% in October, to $31.9 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9579 and 9581-9582.

The October 1995 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, $19/$190) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

Detailed data on shipments by province are available on request. For further information, or to order, contact Robert Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497), or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories-to-shipments ratio
	seasonally adjusted								
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	
October 1994	30,363	1.3	39,372	0.6	32,796	1.0	30,676	-0.1	1.30
November 1994	31,463	3.6	39,682	0.8	32,948	0.5	31,615	3.1	1.26
December 1994	32,180	2.3	40,439	1.9	33,505	1.7	32,737	3.5	1.26
January 1995	32,830	2.0	41,055	1.5	33,848	1.0	33,173	1.3	1.25
February 1995	32,353	-1.5	42,036	2.4	34,323	1.4	32,828	-1.0	1.30
March 1995	32,177	-0.5	42,774	1.8	34,428	0.3	32,281	-1.7	1.33
April 1995	31,927	-0.8	43,547	1.8	34,519	0.3	32,018	-0.8	1.36
May 1995	32,164	0.7	44,071	1.2	34,343	-0.5	31,987	-0.1	1.37
June 1995	32,038	-0.4	44,058	0.0	33,750	-1.7	31,445	-1.7	1.38
July 1995	31,743	-0.9	44,563	1.1	34,083	1.0	32,077	2.0	1.40
August 1995	32,761	3.2	44,664	0.2	33,664	-1.2	32,342	0.8	1.36
September 1995	32,632	-0.4	44,839	0.4	33,105	-1.7	32,072	-0.8	1.37
October 1995	32,121	-1.6	45,225	0.9	32,853	-0.8	31,869	-0.6	1.41

■

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of natural gas

October 1995 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 4 558 844 000 cubic metres in October, up 1.0% from October 1994. All three sectors (residential, commercial and industrial) recorded higher monthly sales.

Year-to-date sales to the end of October 1995 were up 2.3% from the same period in 1994. Year-to-date sales decreased to the residential (-3.4%) and commercial (-4.7%) sectors because of mild weather in January and February 1995. Year-to-date sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) posted a strong 7.2% increase from the same period last year; the advance was largely due to strong growth in the first seven months of the year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The October 1995 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, $14/$140) will be available the third week of January 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of natural gas

	Oct. 1995[p]	Oct. 1994	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	'000 cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	**4 558 844**	**4 515 269**	**1.0**
Residential	916 390	896 159	2.3
Commercial	681 505	661 883	3.0
Industrial	1 975 035	2 107 404	0.1
Direct	985 914	849 823	

	Jan.-Oct. 1995[p]	Jan.-Oct. 1994	Jan.-Oct. 1994 to Jan.-Oct. 1995
	'000 cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	**49 855 060**	**48 715 141**	**2.3**
Residential	11 668 661	12 076 549	-3.4
Commercial	8 613 457	9 042 077	-4.7
Industrial	20 128 922	20 308 026	7.2
Direct	9 444 020	7 288 489	

p *Preliminary figures.*

■

Federal government finance: assets and liabilities

March 31, 1995

At March 31, 1995, the federal government's net debt (the excess of liabilities over financial assets) reached $541.1 billion, a $37.3 billion or 7.4% increase from March 31, 1994. The financial assets stood at $58.1 billion, while total liabilities reached $599.2 billion. These data are presented on a financial management system (FMS) basis.

Financial assets are comprised of investments in short- and long-term securities (15.2%), advances (57.8%), cash (9.0%), receivables (8.7%) and other assets (9.3%).

These statistics are based on data released in the federal government's public accounts dated March 31, 1995. The public accounts report a net debt of $545.7 billion. The reason for the difference is largely explained by the exclusion in the FMS of the allowances for loan guarantees and the borrowings of Crown corporations.

Note: The financial management system (FMS) standardizes the presentation of government accounting. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because their policies and structures differ. So the FMS adjusts data from government public accounts and other records to provide comparable data. As well, the FMS provides national aggregates that are consistent over time. Thus, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements. A reconciliation statement of the two presentations is available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3199-3200.

For further information on this release, contact A. J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Robert Larocque (613-951-1836), Public Institutions Division.

Custom tabulations of these data are available. For more information about the products and services of Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767, the Internet: dubodia@statcan.ca). ■

Finances of provincial and territorial government enterprises

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31, 1993 (actual)

In 1993, provincial and territorial government business enterprises earned an after-tax profit of $1.0 billion, down $3.1 billion from1992. Electric power utilities were mainly responsible for the decrease in profits, due to restructuring expenses of more than $3 billion during 1993. Electric power utilities posted losses of $2.5 billion in 1993, compared with a profit of $1.5 billion in the previous year. Liquor authorities and lottery corporations earned $2.4 billion and $2.0 billion respectively.

Total income reached $49.9 billion, an increase of $2.7 billion over 1992, while total expenses rose $5.8 billion to $48.9 billion.

Total assets of provincial and territorial government business enterprises stood at $211.8 billion at the end of 1993, an increase of $0.5 billion over 1992. The gross debt (total liabilities) increased by $4.8 billion or 2.6% to $188.3 billion at the end of 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3267-3270.

The 1992 data have been revised to ensure that the series are consistent over time.

For further information on this release, contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829) or Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-1834), Public Holdings Section, Public Institutions Division.

Custom tabulations of these data are available. For more information about the products and services of Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767, the Internet: dubodia@statcan.ca). ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard
October 1995

Waferboard production in October totalled 306 007 cubic metres, a 15.8% increase from 264 314 cubic metres in October 1994. Particleboard production reached 160 468 cubic metres, a 26.7% increase from 126 620 cubic metres in October 1994. Fibreboard production in October totalled 7 035 000 square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), down 27.8% from 9 750 000 square metres in October 1994.

For January to October 1995, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 2 784 169 cubic metres, up 10.2% from 2 525 828 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production amounted to 1 503 822 cubic metres (revised), up 23.1% from 1 221 751 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 80 783 000 square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), down 12.8% from 92 600 000 square metres during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The October 1995 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian social trends, winter 1995
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: $10/$34; United States: US$13/US$41; other countries: US$15/US$48).

Monthly production of soft drinks, November 1995
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $3/$30; United States: US$4/US$36; other countries: US$5/US$42).

Footwear statistics, quarter ended September 1995
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $8/$24; United States: US$9/US$29; other countries: US$11/US$34).

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, 1994
Catalogue number 53-215
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Trucking in Canada, 1993
Catalogue number 53-222
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60; other countries: US$70).

Building permits, October 1995
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $24/$240; United States: US$29/US$288; other countries: US$34/US$336).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 19, 1995
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MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Season's greetings

Publishing of *The Daily* will be suspended for the following dates: December 25, 1995 to January 2, 1996. Publication will resume on Wednesday, January 3, 1996.

MAJOR RELEASES

Children and youths as victims of violent crime
1994

Teenagers are at greater risk of violent crime in Canada than either adults or children. In fact, youths aged 12 to 19 made up 20% of victims of violent crime in 1994, even though they represented just 11% of the population.

By comparison, children, who made up 16% of the population, were victims in 6% of violent incidents. Adults, 73% of the population, were victims in about the same proportion of all incidents.

Police statistics also show that about one out of five violent incidents against children and youths occurred at the hands of family members. Parents were implicated in half of those incidents.

Newborns and infants (under 1) were at significantly higher risk of homicide than any other age group.

Children most at risk of sexual offences

Children were at greater risk of some form of sexual offence in 1994 than either youths or adults.

Types of violent incident by age group of victims
1994

	Age group of victims		
	Under 12	12 to 19	20 and over
	%		
Violent incidents, total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Homicide and attempted murder	0.4	0.5	1
Assault	46	66	73
Sexual assault/other sexual offences	43	16	4
Robbery	3	12	10
Other violent offences[1]	7	5	12

1 *"Other violent offences" includes kidnapping, abductions, criminal negligence causing bodily harm, discharging a firearm and other violent offences.*

Source: *Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, 1994. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.*

More than 4 out of 10 violent incidents directed against children involved sexual assault or some other type of sexual offence. In fact, children were assaulted in some form, either sexually or otherwise, in almost 9 out of 10 violent incidents.

Most violent incidents against teenagers were also assaults, but only 16% of all cases were sexual in nature. By contrast, sexual offences were involved in just 4% of all incidents against adults.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *This release is based on an issue of* Juristat *published by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics that summarizes what is currently known from statistical databases about violent crimes committed against children and youths. For the purposes of this analysis, the term "children" includes all young people under the age of 12, while "youths" represents those aged 12 to 19.*
>
> *Data used for this* Juristat *were obtained primarily from Canada's revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCRII) Survey. The sample included data from 111 police departments and covered 33% of criminal incidents across the country in 1994.*

Overall, victims of violent crime were equally likely to be males and females in the case of both children and teens. However, a large majority of victimized girls were victims of sexual offences, while boys were more likely to be victims of homicide and robbery.

In cases of kidnappings and abductions, teenage victims were twice as likely to be girls.

Family member accused in almost 4 of 10 violent incidents against children

In most cases, both children and teens knew their assailants. Strangers were accused in only 16% of cases against children and 28% of those involving teens.

Family members were accused in almost 4 of every 10 (37%) violent incidents against children. About 25% were parents and 11% were other family members.

By contrast, family members were implicated in 17% of violent incidents against teenagers. Parents were involved in 7% and other family members in 10%.

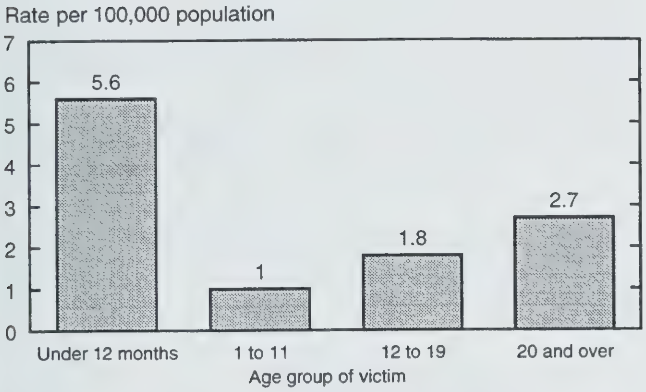
Overall, girls were victimized by family members more often than were boys in both age groups.

Infants face greater risk of homicide

Newborn babies and infants faced the greatest risk of homicide of any age group.

While homicide rates were relatively low for children as a group, the rate for infants within the first year of life was five times the rate for children overall. Figures available for 1991-94 show that an average of 22 newborns and infants were killed annually, a rate of 5.6 per 100,000 population.

Infants face greatest risk of homicide
Average homicide rates, 1991-94



Source: Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

During the 1990s, the average homicide rate for adults was 2.7 per 100,000, compared with 1.1 for children and 1.8 for teens.

Over the past two decades, the homicide rates for adults, children and teens remained relatively stable. An average of 54 children and 60 youths were killed each year in Canada.

Child homicides very often appear to be an extension of child abuse. Almost 60% of child victims were beaten or strangled, and parents were accused in two-thirds of child killings.

The vol. 15, no. 15 *Juristat: Children and youths as victims of violent crimes,* (85-002, $10/$90) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023, 1-800-387-2231). ■

Earnings of men and women

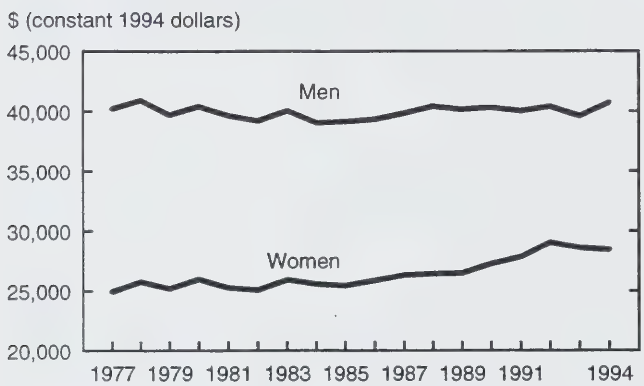
1994

In 1994, the average earnings of men who worked 30 hours or more per week for the full year rose 2.9% after adjusting for inflation (as measured by the consumer price index). It was the largest annual advance in 18 years. For women, however, average earnings remained almost unchanged.

Men who worked full time earned $40,717 in 1994, up from $39,572 the year before. The increase can be attributed partly to an employment rebound in higher wage, goods-producing industries—a sector where men hold most of the jobs.

Women who worked full year and full time earned an average $28,423, almost unchanged from 1993.

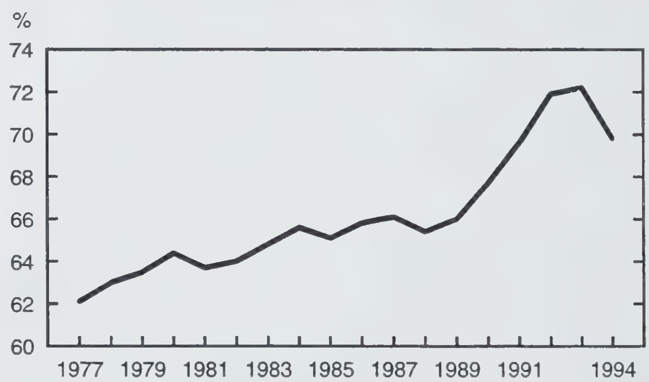
Average earnings of full-year full-time workers



So for each dollar earned by men in 1994, women earned on average 70 cents, down from 72 cents the year before. This drop in the earnings ratio followed increases between 1989 and 1992, a period when women's earnings rose while those of men remained almost unchanged.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *This report examines the earnings of individuals contributing to the family income. It focusses on the differences between the earnings of men and women. Earnings consist of wages and salaries and/or net income from self-employment.*
>
> *These highlights are based on data for full-year full-time workers, which minimize the effect of sex-specific differences in the amount of work done over the course of the year. Thus, it provides a more accurate picture of earnings differentials due to other factors. However, restricting the comparisons to full-year full-time workers does not eliminate all work-pattern differences between men and women. For example, Labour Force Survey data show that, in 1994, the usual hours for women who worked full time averaged 39.6 hours per week, compared with 44.2 hours for men.*
>
> *These estimates were prepared from data collected by the Survey of Consumer Finances, an annual supplement to the April Labour Force Survey. The sample of approximately 38,000 households excludes the institutional population and households in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and on Indian reserves.*

Female-to-male earnings ratios for full-year full-time workers



Men's earnings grew but women's earnings remained stable

The wider earnings gap in 1994 was due mainly to the largest annual advance in men's earnings in almost two decades—not to decreases in women's earnings. Over the same period, women retained almost all the advances they made in earnings. Consequently, the gap between men's and women's earnings in 1994 was still wider than in any year before 1992.

The gap in average earnings had been closing since 1967 (the first year of measurement), when the earnings ratio stood at 58%. Recent increases saw the ratio rise from 66% to 72% between 1989 and 1992; it remained unchanged in 1993.

While men's earnings have varied relatively little since 1977 (ranging between $39,000 and $41,000), those of women rose significantly between 1985 and 1992, before stalling in 1993. Over that period, more women entered higher paying occupations such as the managerial professions, while relatively fewer went into low-paying clerical jobs.

Small difference between earnings of single women and single men

The biggest difference in earnings was between married men and women. There was little difference for singles.

Single women earned on average 92% of what single men earned in 1994. By contrast, earnings of married women averaged 65% of those of married men. Single men who worked full year full time earned $30,634 in 1994, compared with $28,044 for single women.

There was almost no earnings difference between single men and women with university educations, where the earnings ratio was 95%. In terms of age, the earnings gap has been traditionally smallest among younger workers. In 1994, women aged 15 to 24 earned an average $19,269, or 90% of what their male counterparts did.

Earnings gap small for singles and youths

	Average earnings		Earnings ratio
	Women	Men	
	$		%
Marital status			
Single	28,044	30,634	91.5
Married	28,269	43,304	65.3
Other[1]	29,944	41,113	72.8
Age			
15 to 24	19,269	21,490	89.7
25 to 34	27,158	36,242	74.9
35 to 44	30,439	44,377	68.6
45 to 54	30,868	46,349	66.6
55 and over	26,039	40,381	64.5

1 *Widowed, divorced or separated.*

Full-year full-time work rebounded

In 1994, an estimated 9.3 million people had earnings from full-year full-time employment, up 2.8% from 1993 and the first significant increase in five years. This rise contributed to the first real growth in family income since 1989. Data released on November 17, 1995 showed average family income in 1994 at an estimated $54,153.

The increase in full-year full-time wage earners reflected renewed strength in the labour market, a large part of which can be attributed to an employment rebound in the higher wage goods-producing industries.

As a result, more than half of the approximately 450,000 full-year full-time jobs lost between 1989 and 1992 were recovered during 1994. At the same time, the number of part-time or part-year workers declined for the first time since 1989. In total, the number of persons with earnings in 1994 rose to a record 15,648,000.

Men accounted for almost 90% of the 1994 growth in full-year full-time employment, with an increase of 228,000 jobs. However, the number of men employed full year, full time in 1994 was still below the 1989 record of 5,762,000.

For women, 1994 marked the third straight year of growth in full-year full-time employment. As a result, their employment level equalled the 1989 record level of 3,669,000.

Some factors suggest, however, that the growth in both the number of full year full time earners and their average earnings could weaken in 1995. Since January 1995, improvements in labour market conditions have lost momentum. Although employment has continued to increase, the pace of growth in the number of full-time and part-time jobs has been weak. In addition, wage settlements this year have not shown any real gains.

Data on the earnings of men and women by characteristics such as age, education, occupation and marital status are presented in *Earnings of men and women, 1994* (13-217, $27), now available. See "How to order publications".

A microdata file containing 1994 earnings and income data for individuals, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be available soon. This file has been carefully reviewed to ensure that it does not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals. This file can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division.

The 1995 Survey of Consumer Finances was weighted to population estimates that incorporate an adjustment for undercounting in the census. The data from 1980 to 1993 have been reweighted to this base. The analysis in this release is based on the new estimates.

For further information on this release, or to order custom tabulations, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-5266), Daniel Dekoker (613-951-4643) or Donald Dubreuil (613-951-4633), Income and Housing Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division (the Internet: income@statcan.ca). ■

OTHER RELEASES

University enrolment and graduation
1994

Information on university enrolments and graduations for 1994 is now available. Data can be classified by province, institution, level, field of study, sex, age and citizenship.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8010-8011.

For further information on this release, contact Mariem Martinson (613-951-1526) or Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1537), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Custom tabulations of the data can also be ordered. For more information on the products and services available from Education, Culture and Tourism Division, contact Sheba Mirza (613-951-1503). ■

Oils and fats
August 1995

Production of all types of deodorized oils in August totalled 79 331 tonnes, an 8.3% increase from 73 271 tonnes in July 1995. At the end of August 1995, year-to-date production totalled 619 590 tonnes, an 11.9% increase from 553 875 tonnes a year earlier.

In August 1995, domestic sales of deodorized margarine oils totalled 11 307 tonnes; sales of deodorized shortening oil totalled 28 085 tonnes; and sales of deodorized salad oil totalled 23 059 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 185.

The August 1995 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures
1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the table below are available today.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5417, 5425, 5488, 5494 and 6860.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Rubber and plastic products industries* (33-250, $38), *Primary textile industries* (34-250, $38), *Paper and allied products industries* (36-250, $38) and *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, $38). These publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue number	Contact	Phone (613)
	$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Plastic bag (1691)	826.0	875.1	5.9	33-250	B. Meyer	951-3528
Man-made fibre and filament yarn (1811)	909.9	1 069.8	17.6	34-250	N. Charron	951-3510
Asphalt roofing (2721)	380.6	381.2	0.2	36-250	B. Pépin	951-3516
Paper consumer products (2793)	627.9	493.8	-21.4	36-250	B. Pépin	951-3516
Refractories (3591)	205.3	207.1	0.8	44-250	S. O'Brien	951-3514

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Earnings of men and women, 1994
Catalogue number 13-217
(Canada: $27; United States: US$33; other countries: US$38).

Oil pipeline transport, September 1995
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Touriscope: International travel, advance information, October 1995, vol. 11, no. 10
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

Juristat: Children and youths as victims of violent crimes, vol. 15, no. 15
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $10/$90; United States: US$12/US$108; other countries: US$14/US$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
∞

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue*, 1994 (11-204E, $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

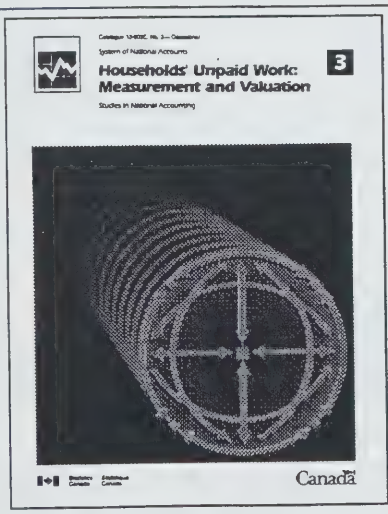
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 20, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on following page)



Unpaid work of households

Delegates at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in September 1995 and at the World Summit on Social Development in March 1995 called on governments to measure unpaid work in accounts similar to those for gross domestic product. This new study is the fourth Statistics Canada has done on the value of household work since the early 1970s. The agency also hosted a conference on the subject in April 1993.

In *Households' unpaid work: Measurement and valuation*, the data have been revised back to 1961, and coverage has been extended to include voluntary work and all persons aged 15 and over. The report outlines Statistics Canada's work on this front, reasons for measurement, and explores the broader context by looking at changes in social and economic factors since 1961. It also looks at contentious issues, highlighting them in summary results and a comparison with other OECD countries.

Statistics Canada is continuing to develop data sources on unpaid work. For example, the next census will ask Canadians about unpaid housework, looking after children and caring for the elderly.

Households' unpaid work: Measurement and valuation (13-603E, no. 3, $38) is now available. See "How to order publications". For further information, contact Chris Jackson (613-951-1799), National Accounts and Environment Division.

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Season's greetings

Publishing of *The Daily* will be suspended for the following dates: December 25, 1995 to January 2, 1996. Publication will resume on Wednesday, January 3, 1996.

MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian international merchandise trade

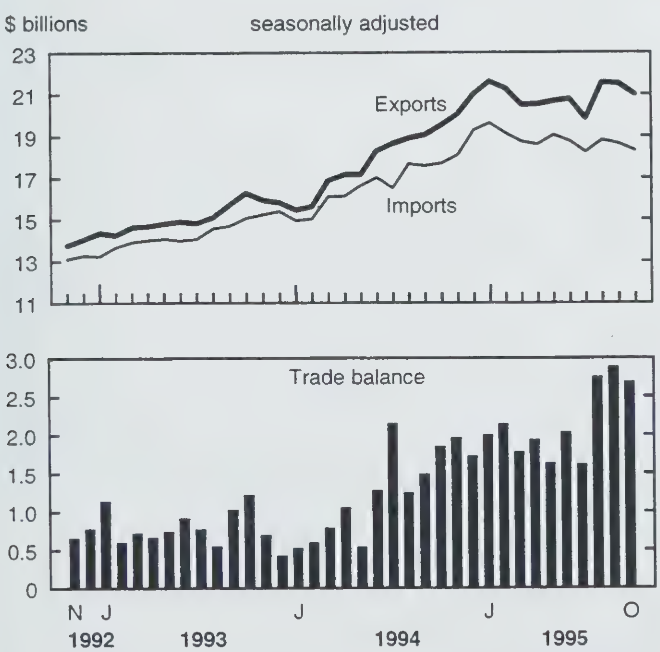
October 1995

Exports in October fell 2.5% to $21.0 billion, as weakness in forestry, energy products and machinery outweighed gains for agricultural and industrial goods. Among Canada's OECD trading partners, exports to Japan and the United States lost ground, while shipments to the European Union advanced. In the case of non-OECD countries, exports were down.

Imports slipped for a second month in a row, dropping a further 1.9% in October to $18.3 billion. Declines were registered in most commodity sectors, but the greatest weakness was in machinery and industrial goods. Fewer goods were purchased from all principal trading partners except the European Union.

The merchandise trade surplus fell to $2.7 billion in October, from $2.9 billion a month earlier. The surplus with the United States increased, but that with Japan declined. Although there were trade deficits with all other partners, the trend since the spring has been toward smaller and smaller deficits.

Exports, imports and trade balance

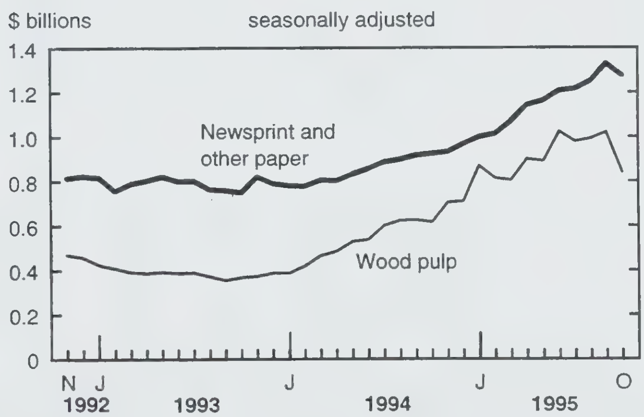


> *Note to readers*
>
> *Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services. In the third quarter of 1995, a merchandise trade surplus of $7.2 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of $3.4 billion.*

Natural resources and machinery pulled exports down

Forestry exports lost steam in October, as markedly lower pulp shipments (-17.7%) contributed to sector-wide declines. Pulp's weakness reflected shutdowns for mill maintenance and a strike at one mill in British Columbia. Shipments to Japan and Europe were most affected by the production slowdowns. Paper sales fell 4.2% and lumber exports dropped 5.1% in October, reflecting stalled housing starts south of the border.

Exports of forestry products



Sharply lower coal shipments to Japan helped pull energy product exports down by 11.7% in October. Natural gas and refined petroleum exports were down as well, but crude oil advanced 10.5%, reflecting greater output in Alberta.

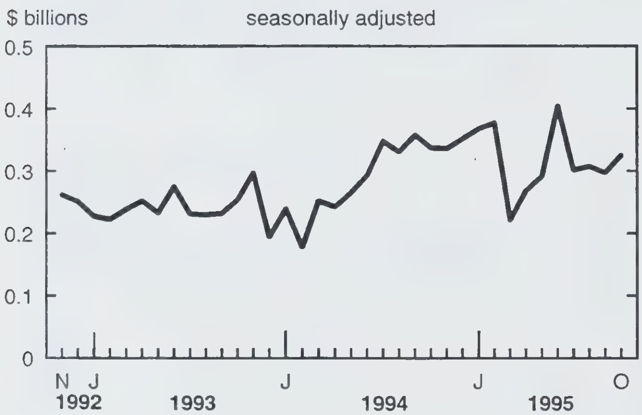
Exports were further dampened by a drop in demand for machinery and equipment in October (-5.3%). Declines were widespread, but the largest drops came from office machines (-12.3%) and industrial machinery (-5.4%). Since May, however, exports of most types of machinery have been on an

upward trend, the major exception being aircraft and special transportation equipment.

Exports of automotive products were off 2.5% in October due to weaker shipments of light trucks; fewer pickup trucks were shipped, reflecting lower production for the month. Exports of cars and parts gained modestly (+1.7% and +1.1% respectively), even though output at one transplant was reduced to facilitate model changeover.

October's overall export decline was moderated by higher sales of agricultural products (+4.0%) and industrial goods (+2.6%). Agricultural products were bolstered by increasing exports of wheat, canola and barley (+31.5% collectively). Tight supplies of wheat worldwide have meant a near doubling of wheat prices since July 1994. October's increased exports reflected not only higher demand for the crop, but also the arrival of more wheat harvested in the fall.

Exports of wheat



Industrial goods were up for a third consecutive month in October, gaining on the strength of iron ore (+17.1%) and refined metals (+10.6%). In the wake of a decline in the second quarter, exports of most industrial goods have tended to increase, reflecting a return to healthier production in the United States throughout the third quarter.

Industrial goods and machinery pulled imports down

Industrial goods imports lost ground in October, despite increased demand for chemicals and plastics (+4.0%). Although declines were pervasive, weakness was concentrated in imports of metals and ores (-12.4%). Industrial goods imports have been generally declining since March, but demand for these products remained 5.3% above the level in October 1994.

Machinery imports edged down 2.1% in October, after two consecutive monthly increases. Declines in purchases of special transportation equipment, as well as communications and related equipment, were partly to blame for the drop. But greater imports of aircraft (+34.0%) and office machines (+8.1%) helped soften the impact.

October's import picture improved for automobiles and energy products. Imports of cars, which declined sharply in September, regained all lost ground in October (+25.4%); parts imports were down 6.6%. Energy imports received a boost, as crude oil shipments grew 27.6%.

Revisions

Merchandise trade data are revised continually for every month of the current year. Factors that make revisions necessary include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect customs documents, replacement of estimated figures with actual values, changes to classification of merchandise based on more current information, and updated seasonal adjustments.

Revised data for January 1991 to September 1995 are available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data that will be available shortly in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182). It will include detailed tables by commodity and country on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, $30/$120). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division (1-800-294-5583). □

Merchandise trade of Canada

	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995	Jan.-Oct. 1994	Jan.-Oct. 1995	Jan.-Oct. 1994 to Jan.-Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	seasonally adjusted, $ current								
	$ millions			% change		$ millions		% change	
Principal trading partners									
Exports									
United States	17,090	17,135	16,838	0.3	-1.7	144,285	167,438	16.0	6.8
Japan	1,077	1,039	775	-3.5	-25.4	7,815	9,717	24.3	-3.6
European Union	1,241	1,266	1,336	2.0	5.5	9,012	12,499	38.7	25.4
Other OECD countries[1]	361	317	501	-12.2	58.0	3,224	3,318	2.9	24.6
All other countries	1,780	1,763	1,525	-1.0	-13.5	12,457	16,310	30.9	0.7
Total	21,549	21,521	20,975	-0.1	-2.5	176,793	209,283	18.4	7.3
Imports									
United States	14,122	14,271	13,848	1.1	-3.0	123,107	140,225	13.9	4.0
Japan	631	648	569	2.7	-12.2	6,807	7,119	4.6	-20.4
European Union	1,647	1,495	1,569	-9.2	4.9	13,322	16,934	27.1	15.5
Other OECD countries[1]	685	556	650	-18.8	16.9	5,694	6,648	16.8	-12.0
All other countries	1,725	1,676	1,664	-2.8	-0.7	16,475	17,036	3.4	5.4
Total	18,810	18,647	18,300	-0.9	-1.9	165,406	187,962	13.6	3.3
Balance									
United States	2,968	2,864	2,990	...	...	21,178	27,213	...	...
Japan	446	391	206	...	...	1,008	2,598	...	...
European Union	-406	-229	-233	...	...	-4,310	-4,435	...	...
Other OECD countries[1]	-324	-239	-149	...	...	-2,470	-3,330	...	...
All other countries	55	87	-139	...	...	-4,018	-726	...	...
Total	2,739	2,874	2,675	...	...	11,387	21,321	...	...
Principal commodity groupings[2]									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,632	1,462	1,521	-10.4	4.0	14,505	15,842	9.2	-6.9
Energy products	1,953	2,027	1,789	3.8	-11.7	17,485	19,478	11.4	5.2
Forestry products	3,448	3,552	3,263	3.0	-8.1	25,409	32,502	27.9	18.2
Industrial goods and materials	3,937	4,109	4,214	4.4	2.6	31,950	40,244	26.0	13.6
Machinery and equipment	4,477	4,538	4,299	1.4	-5.3	34,859	42,897	23.1	13.0
Automotive products	5,491	5,208	5,079	-5.2	-2.5	46,664	52,335	12.2	-4.4
Other consumer goods	623	621	623	-0.3	0.3	4,790	5,815	21.4	11.8
Special transactions trade[3]	908	892	934	-1.8	4.7	7,555	8,686	15.0	9.2
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,140	1,130	1,077	-0.9	-4.7	10,190	11,194	9.9	-0.8
Energy products	798	593	661	-25.7	11.5	6,070	6,938	14.3	6.6
Forestry products	167	175	164	4.8	-6.3	1,471	1,747	18.8	0.0
Industrial goods and materials	3,745	3,762	3,614	0.5	-3.9	31,442	37,755	20.1	5.3
Machinery and equipment	6,189	6,407	6,273	3.5	-2.1	53,315	62,487	17.2	6.6
Automotive products	4,292	3,921	3,986	-8.6	1.7	39,349	42,204	7.3	-4.2
Other consumer goods	2,144	2,155	2,101	0.5	-2.5	19,332	21,467	11.0	3.2
Special transactions trade[3]	462	443	417	-4.1	-5.9	4,039	4,468	10.6	2.0

1 *Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey.*
2 *Figures not adjusted to balance of payments basis.*
3 *Mainly, these are low-valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment and goods returned to country of origin.*
... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

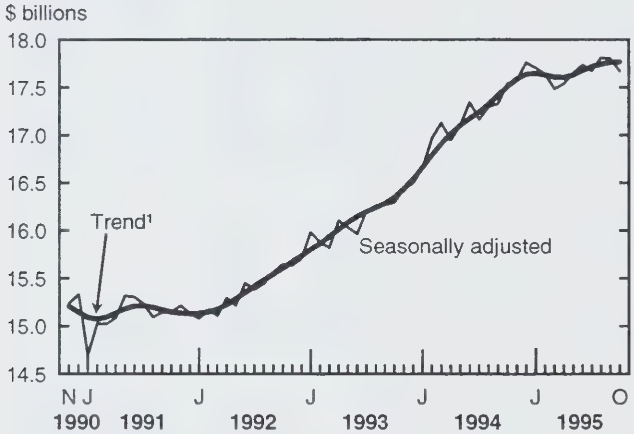
■

Retail trade

October 1995 (preliminary)

Consumers decreased their purchases in October, following no change in September. Retail sales declined 0.7% to $17.7 billion, almost the same level as in July 1995. A weak employment market, spending cuts affecting several provinces, a high level of consumer debt relative to disposable income, and restricted pay increases led consumers to be cautious about spending. Ontario consumers were particularly affected, causing sales there to fall more sharply than in other provinces.

Retail sales fell in October after a flat September



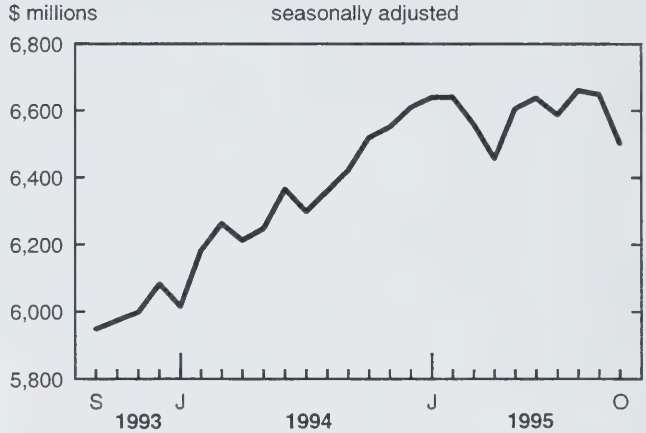
Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

The retail sales trend has been flattening in 1995 after generally growing from early 1992 to the end of 1994. Cumulative sales from January to October 1995 were 3.1% higher than in the same period of 1994; however, removing the effect of price increases, the change was closer to +0.8%.

Sales in Ontario plunged

Sales in Ontario, which had been an important contributor to the general growth in Canada, plunged by $153 million or 2.3% in October. This followed a slight 0.2% decline in September. October's drop in Ontario was larger than the decline at the national level.

Retail sales in October plunged in Ontario



The decrease in Ontario was dominated by the automotive, clothing and food sectors. In fact, nearly half the total decline came from lower sales by automotive retailers. Higher sales were only reported by general merchandise and drug stores.

Sales were also lower in seven other provinces and territories. Gains in Quebec (+0.5), Saskatchewan (+2.2%) and Alberta (+1.1%) partly offset the overall decline.

Nationally, retailers in most sectors recorded lower sales

Retailers recorded lower sales in five sectors, accounting for 85% of total sales. Declining the most in dollar terms were the automotive (-0.7%), clothing (-3.1%) and food (-0.7%) sectors. Increases in the drug (+0.1%) and general merchandise (+0.8%) sectors limited the decline in total sales.

Sales in the automotive sector dropped 0.7%, after a 0.5% decline in September. Sales have been volatile in the sector since the beginning of the year. All three of the sector's components reported lower sales. New and used motor vehicle dealers saw sales decline 0.8%, their second consecutive monthly decline. Retailers of automotive parts, accessories and services reported lower sales (-0.8%), their third decline in four months. And sales by gasoline service stations declined 0.2%, mainly due to gasoline price wars that took place in most provinces in October.

The clothing sector was also an important contributor to the overall sales decline. Clothing store sales have levelled off after growing from January 1994 to April 1995. All of the sector's components recorded

lower sales in October. The largest decreases were in shoe (-8.7%) and women's clothing (-3.9%) stores. For women's clothing stores, it was the fourth consecutive monthly decline.

Sales by food stores have been generally decreasing since February 1995, following increases since early 1992. The trend in the furniture sector has been downward since February 1995, after strong and steady growth since February 1994. Drug store sales have been growing steadily since June 1995, following a decrease in growth since October 1994.

Sales remained strong in the general merchandise sector, where a 0.8% advance in October mostly offset the 0.9% decline in September. Compared with October 1994, sales in general merchandise stores were up 4.4%. This gain resulted from generally steady growth in the sector since mid-1993.

Early indications of November sales

Early indications for November sales point to another decline. Estimates indicate a drop in the number of new motor vehicles sold. In addition, employment in trade dropped 0.3% from October to November. In the United States, retail sales increased 0.8% in November after a 0.4% decrease in October.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The October 1995 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, $20/$200) will be available the second week of January 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Louise Généreux (613-951-3549); for analytical information, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

	Oct. 1994	July 1995[r]	Aug. 1995[r]	Sept. 1995[r]	Oct. 1995[p]	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Food	4,477	4,504	4,486	4,522	4,491	-0.7	0.3
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,142	4,160	4,139	4,170	4,144	-0.6	0.1
All other food stores	335	344	347	352	347	-1.3	3.4
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,005	975	975	994	995	0.1	-1.0
Clothing	1,037	1,080	1,071	1,064	1,031	-3.1	-0.5
Shoe stores	145	153	151	146	133	-8.7	-8.3
Men's clothing stores	134	135	135	132	130	-1.0	-2.8
Women's clothing stores	350	354	348	343	330	-3.9	-5.8
Other clothing stores	408	438	437	443	438	-1.2	7.5
Furniture	946	902	912	910	903	-0.8	-4.6
Household furniture and appliance stores	753	717	728	722	715	-1.0	-5.1
Household furnishings stores	193	185	184	188	188	0.1	-2.6
Automotive	6,269	6,285	6,440	6,407	6,363	-0.7	1.5
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	4,102	4,112	4,243	4,222	4,188	-0.8	2.1
Gasoline service stations	1,172	1,220	1,230	1,230	1,228	-0.2	4.8
Automotive parts, accessories and services	995	953	967	956	948	-0.8	-4.8
General merchandise stores	1,814	1,894	1,897	1,879	1,894	0.8	4.4
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,997	2,035	2,033	2,033	2,001	-1.6	0.2
Other semi-durable goods stores	611	605	609	614	579	-5.7	-5.3
Other durable goods stores	466	469	463	454	452	-0.5	-3.0
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	920	961	961	965	970	0.6	5.5
Total, retail sales	**17,544**	**17,676**	**17,814**	**17,809**	**17,678**	**-0.7**	**0.8**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,443	13,564	13,571	13,588	13,491	-0.7	0.4
Department store type merchandise	5,879	5,927	5,926	5,915	5,854	-1.0	-0.4
Newfoundland	287	294	291	291	290	-0.5	0.9
Prince Edward Island	75	76	78	78	78	-0.2	4.5
Nova Scotia	542	527	531	525	520	-1.0	-4.0
New Brunswick	410	428	428	434	427	-1.4	4.3
Quebec	4,174	4,132	4,156	4,202	4,222	0.5	1.2
Ontario	6,517	6,570	6,657	6,642	6,490	-2.3	-0.4
Manitoba	591	624	615	623	617	-1.0	4.5
Saskatchewan	547	560	562	562	574	2.2	5.0
Alberta	1,837	1,842	1,862	1,844	1,865	1.1	1.5
British Columbia	2,508	2,562	2,572	2,548	2,535	-0.5	1.1
Yukon	18	18	19	18	19	1.5	6.5
Northwest Territories	40	42	42	42	42	-0.2	5.0

r Revised figures.
p Preliminary figures.

Retail sales

	Oct. 1994	Sept. 1995[r]	Oct. 1995[p]	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Food	4,398	4,639	4,259	-3.2
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,072	4,287	3,929	-3.5
All other food stores	326	352	330	1.1
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,013	985	1,007	-0.6
Clothing	1,074	1,142	1,033	-3.9
Shoe stores	160	163	141	-12.1
Men's clothing stores	138	125	126	-8.7
Women's clothing stores	353	366	321	-9.2
Other clothing stores	423	487	446	5.2
Furniture	970	939	928	-4.4
Household furniture and appliance stores	771	744	731	-5.2
Household furnishings stores	199	195	197	-1.2
Automotive	6,147	6,304	6,312	2.7
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,935	4,121	4,085	3.8
Gasoline service stations	1,209	1,247	1,266	4.7
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,003	936	961	-4.2
General merchandise stores	1,876	1,811	1,926	2.7
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,876	2,022	1,843	-1.8
Other semi-durable goods stores	583	612	547	-6.2
Other durable goods stores	413	434	388	-6.2
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	880	976	908	3.2
Total, retail sales	**17,354**	**17,842**	**17,307**	**-0.3**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,419	13,721	13,222	-1.5
Department store type merchandise	5,930	5,922	5,829	-1.7
Newfoundland	283	293	282	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	73	80	76	4.0
Nova Scotia	536	527	504	-6.0
New Brunswick	408	442	423	3.7
Quebec	4,096	4,210	4,102	0.1
Ontario	6,455	6,647	6,348	-1.7
Manitoba	588	616	611	3.9
Saskatchewan	549	553	579	5.3
Alberta	1,811	1,836	1,828	0.9
British Columbia	2,497	2,579	2,497	0.0
Yukon	17	19	18	3.4
Northwest Territories	40	41	40	0.1

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

Unpaid work of households

Over the past three decades, inflation and growth in the population have led to a substantial increase in the value of households' unpaid work. According to a new set of revised estimates, it climbed from $14 billion in 1961 to $234 billion in 1992, on the lowest basis of valuation, and from $26 billion to $374 billion, on the highest.

Yet, between 1961 and 1992, gross domestic product (GDP), the standard measure of goods and services produced on the market, rose even faster, yielding an overall decline in the value of households' unpaid work against GDP. Most notable is the steady decline until 1986 in the value of households' unpaid work versus GDP, which was then followed by a marked and puzzling reversal of the trend.

Value of unpaid work, by method of measurement

	Opportunity cost		Replacement cost	
	Before tax	After tax	Specialist method	Generalist method
	% of GDP			
1961	63.6	52.4	55.6	34.2
1971	57.5	40.5	50.1	30.5
1981	47.6	31.3	39.5	25.6
1986	44.6	28.0	37.5	26.1
1992	54.2	32.0	43.0	34.0

Most of the decline in the value of households' unpaid work versus GDP occurred during the 1960s and 1970s, a period characterized by strong growth in employment, productivity and real income. In those years, women's employment-to-population ratio almost doubled from 25% in 1961, and the baby boom generation was growing up.

In more recent times, growth of employment and GDP has slowed. There were deep recessions in the early 1980s and 1990s, with an expansionary period between. The business cycle is believed to play a major role in the relationship between the value of households' unpaid work and GDP: unpaid work increases in recessionary times and declines in periods of expansion. The slow recovery from the 1990 recession, along with depressed levels of income and hours of paid work—and possibly other factors such as higher direct and indirect tax rates—contributed to the reversal of the trend.

Canadians spend more time on unpaid work than paid work

Canadians aged 15 and over spent at least 10% more time on unpaid work than on paid work in the years studied. Growth of the population led to a substantial increase in unpaid work, from 10 billion hours in 1961 to 25 billion hours in 1992; this despite a decline in hours of unpaid work per person. The 1992 figure represents nearly 13 million full-time "job equivalents".

The composition of unpaid work has changed over the past 30 years as well. Canadians are devoting less time to meal preparation and care of household members, for instance, and more time to repairs, maintenance, management and shopping. Voluntary work takes about 5% of the time spent on unpaid work, representing just over 730,000 full-time "job equivalents" in 1992.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The study uses data from the census, the 1981 Canadian Pilot Time Use Study and the 1986 and 1992 General Social Surveys to derive estimates of the value of unpaid work for 1961, 1971, 1981, 1986 and 1992.*
>
> *Unpaid work consists of activities done by and for members of the household (household work), or for friends, neighbours, relatives or the community at large (voluntary work). Examples are preparing dinner, ironing shirts, mowing the lawn, bathing an infant, paying bills and helping at a soup kitchen.*
>
> *Two methods are used to impute the cost of time spent on unpaid work. With the opportunity cost method, if someone earns or could earn $20 an hour at a paid job, each hour of her or his unpaid work is valued at that rate; it is calculated both before and after taxes. With the replacement cost method, an hour spent on unpaid work is valued: on the basis of the earnings of domestic staff (the generalist method) or, depending upon the type of unpaid work, on the basis of earnings in a similar occupation (the specialist method).*

Women in the work force—a major factor in unpaid work

Growing participation of women in the labour market has slowed the increase in the value of households' unpaid work over time. Still, the share of unpaid work done by women declined only 3 percentage points to 65% in 1992.

The labour force participation rate of women with children under three years old almost doubled between 1976 and 1991. The demand for child-care services has grown in tandem. Spending on child care outside the home increased from $37 million in 1961 to $2.8 billion in 1992, making it one of the fastest growing items of household expenditure.

The increase in women's employment contributed to the near doubling of family income between 1961 and 1992. The additional income can be spent on alternatives to home production (such as restaurant meals) or appliances that make home production more

efficient. For example, from 1961 to 1992, spending on meals outside the home increased at more than twice the rate of spending on food for meals at home. And while one in six households had an automatic washer and dryer in 1961, three out of four had them in 1992.

Canada in the middle internationally

Estimates of unpaid work for several OECD countries vary between 25% and 75% of GDP, with Canada falling in the middle. Those for Australia, France, New Zealand and the most recent ones for West Germany fall in the upper range. For example, one set of figures shows that unpaid work in Australia amounted to almost 70% of its GDP in 1992, compared with about 50% for Canada. Figures for Canada, Denmark, Norway, and the United States, on the other hand, tend to be among the low- to mid-range estimates. The extent to which the variation across countries is real or artificial is unclear, but some is undoubtedly due to differences in methodology and the year under study.

Households' unpaid work: Measurement and valuation (13-603E, no. 3, $38) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Chris Jackson (613-951-1799), National Accounts and Environment Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Repeat offenders in youth courts

1993-94

Repeat offenders (recidivists) comprised a substantial 42% of the caseload passing through youth courts of Canada in 1993-94. Moreover, 12% of the caseload involved persistent re-offenders with three or more prior offences. Males are more likely to be repeat offenders, and twice as likely to become persistent offenders.

Repeat young offenders show a tendency to commit more serious crimes in both the violent and property crime categories than do first-time offenders. There is no evidence of a progression from non-violent to violent crimes among recidivists. In fact, repeat offenders tend to commit a greater number of property offences and fewer violent offences than first-time offenders.

Youth recidivists appear to become increasingly active as their criminal careers progress. As the young offender moves toward persistent re-offending, the number of charges per case increases, and the elapsed time between conviction and re-offending decreases.

These young repeat offenders receive increasingly harsher sentences from the youth courts as the number of prior offences increases. Overall sentence lengths, however, were found to increase only slightly.

The vol. 15, no. 16 *Juristat: Recidivism in youth courts, 1993/94* (85-002, $10/$90) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023, 1-800-387-2231). ■

Export and import price indexes

October 1995

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Indexes are listed from January 1986 to October 1995 for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986=100) are also available on a customs basis. Indexes are listed from January 1986 to October 1995. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) section indexes.

Indexes for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups are also now available on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The October 1995 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Production and disposition of tobacco products

November 1995

Canadian manufacturers made 4.60 billion cigarettes in November, a 13.6% decrease from November 1994. Monthly cigarette production has been below year-earlier levels since June. Shipments in November totalled 4.15 billion cigarettes, down 8.4% from November 1994.

Domestic sales (90% of total shipments) declined a slight 0.5% compared with November 1994, while exports fell 50.4%.

Because production ran higher than total shipments from September to November, inventories expanded to 5.69 billion cigarettes.

Cigarette production for the first 11 months of 1995 stood at 47.38 billion cigarettes, down 7.3% from the same period a year earlier; shipments fell 1.3% during this 11-month period.

Data on domestic shipments are an aggregate of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers, and are not data on retail sales or final consumption.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The November 1995 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Air passenger origin and destination for trips between Canada and the United States

Second quarter 1995

Preliminary data on air passenger origin and destination are now available for the first six months of 1995. These

data cover passengers who travelled on scheduled flights between Canada and the United States.

For further information on this release, contact Carol Gudz (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Air passenger origin and destination for Canadian domestic trips

Second quarter 1995

Preliminary data on air passenger origin and destination are now available for the first six months of 1995. These data cover passengers who travelled on scheduled flights for trips within Canada.

For further information on this release, contact Carol Gudz (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

December 1, 1995

Preliminary data for December 1, 1995, on the stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Households' unpaid work: Measurement and valuation
Catalogue number 13-603E, no. 3
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Construction type plywood, October 1995
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Wood industries, 1993
Catalogue number 35-250
(Canada: $53; United States: US$64; other countries: US$75).

Exports by country, January-September 1995, microfiche version
Catalogue number 65-0030XMB
(Canada: $60/$200; United States: US$72/US$240; other countries: US$84/US$280).

Exports by country, January-September 1995, paper version
Catalogue number 65-0030XPB
(Canada: $120/$400; United States: US$145/US$480; other countries: US$168/US$560).

Canada's balance of international payments, third quarter 1995
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: $36/$120; United States: US$44/US$144; other countries: US$51/US$168).

Juristat: Recidivism in youth courts, 1993-94. Vol. 15, no. 16
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $10/$90; United States: US$12/US$108; other countries: US$14/US$125).

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 21, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on following page)

Services indicators

Third quarter 1995

"The industrial organization of the property and casualty insurance business" is the feature article in the third quarter 1995 issue of *Services indicators*. The article draws a distinction between direct insurance and reinsurance, and analyzes the industry's concentration by product line and country of control.

This issue also reviews the third-quarter changes in the services sector. Growth in the services industries strengthened in the third quarter, as services employment, output, exports and consumer spending all increased.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016, $34/$112) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Deborah Sussman (613-951-2582), Services, Science and Technology Division.

OTHER RELEASES

Season's greetings

Publishing of *The Daily* will be suspended for the following dates: December 25, 1995 to January 2, 1996. Publication will resume on Wednesday, January 3, 1996.

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities

October 1995

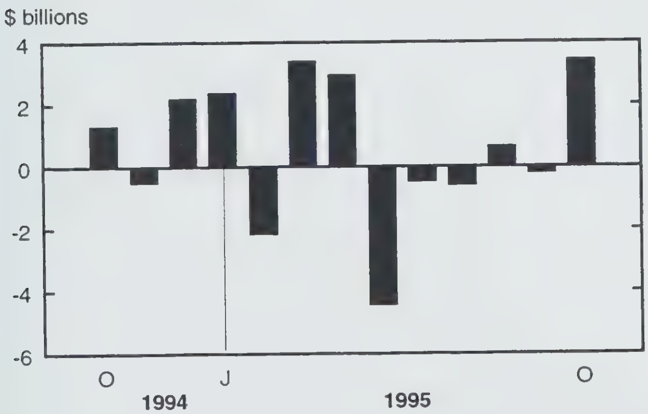
In October, foreign investors pumped a massive $5.2 billion into Canadian securities. Two-thirds of the investment went into money market instruments and one-third into bonds; foreign selling of Canadian stocks halted.

Meanwhile, Canadian investors continued their purchases of foreign securities with an another $0.7 billion investment.

Foreigners went on a buying binge of Canadian short- and long-term debt

Foreign investors purchased a large amount ($3.4 billion) of Canadian money market instruments, the first significant investment since April 1995. Half of October's investment was directed to government short-term paper other than Government of Canada treasury bills. The remainder was split between federal treasury bills and corporate short-term paper. The major buyers were European ($3.0 billion) and U.S. ($2.0 billion) investors; Asian investors sold $1.7 billion worth.

Foreign investment in Canadian money market paper



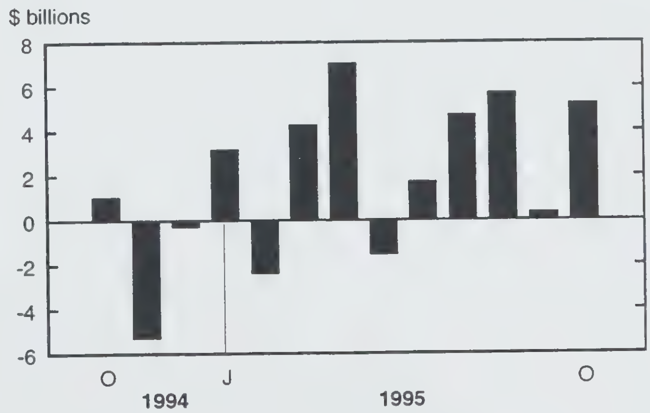
Foreign investors channelled a further $1.7 billion into Canadian bonds in October. This investment continued to be driven by the new issues of Canadian bonds sold in foreign markets. Non-resident investors purchased $4.5 billion of new issues, redeemed $2.1 billion of maturing bonds, and sold $0.7 billion of outstanding bonds in the secondary market.

Some three-fourths of non-residents' $4.5 billion investment in new issues in October was spread between new corporate and provincial issues. Seventy percent of new issues were denominated in U.S. dollars, sharply higher than the 50% in the first nine months of 1995. The balance was split between Canadian dollars and other foreign currencies.

Foreign selling of Canadian stocks halted

Foreign investors made a minor investment ($0.1 billion) in Canadian stocks in October, after a string of sell-offs dating back to November 1994 that totalled $5.0 billion. Strong buying by Asian ($0.4 billion) and U.S. ($0.2 billion) investors was largely offset by heavy selling by European investors ($0.5 billion). October's investment represented a turnaround, as Asian and U.S. investors became buyers; however, it was a continuation of selling for European investors.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities*



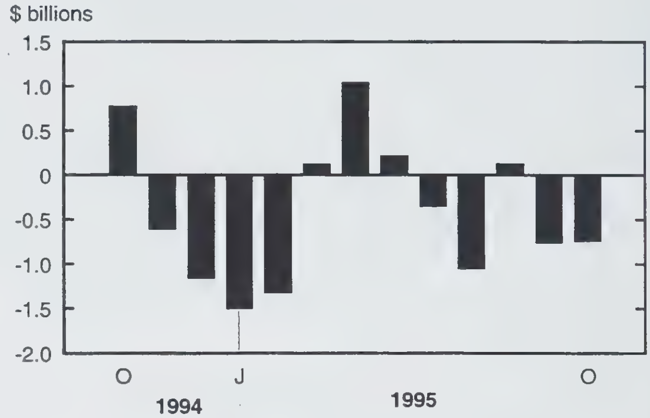
** Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

Trading activity with non-residents jumped nearly 20% to $7.6 billion, ending three months of shrinking volumes. Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 index declined 1.5% in October, compared with a small 0.5% decline in U.S. stocks.

Canadians continued to purchase foreign stocks and bonds

Canadian residents invested $0.7 billion in foreign securities, an amount similar to September's investment. However, the composition changed in October. The larger portion ($0.5 billion) went into stocks, with the bulk again going to overseas (non-U.S.) stocks. The remaining $0.2 billion resident investment in bonds was comprised of purchases ($0.6 billion) of overseas bonds and sales ($0.4 billion) of U.S. treasury bonds.

Canadian investment in foreign securities



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The October 1995 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, $17/$170) will be available in January 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

□

Canada's international transactions in securities

	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Jan. to Oct. 1994	Jan. to Oct. 1995
	$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities, total	**4,685**	**5,662**	**312**	**5,188**	**27,631**	**28,082**
Bonds (net)	5,599	5,304	1,031	1,715	21,245	27,054
Outstanding	-265	1,434	-606	-740	-8,078	623
New issues	6,966	4,965	3,695	4,567	45,635	41,168
Retirements	-1,102	-1,095	-2,059	-2,112	-16,312	-14,737
Money market paper (net)	-583	629	-187	3,401	-786	4,875
Government of Canada	198	1,032	211	773	701	2,608
Other paper	-781	-403	-398	2,628	-1,487	2,267
Stocks (net)	-331	-271	-532	72	7,171	-3,847
Outstanding (net)	-417	-400	-593	-10	5,643	-4,722
New Issues (net)	87	129	61	81	1,528	875
Canadian investment in foreign securities, total	**-1,045**	**119**	**-754**	**-737**	**-6,941**	**-4,215**
Bonds (net)	-705	762	-539	-160	924	-1,178
Stocks (net)	-340	-643	-215	-577	-7,865	-3,037

Note: *Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada.*

■

Wholesale trade

October 1995 (preliminary)

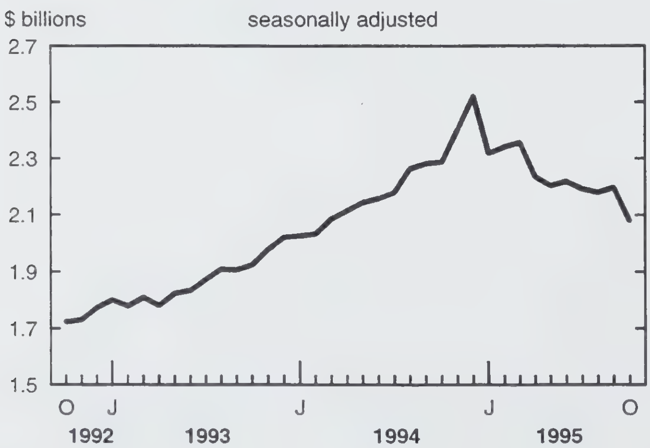
Wholesale merchants' sales dropped 1.9% to $20.1 billion in October. After successive advances in August (+0.9%) and September (+1.5%), October's decrease pushed sales almost to the low point reached during the summer. During 1995, wholesalers have failed to maintain the pace of growth they set between January 1993 and February 1995 (+25.0%), as their sales have shrunk 3.2% (-$658 million) since February's peak.

Widespread decline in sales

Compared with September, wholesalers sold less in 8 of the 11 trade groups (accounting for more than 75% of total sales in October). Wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories suffered the largest current-dollar decline (-5.3% or -$116 million). Following close behind were the other products (-2.0%), computers and packaged software (-3.6%) and food products (-1.8%) groups, which posted a combined decrease of $204 million.

Wholesalers in the motor vehicles, parts and accessories group have seen their sales drop 10.2%, or $237 million, since the beginning of the year. This decline parallels a 5.1% drop in the number of new motor vehicles sold by dealers since January 1995.

Wholesalers of motor vehicles are selling less in 1995

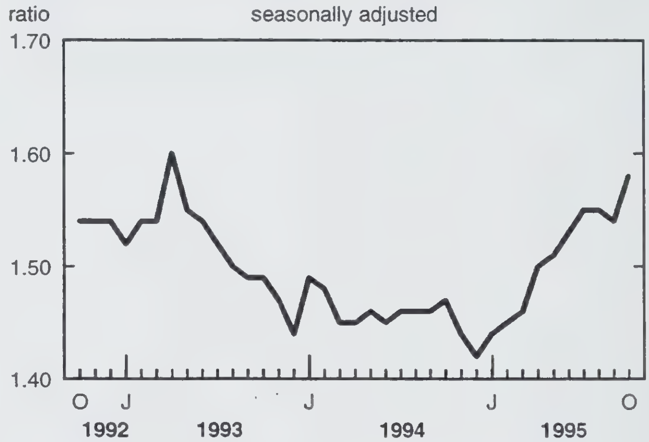


Of the three groups whose sales were up in October, wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies fared best, with a jump of 4.4% or $22 million. This upswing was partly due to a 7.2% increase in agricultural machinery imports for the same period.

Inventories continued to rise

In October, wholesalers' inventories grew for a 20th consecutive month, climbing 0.9% to $31.7 billion. A combination of larger inventories and lower sales led to a significant increase in the inventories-to-sales ratio, from 1.54 in September to 1.58 in October—the highest it has been in more than two years (it was 1.60 in April 1993). The ratio indicates that for every $100 worth of sales in October, wholesalers held inventories valued at $158. An increase in the ratio means a slower rate of inventory turnover and higher costs for wholesalers.

Inventories-to-sales-ratio jumped to 1.58



October's decline affected Central Canada and the West Coast

The central Canadian provinces and British Columbia were hardest hit by October's decrease. Sales were down 3.2% or $294 million in Ontario; 4.1% or $111 million in British Columbia; and 2.1% or $94 million in Quebec. By contrast, wholesale sales in six of the other provinces increased.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The October 1995 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, $18/$180) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540) or Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683), Industry Division.

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	Oct. 1994	July 1995^r	Aug. 1995^r	Sept. 1995^r	Oct. 1995^p	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Sales, all trade groups	**19,832**	**19,985**	**20,165**	**20,476**	**20,092**	**-1.9**	**1.3**
Food products	3,492	3,536	3,422	3,519	3,456	-1.8	-1.0
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,150	1,162	1,181	1,182	1,194	1.0	3.8
Apparel and dry goods	459	437	457	453	444	-2.1	-3.5
Household goods	647	644	664	657	614	-6.6	-5.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,287	2,193	2,180	2,197	2,081	-5.3	-9.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,581	1,593	1,589	1,615	1,596	-1.2	0.9
Lumber and building materials	1,805	1,619	1,644	1,716	1,680	-2.0	-6.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	455	495	525	514	536	4.4	17.9
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,066	3,082	3,138	3,077	3,086	0.3	0.7
Computers and packaged software	1,588	1,640	1,721	1,820	1,754	-3.6	10.4
Other products	3,302	3,584	3,644	3,727	3,651	-2.0	10.6
Newfoundland	177	189	192	191	189	-0.9	7.0
Prince Edward Island	46	37	41	45	45	0.7	-2.1
Nova Scotia	422	450	446	444	449	1.1	6.4
New Brunswick	268	289	289	284	290	2.4	8.4
Quebec	4,401	4,420	4,445	4,474	4,380	-2.1	-0.5
Ontario	8,556	8,765	8,775	9,063	8,769	-3.2	2.5
Manitoba	663	632	686	667	694	4.1	4.7
Saskatchewan	602	600	670	656	689	5.1	14.5
Alberta	1,945	1,876	1,924	1,954	1,999	2.3	2.8
British Columbia	2,733	2,702	2,668	2,672	2,562	-4.1	-6.2
Yukon	9	11	13	11	11	-5.5	23.8
Northwest Territories	12	14	15	14	13	-10.1	10.5
Inventories, all trade groups	**29,103**	**30,968**	**31,233**	**31,441**	**31,732**	**0.9**	**9.0**
Food products	2,282	2,232	2,246	2,268	2,296	1.3	0.6
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,440	1,413	1,407	1,422	1,438	1.1	-0.2
Apparel and dry goods	1,088	1,033	1,030	1,030	1,065	3.3	-2.1
Household goods	1,374	1,505	1,517	1,554	1,557	0.2	13.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,774	4,211	4,209	4,162	4,196	0.8	11.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,567	2,893	2,892	2,931	2,967	1.2	15.6
Lumber and building materials	2,926	3,223	3,205	3,207	3,244	1.2	10.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,657	1,507	1,503	1,516	1,526	0.7	-7.9
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,350	6,770	6,855	6,827	6,873	0.7	8.2
Computers and packaged software	1,732	1,645	1,751	1,850	1,863	0.7	7.6
Other products	3,915	4,536	4,619	4,674	4,706	0.7	20.2

^r *Revised figures.*
^p *Preliminary figures.*

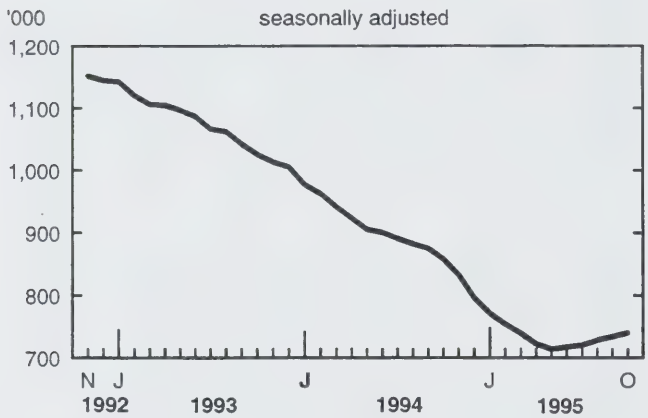
■

Unemployment insurance

October 1995 (preliminary)

The number of Canadians receiving regular unemployment insurance (UI) benefits advanced 0.8% to 740,000 in October. The number of beneficiaries has been following an upward trend since June 1995. But despite the recent increases, there were fewer beneficiaries than at the beginning of this year. The latest changes were in line with the Labour Force Survey, which showed that the unemployment rate edged up 0.2 percentage points in October.

The number of beneficiaries* has been increasing for five months



* *Receiving regular benefits.*

The number of beneficiaries increased in all provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island (-1.3%), Nova Scotia (-0.5%) and Alberta (-0.1%). The largest increases were in New Brunswick (+3.2%) and the Yukon (+3.0%).

Note to readers

Unless noted, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Most who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive regular benefits (73.3% in October). In order to qualify for regular benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable of and available for work, and be unable to find suitable employment.

In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (for example, training, maternity, sickness and fishing benefits).

Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

Number receiving regular UI benefits

	Oct. 1995	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	**740,270**	**0.8**
Newfoundland	39,630	0.2
Prince Edward Island	9,980	-1.3
Nova Scotia	37,370	-0.5
New Brunswick	43,540	3.2
Quebec	255,260	1.0
Ontario	174,470	1.0
Manitoba	19,820	0.5
Saskatchewan	15,690	1.8
Alberta	51,660	-0.1
British Columbia	84,600	2.6
Yukon	1,360	3.0
Northwest Territories	1,340	2.6

Benefits paid were the lowest in six years

Canadians received $963.4 million (unadjusted) in UI benefits (including regular and special benefits) in October, down 6.5% from October 1994. Comparing the same month in previous years, this was the lowest amount since October 1989, when they received $827.7 million. For the first 10 months of 1995, Canadians received $11.6 billion in UI benefits, a 14.0% drop from the same period last year.

Number of claims up from last year

In October, 260,000 individuals submitted applications (claims) for UI benefits, up 1.6% from September. Compared with October 1994, when 246,000 claims were filed, this was an increase of 5.7%. On an unadjusted basis, from January to October 1995, 2,422,000 people submitted claims, up 3.7% from the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

The October 1995 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, $16/$160) will contain data for August, September and October. It will be available in January 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Number of UI beneficiaries by census metropolitan area[1]

	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	unadjusted	
		% change
St. John's	8,680	-2.6
Halifax	8,840	-18.5
Saint John	4,390	-5.6
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	8,020	-4.4
Québec	24,870	-9.0
Sherbrooke	4,770	-9.1
Trois-Rivières	5,770	-8.1
Montréal	105,510	-11.0
Hull	7,440	-9.7
Ottawa	12,940	-6.8
Oshawa	4,490	-20.5
Toronto	81,090	-15.9
Hamilton	10,450	-19.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	7,220	-19.1
Kitchener	6,200	-4.6
London	6,610	-11.7
Windsor	4,720	-5.0
Sudbury	3,750	-13.4
Thunder Bay	2,560	-24.7
Winnipeg	13,860	-13.2
Regina	2,780	-10.0
Saskatoon	4,130	-9.0
Calgary	17,840	-10.3
Edmonton	19,560	-17.4
Vancouver	41,260	-4.9
Victoria	6,370	0.0

[1] *Beneficiaries include all claimants who are paid regular benefits (for example because of layoff) or special benefits (for example, in case of sickness).*

Unemployment insurance statistics

	Oct. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
					% change
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	858	729[r]	734[p]	740[p]	0.8
Regular Amount paid ($ '000)	932,873	777,328	763,045	766,470	0.4
Regular weeks of benefits ('000)	3,708	3,064	3,006	3,028	0.7
Claims received ('000)	246	266	256	260	1.6

	Oct. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	unadjusted				
					% change
All beneficiaries ('000)	894	865[r]	733[p]	783[p]	-12.4
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	688	673[r]	535[p]	574[p]	-16.5
Male ('000)	367	320[r]	279[p]	306[p]	-16.5
Female ('000)	321	353[r]	256[p]	268[p]	-16.5
Claims received ('000)	264	212	232	295	11.6
Amount paid ($ '000)	1,030,762	1,062,457	859,302	963,372	-6.5
Weeks of benefits ('000)	3,868	4,046	3,266	3,568	-7.7
Average weekly benefit ($)	252.51	255.62	255.43	254.34	0.7

	Year-to-date (January to October) 1994	1995	1994 to 1995
			% change
All beneficiaries, average ('000)	1,136	957[p]	-15.8
Regular beneficiaries, average ('000)	918	738[p]	-19.6
Claims received ('000)	2,336	2,422	3.7
Amount paid ($ '000)	13,523,098	11,627,259	-14.0
Weeks of benefits ('000)	50,561	42,702	-15.5
Average weekly benefit ($)	258.34	260.22	0.7

[r] *Revised figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*
Note: *"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who are paid regular benefits (for example, because of layoff) or special benefits (for example, in case of sickness).*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Services indicators
Third quarter 1995

Growth in the services industries strengthened in the third quarter of 1995. Employment, output, exports and consumer spending all increased.

Employment growth in services stemmed from job creation by broadcasting and telecommunications carriers and the finance and insurance industries. In addition, the shift away from creating part-time jobs toward creating full-time jobs continued.

Increased spending on services reflected a rise in spending on transportation, accommodation, recreation and financial services.

The finance and insurance group was more profitable in the third quarter, as operating expenses fell more than operating revenues. By contrast, profits were reduced in the communications and business services sectors. In the case of communications, operating revenues declined. For business services, rising operating revenues were offset by mounting operating expenses.

Services exports rebounded in the quarter, driven by a surge in business services receipts. Travel, freight and shipping trade balances recovered as well, due to a fall in payments. As a result, the services trade balance improved markedly.

The feature article in the third quarter 1995 issue of *Services indicators* is "The industrial organization of the property and casualty insurance business".

The insurance industry in Canada is at a crossroads. The regulatory authorities are exploring whether to allow banks to sell insurance products. To gain a better understanding of the impact of such a decision, the article examines the Canadian property and casualty insurance industry between 1987 and 1992, with an emphasis on the distinction between the direct insurance and reinsurance markets. The analysis looks at the industry's market concentration by product line, comparing the behaviour and performance of Canadian and foreign-controlled firms.

This study reveals a generally competitive market, where many small firms co-exist with some very large ones. The foreign-controlled firms, which outnumber Canadian firms, are on average smaller, accounting for only one-quarter of the market. A substantial number of firms specialize in a single product. These firms tend to operate in the largest markets, where they can spread the risk either among a large pool of customers or through reinsurance. No correlation was found between firm size and efficiency.

Services indicators is a quarterly publication that profiles the communications; finance, insurance and real estate; and business services sectors. It presents statistics on key economic indicators, finances, employment, salaries and output. The third quarter 1995 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016, $34/$112) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Deborah Sussman (613-951-2582), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Department store sales
November 1995

Department store sales in November were up 0.4% from October (seasonally adjusted). Total sales from January to November rose 4.6% from the same period in 1994. The sales trend, which had been steadily increasing since early 1994, levelled off in July 1995. Since then, it has remained relatively flat.

Department store sales

	Oct. 1995[r]	Nov. 1995[p]	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions		% change	
Sales	1,176.6	1,181.1	0.4	5.0

[r] *Revised figures*
[p] *Preliminary figures*

Consumer spending in department stores grew 7.1% compared with November 1994 (unadjusted). Because of robust sales in the discount stores, year-over-year sales have risen in most months of 1995. In November, the discounters' sales totalled $843.7 million, a 16.3% jump from November 1994. Sales in the major stores declined 2.3% from November 1994 to $693.1 million. Since late 1994, the discount department stores have accounted for the majority of total department store sales. By November 1995, their market share had grown to 55%.

There were year-over-year sales increases in all provinces. The largest improvements were in Ontario (+8.5%) and Quebec (+8.4%).

Department store sales including concessions

	Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
	unadjusted	
	$ millions	% change
Canada	**1,536.9**	**7.1**
Newfoundland	x	x
Prince Edward Island	x	x
Nova Scotia	57.3	5.4
New Brunswick	43.3	6.1
Quebec	268.0	8.4
Ontario	657.8	8.5
Manitoba	64.7	4.1
Saskatchewan	47.5	7.6
Alberta	161.7	5.8
British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories	203.9	3.6

x *Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10-12) and 113 (series 3).

The November 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in January. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Quarterly demographic statistics

July to September 1995

Preliminary post-censal population estimates as of October 1, 1995 for Canada, the provinces and territories are now available.

Canada's population as of October 1

	1993[1]	1994[1]	1995[2]	1993 to 1994	1994 to 1995
	'000			% change	
Newfoundland	583.1	578.9	573.6	-0.7	-0.9
Prince Edward Island	133.6	135.2	136.9	1.2	1.3
Nova Scotia	932.5	935.7	940.5	0.3	0.5
New Brunswick	756.3	758.7	760.5	0.3	0.2
Quebec	7,261.0	7,301.3	7,349.6	0.6	0.7
Ontario	10,858.3	10,988.5	11,162.5	1.2	1.6
Manitoba	1,125.3	1,130.9	1,138.6	0.5	0.7
Saskatchewan	1,010.7	1,013.1	1,017.6	0.2	0.4
Alberta	2,696.9	2,722.0	2,757.8	0.9	1.3
British Columbia	3,606.9	3,706.1	3,798.6	2.8	2.5
Yukon	30.0	29.5	30.8	-1.7	4.4
Northwest Territories	64.0	65.0	66.0	1.6	1.5
Canada	**29,058.5**	**29,364.9**	**29,733.0**	**1.1**	**1.3**

1 *Updated post-censal estimates. The updated population estimates for the provinces and territories supersede those previously published, due to changes in the provincial and territorial distribution of non-permanent residents.*
2 *Preliminary post-censal estimates.*
Note: *Each figure has been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.*
Source: *Population Estimates Section, Demography Division.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1-6, 397, 5731, 6470-6471, 6516 and 6981.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly demographic statistics* (91-002, $10/$32), which will be released in a few weeks. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. For further information on vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact Garry MacDonald (613-951-1643), Health Statistics Division; for other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

Canadian crime statistics
1994

Crime statistics for 1994 were first released in August 1995. *Canadian crime statistics, 1994*, now available, presents additional detailed information in a new format. In addition to the standard crime tables for Canada, the provinces and territories for 1994, two tables have been added: a historical table on crime dating back to 1962, and a table for cities with populations of more than 100,000.

Also new from the "revised" crime survey is a set of 20 tables. These tables examine the characteristics of victims and the accused (their age and sex, the relationship between the victim and the accused, level of injury, weapon causing injury, etc.), as well as the criminal incident itself (location of incident, target of the violation, presence of weapons, type of property stolen, etc.). These tables are based on data collected from 111 police departments in five provinces, representing one-third of the national volume of crime.

These data provide key information for: crime analysis; resource planning; program, policy and legislative development; and the evaluation of new legislative initiatives. They also facilitate international comparisons and examinations of topical and specific issues about crime.

Canadian crime statistics, 1994 (85-205E, $40) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free in Canada: 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Steel primary forms
Week ending December 16, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 16, 1995 totalled 266 666 tonnes, down 4.3% from 278 620 tonnes a week earlier, but up 6.1% from 251 217 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 13 808 045 tonnes, a 4.4% increase from 13 224 841 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns
May to October 1995 (preliminary)

The monthly Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Survey has been redesigned. The national totals listed in the table below are the first data to be released since the change.

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts

	$ billions
1995	
May	1.94
June	1.97
July	1.99
August	2.05
September	2.02
October	1.91

With this release, the survey resumes its normal publication schedule: November and December preliminary data will be released in late January and February respectively. Provincial breakdowns and revised national totals will be available in January.

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

For-hire motor carriers of freight, large carriers
Third quarter 1995

In the third quarter of 1995, 58 large for-hire motor carriers (those earning at least $25 million annually) based in Canada generated $1,016 million in operating revenues and $964 million in operating expenses. The general freight carriers posted an operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenues) of 0.96, unchanged from the third quarter of 1994. The specialized freight carriers recorded a ratio of 0.93, an improvement from 0.96 in the third quarter of 1994. Any ratio over 1.00 represents an operating loss.

Average earnings of the general freight carriers amounted to $17.5 million in the third quarter of 1995, down 7% from $18.5 million in the third quarter of 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Fred Barzyk (613-951-2493, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains
November 1995

Deliveries of the major grains declined in November. Marketings of durum wheat, oats, flaxseed and canola were all lower than in October, held back by extreme cold in the West and hopes of higher prices. By

contrast, deliveries of wheat (excluding durum) and barley increased marginally. The Canadian Wheat Board has been asking farmers to deliver more barley in order to take advantage of good marketing opportunities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The data on deliveries are presented in the November 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144), which will be released in February 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder

November 1995

Production of process cheese in November totalled 6 054 131 kilograms, up 8.3% from October 1995 and up 0.7% from November 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of November 1995 totalled 69 994 178 kilograms, up from 68 365 876 kilograms (revised) the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The November 1995 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia

October 1995

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 860 119 cubic metres of lumber and ties in October, a 6.2% increase from 2 692 990 cubic metres in October 1994.

For January to October 1995, production totalled 27 476 221 cubic metres, a 3.6% decrease from 28 509 232 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (level 1.2, series 2.2 and 3.2).

The October 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $8/$80) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

November 1995

Manufacturers shipped 3 111 716 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in November, down 2.4% from 3 186 901 square metres a year earlier, but up 8.1% from 2 877 663 square metres a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of November 1995 totalled 24 802 384 square metres, an 18.8% decrease from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32-33).

The November 1995 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Rigid insulating board

November 1995

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 008 000 square metres (12.7 millimetre basis) in November, a 0.8% increase from 2 985 000 square metres (revised) in November 1994.

For January to November 1995, shipments totalled 31 634 000 square metres, a 9.3% decrease from 34 862 000 square metres (revised) in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The November 1995 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated boxes and wrappers
November 1995

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 201 517 000 square metres in November, a 1.2% increase from 199 152 000 square metres in November 1994.

For January to November 1995, domestic shipments totalled 2 230 958 000 square metres (revised), a 0.3% increase from 2 224 302 000 square metres shipped during the same period in 1994.

The November 1995 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Leisure and personal services
1991-93

Data for 1991-93 on the leisure and personal service industries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 41-42.

Leisure and personal services, 1991-93 (63-233, $33) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Nancy Preston (613-951-0379) or Shirley Beyer (613-951-3492), Leisure and Personal Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction price statistics, third quarter 1995
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $23/$76; United States: US$28/US$92; other countries: US$33/US$107).

Canadian crime statistics, 1994
Catalogue number 85-205E
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; other countries: US$56).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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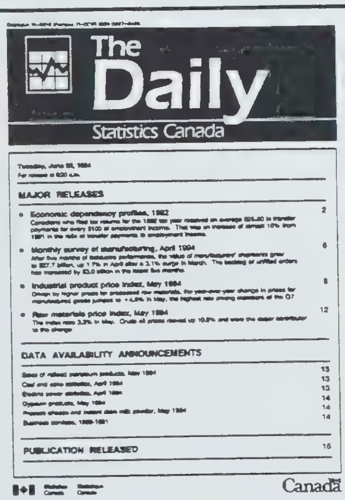
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 22, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on following page)

Databases for environmental analysis: Federal, provincial and territorial governments

Databases for environmental analysis: Federal, provincial and territorial governments is an electronic inventory of data sources held by various governments in Canada. It lists more than 1,200 databases of materials related to environmental issues. This inventory includes information on the size, scope and date of each database, who to contact, and more. The product's user-friendly software makes it easy to search for surveys, maps, inventories, records, networks, studies and other pertinent sources of environmental information.

A joint product of Statistics Canada and the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, *Databases for environmental analysis: Federal, provincial and territorial governments* (11-5320XDE, $75) is now available as a multi-diskette package. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

Season's greetings

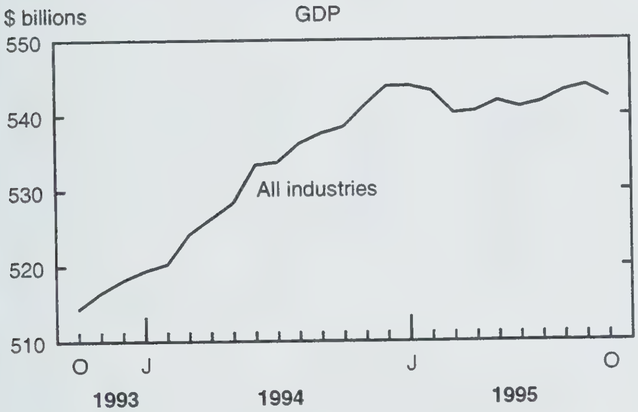
Publishing of *The Daily* will be suspended for the following dates: December 25, 1995 to January 2, 1996. Publication will resume on Wednesday, January 3, 1996.

MAJOR RELEASES

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry
October 1995

Economic activity declined after growing moderately during the summer months. Gross domestic product at factor cost fell 0.3% in October, as domestic and foreign demand retreated. The drop left production 0.3% below its most recent peak in January 1995. The weakness was widespread, spanning several industrial sectors.

Economic activity lost momentum in October



Retailers suffered lower sales for a second consecutive month. The weakness in consumer spending was also evident in community, business and personal services, as reflected in lower sales by lottery corporations. Lower housing resales restrained growth in the finance group.

Two sectors dropped the most: transportation and storage services; and mining. These two sectors accounted for approximately 45% of the overall decline. Wholesale trade and the output of utilities also receded.

Manufacturing production and construction activity were unchanged.

Consumers reduced their spending once more

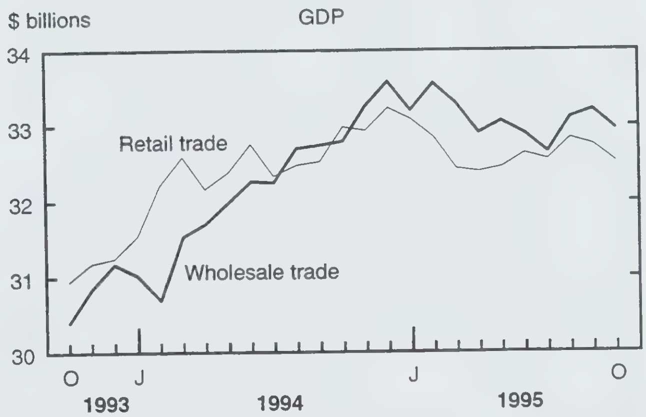
Retail sales fell 0.7% in October, after slipping 0.3% in September. Sales dropped in 11 of the 18 trade groups in October. Motor vehicle dealers posted lower sales for a second consecutive month; after slowing in September, the number of new vehicles sold slumped 7.4% in October. Purchases of clothing continued to fall, while spending on furniture and household appliances eased for a second month in a row.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry is the value added by factors of production when those factors transform inputs purchased from other industries into output.*
>
> *Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

Widespread decline in wholesale trade

Wholesalers lost ground (sales fell 0.8%), after gaining ground in August and September. As in retail trade, sales of motor vehicles and parts and of household goods deteriorated. Lower sales of machinery and equipment and petroleum products accentuated the overall decline. By contrast, grain merchants and wholesalers of farm machinery posted strong gains.

A bad month for retailers and wholesalers



Mining sector slumped

After strengthening in each of the previous four months, output in the mining sector fell 1.3% in October. Production of crude oil and natural gas decreased 0.6%. Natural gas production, which dropped only marginally, has remained at almost the same level

since April 1995. With generally weak demand, the price of natural gas has fallen steadily throughout 1995. Although demand for natural gas continued to weaken on domestic markets in October, foreign demand has been firming up since August.

Widespread decline in the mining sector

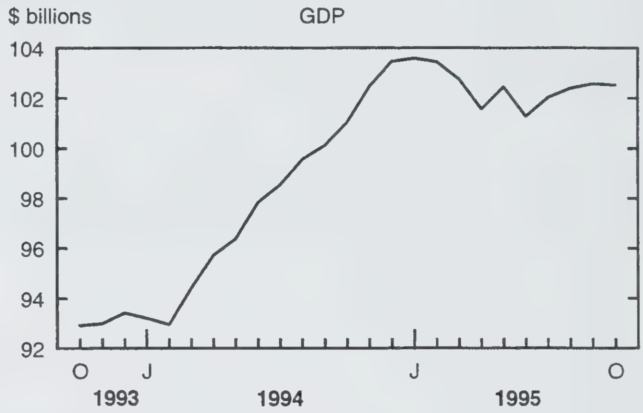
Coal production dropped 2.8%, following peak levels of production between July and September. In October, exports of coal returned to normal levels, but output by thermal electric utilities fell sharply again.

Less drilling activity and lower production in base metal mines also contributed to the weakness in the mining sector.

Growth in manufacturing production paused

Manufacturing production was unchanged in October, after improving during the previous three months. Output was still 1.0% lower than its peak in January 1995. Production of primary metals and of electrical and electronic equipment fell the most. Manufacturers of paper and refined petroleum products also cut their output.

Growth in manufacturing production paused



Output in the wood industries continued to improve; some of the production—mainly lumber—was accumulated in inventories. Elsewhere in the wood industries, a recent increase in the backlog of unfilled orders may signal higher production in the coming months. Manufacturers of chemical, plastic and metal fabricated products were also among the producers who raised output the most. Production of transportation equipment advanced despite a decline in motor vehicle assembly.

Output of primary metals fell 3.6% in October. The weakness reflected a 6.6% decline in smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals; production of primary aluminum was affected by a labour dispute. Lower nickel production accentuated the drop in the primary metals industry.

Production of electrical and electronic equipment fell 1.7%, reflecting a sharp decline in production of office machinery. The decrease coincided with a sharp drop in exports of office machinery and equipment.

Manufacturers of pulp and paper products were responsible for a 1.4% decline in the paper and allied products industries. Foreign demand for pulp tumbled in October, while shipments of newsprint to the United States fell significantly. Despite the strong declines in exports, manufacturers of pulp and newsprint maintained production and accumulated inventories.

Production of motor vehicle parts led a 0.8% gain in transportation equipment production. However, part of the production went into inventory, as motor vehicle assemblers reduced their demand. In October, production of motor vehicles fell in Canada and the United States. Production in the aircraft industry continued to gain momentum, however.

Growth in transportation services eased

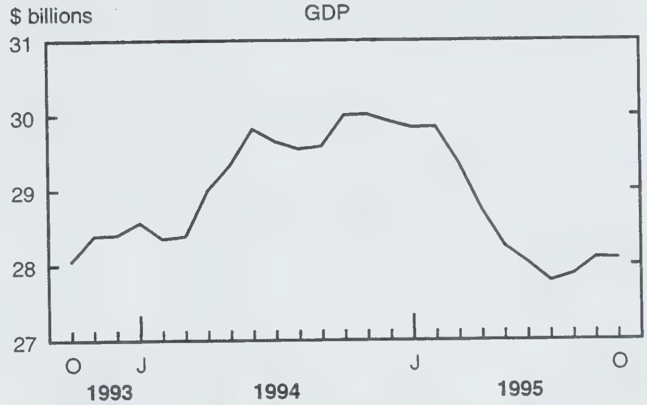
Growth in transportation and storage services eased (-1.5%), reflecting declines in air, rail and truck transport. In rail transport, carloadings of most commodities fell—especially alumina, coal and containers—while carloadings of grain rose substantially. A 2.4% decline in the transportation of natural gas added to the overall weakness.

Activity in construction remains uncertain

Activity in construction was unchanged in October. Declines in home-building and non-residential construction offset a gain in engineering construction. Home-building fell 0.9%, due mainly to weakness in the construction of apartments. Construction of single dwellings inched ahead and, for the first time since June 1994, improved for two consecutive months. In October, the number of building permits issued rebounded, mainly for multiple dwellings.

Activity on non-residential building projects fell marginally following strong growth during the summer months. In October, activity on industrial projects continued to rise, but activity eased on commercial projects.

Construction activity was unchanged



Other industries

Output in the finance group advanced 0.2%, after slipping 0.2% in September. Real estate sales fell in several provinces for a second month in a row; however, advances by securities brokers, mutual funds and stock exchanges were enough to offset the drop.

The output of utilities fell a further 1.3%, as demand for electricity and natural gas continued to sag.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The October 1995 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, $14/$140) will be released in January 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	Oct. 1994	Aug. 1995[r]	Sept. 1995[r]	Oct. 1995[p]	July 1995 to Aug. 1995	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions				% change			
Total economy	**538,464**	**543,134**	**543,834**	**542,348**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**-0.3**	**0.7**
Goods-producing industries	186,334	187,107	187,633	186,943	0.3	0.3	-0.4	0.3
Services-producing industries	352,130	356,027	356,202	355,404	0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.9
Business sector	**446,067**	**451,562**	**452,356**	**450,997**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**-0.3**	**1.1**
Goods	185,378	186,179	186,700	186,020	0.3	0.3	-0.4	0.3
Agriculture	11,451	11,444	11,485	11,507	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5
Fishing and trapping	820	783	803	783	-15.4	2.5	-2.5	-4.5
Logging	2,797	3,036	3,141	3,053	4.8	3.5	-2.8	9.1
Mining	23,162	23,659	23,855	23,537	0.1	0.8	-1.3	1.6
Manufacturing	101,033	102,401	102,572	102,522	0.4	0.2	-0.0	1.5
Construction	30,001	27,879	28,097	28,084	0.3	0.8	-0.0	-6.4
Other utility industries	16,114	16,976	16,747	16,537	-0.3	-1.4	-1.3	2.6
Services	260,689	265,383	265,656	264,977	0.4	0.1	-0.3	1.6
Transportation and storage	23,744	23,759	23,982	23,619	-0.2	0.9	-1.5	-0.5
Communications	21,697	22,716	22,713	22,853	-0.7	-0.0	0.6	5.3
Wholesale trade	32,796	33,108	33,210	32,956	1.4	0.3	-0.8	0.5
Retail trade	32,982	32,838	32,748	32,521	0.9	-0.3	-0.7	-1.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	84,286	86,134	85,971	86,140	0.2	-0.2	0.2	2.2
Community, business and personal services	65,184	66,828	67,034	66,888	0.5	0.3	-0.2	2.6
Non-business sector	**92,397**	**91,573**	**91,478**	**91,351**	**-0.2**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-1.1**
Goods	956	929	932	923	0.0	0.4	-1.0	-3.5
Services	91,441	90,644	90,545	90,428	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-1.1
Government services	33,294	32,554	32,486	32,442	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-2.6
Community and personal services	54,715	54,764	54,715	54,657	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Other services	3,432	3,327	3,344	3,329	-0.9	0.5	-0.5	-3.0
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	141,266	143,966	144,106	143,517	0.2	0.1	-0.4	1.6
Non-durable manufacturing	44,067	43,847	43,790	43,797	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	-0.6
Durable manufacturing	56,965	58,555	58,782	58,725	1.0	0.4	-0.1	3.1

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

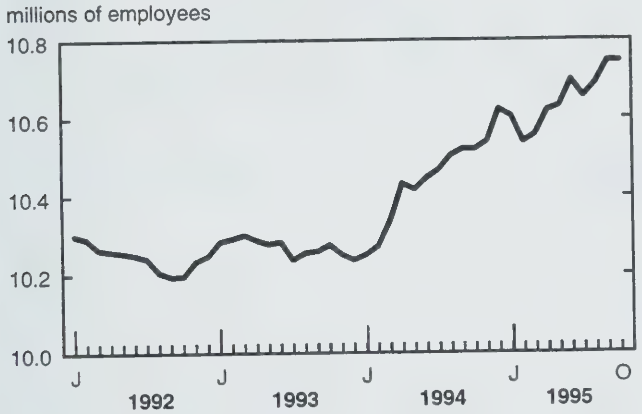
■

Employment, earnings and hours

October 1995 (preliminary)

The number of people employed by businesses was unchanged in October at 10,746,000. Employment increased in business services and in finance, insurance and real estate, but declined in retail trade and miscellaneous services. Since January 1995, businesses have added on average 12,000 employees to their payrolls each month. This pace of growth was 50% slower than in 1994.

Employment was unchanged in October



Since the beginning of the year, employment gains have been led by community, business and personal services; manufacturers; and retail and wholesale trade establishments. Public administration was the only industry to report a substantial employment decline during this period.

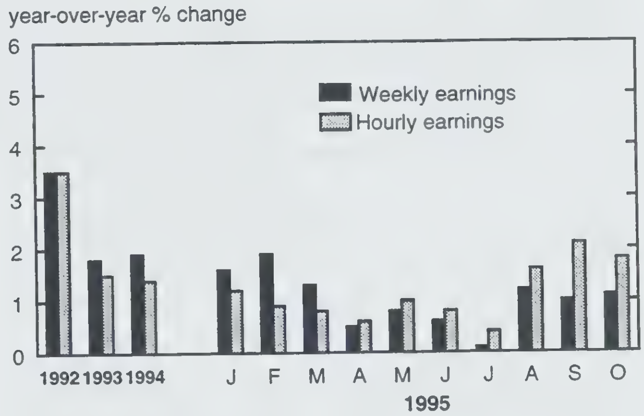
Provincially, the gains in employment since the beginning of the year have been focussed mainly in Ontario and British Columbia; to a lesser extent, there have been gains in Quebec and New Brunswick.

Employment gains from January to October 1995

Ontario	51,000
British Columbia	41,000
Quebec	29,000
New Brunswick	8,000

Employees' weekly earnings, after increasing by $4.75 in August, have since remained stable. During the past year, employees' earnings have increased by only $5.96 per week (+1.0%). During the same period, the rate of inflation as measured by the consumer price index rose 2.4%.

Weekly earnings remained weak in October



Higher than average earnings increases were registered for employees in finance, insurance and real estate as well as mining, quarrying and oil wells. Employees in public administration and in logging and forestry services saw their earnings decline.

Manufacturers maintained recent gains

Manufacturers employed slightly more workers in October, maintaining the strong gains of the previous two months. This easing of employment growth coincided with a dampening of manufacturers' shipments, a contraction in unfilled orders and an expansion of inventories. Manufacturers have been one of the stronger sectors maintaining growth in the economy in 1995. They have added 4,200 employees on average to their payrolls each month since January 1995, compared with an average of 3,700 employees per month in 1994.

Average hours for manufacturing employees paid by the hour have strengthened in recent months, after following a declining trend since the start of the year. Similarly, strong earnings growth in August and September was maintained in October, as earnings were unchanged. These recent gains more than offset the drop in earnings during the first seven months of the year.

Growth stalled for retailers

Following no change in September, the number of employees in retail trade fell by 11,000 in October.

The recent movement in retail trade employment has run counter to the increasing trend observed since October 1994. It also coincides with retail sales, which fell in October after remaining stable in September. The drop in retail employment and sales was most evident in Ontario.

Employees' weekly earnings rose 0.4% in October to $346.06. Following substantial monthly fluctuations, earnings in retail trade returned to the April 1995 level.

Fluctuations continued in miscellaneous services

Fluctuations in the number of employees in miscellaneous services, which began in the fall of 1994, continued in October with a decrease of 7,000 employees. (Miscellaneous services includes amusement, recreation, personal, and household services, membership organizations and other services.) These strong monthly fluctuations left employment down slightly from its August 1994 peak. In October, the drop was concentrated in British Columbia, and affected mainly amusement and recreation services.

In October, weekly earnings for employees continued a growth trend that began in April 1995. Average earnings in miscellaneous services rose 0.8% in September, to $394.45.

Employment declined again in public administration, but at a slower pace

The declining trend in public administration employment accelerated between January and July 1995. On average, this sector reduced employment by 3,000 employees per month during this period. Since then, the rate of decline has slowed; the number of employees declined by only 700 since July. During the past three months, declines continued in federal and provincial administrations. These were partly offset by increased employment in local administration.

Weekly earnings for public administration employees were 0.6% less than in October 1994.

Special trade contractors reduced employment

Construction companies cut employment by 4,000 in October. The decline was concentrated among special trade contractors, who reduced their number of employees by 6,000. The declining trend in residential construction employment since the start of 1995 appears to have halted, as the number of employees increased for the fifth time in six months. This coincided with recent growth in the value of residential building permits.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from the standard tables in *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, $31/$310) and *Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours, 1983-94* (paper version: 72F0002XPB, $75; diskette: 72F0002XDB, $100; paper and diskette: 10-3000XZB, $150), as well as by custom tabulation.

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087, the Internet: labour@statcan.ca), Labour Division. □

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995[r]	Oct. 1995[p]	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**10,688**	**10,746**	**10,746**	**0.5**	**0.0**
Logging and forestry	67	70	69	4.5	-1.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	131	129	129	-1.5	0.0
Manufacturing	1,675	1,691	1,692	1.0	0.1
Construction	439	444	439	1.1	-1.1
Transportation, communication and other utilities	850	854	853	0.5	-0.1
Wholesale trade	655	656	656	0.2	0.0
Retail trade	1,400	1,401	1,390	0.1	-0.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	644	642	644	-0.3	0.3
Business services	607	610	613	0.5	0.5
Education-related services	925	926	923	0.1	-0.3
Health and social services	1,196	1,200	1,197	0.3	-0.2
Accommodation, food and beverage services	771	784	783	1.7	-0.1
Public administration	683	683	682	0.0	-0.1
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	147	148	147	0.7	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	44	45	45	2.3	0.0
Nova Scotia	300	301	299	0.3	-0.7
New Brunswick	241	244	243	1.2	-0.4
Quebec	2,558	2,574	2,592	0.6	0.7
Ontario	4,209	4,228	4,217	0.5	-0.3
Manitoba	404	407	408	0.7	0.2
Saskatchewan	316	315	314	-0.3	-0.3
Alberta	1,038	1,043	1,047	0.5	0.4
British Columbia	1,402	1,406	1,400	0.3	-0.4
Yukon	12	12	12	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	23	23	23	0.0	0.0

r *Revised estimates.*
p *Preliminary estimates.*

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	Oct. 1994	Sept. 1995[r]	Oct. 1995[p]	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
	$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**568.53**	**574.32**	**574.49**	**0.0**	**1.0**
Logging and forestry	758.40	745.16	734.37	-1.4	-3.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	970.83	1,005.28	998.16	-0.7	2.8
Manufacturing	688.90	698.59	698.74	0.0	1.4
Construction	669.29	683.36	670.36	-1.9	0.2
Transportation, communication and other utilities	719.43	730.19	726.91	-0.4	1.0
Wholesale trade	603.64	625.54	624.31	-0.2	3.4
Retail trade	339.68	344.55	346.06	0.4	1.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	633.68	654.62	658.01	0.5	3.8
Business services	615.24	627.20	625.33	-0.3	1.6
Education-related services	670.96	675.56	676.43	0.1	0.8
Health and social services	505.43	503.45	503.60	0.0	-0.4
Accommodation, food and beverage services	227.88	233.76	233.77	0.0	2.6
Public administration	753.95	748.07	749.38	0.2	-0.6
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	534.48	535.94	540.68	0.9	1.2
Prince Edward Island	450.22	484.83	488.56	0.8	8.5
Nova Scotia	496.91	488.50	486.53	-0.4	-2.1
New Brunswick	504.74	516.80	513.63	-0.6	1.8
Quebec	545.86	551.54	548.53	-0.5	0.5
Ontario	606.36	612.45	610.79	-0.3	0.7
Manitoba	498.92	508.56	508.73	0.0	2.0
Saskatchewan	489.81	496.93	497.33	0.1	1.5
Alberta	554.40	552.05	555.30	0.6	0.2
British Columbia	581.09	596.47	599.93	0.6	3.2
Yukon	691.57	693.46	721.86	4.1	4.4
Northwest Territories	701.64	718.44	719.74	0.2	2.6

[r] *Revised estimates.*
[p] *Preliminary estimates.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Restaurants, caterers and taverns
May to October 1995 (preliminary)

The monthly Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Survey has been redesigned and now resumes its normal publication schedule. November and December preliminary data will be released in late January and February respectively.

The national totals listed in the table below are the first data to be released since the redesign. Provincial breakdowns are not yet ready, but will be available in January along with revised national totals. The Services, Science and Technology Division and *The Daily* apologize for the delays caused by the redesign.

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts

	$ billions
1995	
May	1.94
June	1.97
July	1.99
August	2.05
September	2.02
October	1.91

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Railway carloadings
Seven-day period ending December 7, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending December 7, 1995, decreased 5.7% to 4.3 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 5.7% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 284 000 tonnes, a 13.7% decrease from the same period of 1994. The 1995 year-to-date figures showed an increase of 5.3%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 6.2% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 238.8 million tonnes, a 1.6% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Gypsum products
November 1995

Manufacturers shipped 22 533 000 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in November, down 13.8% from 26 155 000 square metres in November 1994, but up 9.5% from 20 583 000 square metres in October 1995.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of November 1995 totalled 215 894 000 square metres, down 9.8% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The November 1995 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Cement
November 1995

Manufacturers shipped 785 771 tonnes of cement in November, down 19.5% from 975 812 tonnes in November 1994, but down 29.5% from 1 114 283 tonnes in October 1995.

For January to November 1995, shipments totalled 9 867 107 tonnes, down 0.4% from 9 908 758 tonnes during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The November 1995 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt roofing
November 1995

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 829 893 metric bundles in November, a 30.9% decrease from 2 648 525 (revised) metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

For January to November 1995, shipments amounted to 33 024 953 metric bundles, a 12.2% decrease from 37 626 715 (revised) metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27-28).

The November 1995 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Oilseed crushings

November 1995

Oilseed processors crushed 228 000 tonnes of canola in November 1995. Oil production amounted to 95 000 tonnes in November, while meal production totalled 145 000 tonnes. These volumes were up marginally from October.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The November 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released in February 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Electric power

October 1995

Net generation of electricity in October increased to 41 140 gigawatt hours, up 0.5% from October 1994. Exports decreased 7.8% to 3 176 gigawatt hours and imports decreased from 759 gigawatt hours to 458 gigawatt hours.

Generation of hydro-electricity in October rose 4.4% to 25 332 gigawatt hours. Other electricity production during the month included 7 512 gigawatt hours of nuclear power (-7.2%) and 8 296 gigawatt hours of thermal conventional power (-3.3%).

Year-to-date net generation at the end of October 1995 totalled 437 321 gigawatt hours, down 0.4% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (37 869 gigawatt hours) declined 11.0% from the previous year, but year-to-date imports (6 412 gigawatt hours) rose 3.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The October 1995 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, $11/$110) will be available the first week of January 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Coal and coke

October 1995

Coal production totalled 6 620 kilotonnes in October, up 2.5% from October 1994. Year-to-date coal production at the end of October 1995 stood at 62 504 kilotonnes, up 3.9% from the previous year.

Exports in October fell to 2 375 kilotonnes, down 17.8% from October 1994; imports also decreased (-13.0% to 755 kilotonnes). Exports to Japan, the biggest consumer of Canadian coal, fell 32.3% to 1 095 kilotonnes during the same period. For January to October 1995, exports totalled 27 610 kilotonnes, 5.9% above last year.

Coke production in October 1995 amounted to 278 kilotonnes, down 12.8% from October 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The October 1995 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, $11/$110) will be available the first week of January 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products

December 1, 1995

Frozen meat in cold storage as of December 1, 1995, amounted to 34 885 tonnes, compared with 44 408 tonnes a month earlier and 42 495 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Survey methodology, December 1995, vol. 21, no. 2
Catalogue number 12-001
(Canada: $45; United States: US$50; other countries: US$55).

Monthly survey of manufacturing, October 1995
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $19/$190; United States: US$23/US$228; other countries: US$27/US$266).

Oils and fats, amended survey, August 1995
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Refined petroleum products, September 1995
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Rail in Canada, 1994
Catalogue number 52-216
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60; other countries: US$70).

Telephone statistics, October 1995
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $9/$90; United States: US$11/US$108; other countries: US$13/US$126).

Services indicators, third quarter 1995
Catalogue number 63-016
(Canada: $34/$112; United States: US$41/US$135; other countries: US$48/US$157).

Employment, earnings and hours, September 1995
Catalogue number 72-002
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RELEASE DATES: JANUARY 1996

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
4	**Industrial product price index**	November 1995
4	**Raw materials price index**	November 1995
4	**Help-wanted index**	December 1995
5	**Labour force survey**	December 1995
8	**Building permits**	November 1995
11	**New housing price index**	November 1995
12	**New motor vehicle sales**	November 1995
17	**Composite index**	December 1995
17	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	November 1995
18	**Canadian economic observer**	January 1996
18	**Monthly survey of manufacturing**	November 1995
19	**Canadian international trade**	November 1995
23	**Consumer price index**	December 1995
23	**Retail trade**	November 1995
24	**Wholesale trade**	November 1995
25	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	November 1995
26	**Industrial product price index**	December 1995
26	**Raw materials price index**	December 1995
29	**Employment, earnings and hours**	November 1995
31	**Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry**	November 1995
31	**Unemployment insurance**	November 1995

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